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Association Report
1909 to 1911

12/9/8

00133717

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

(*Established* 1*st February* 1875.)

133717

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 28TH APRIL 1910.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1910.

00133717

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

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AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Bombay Legislative Council—THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1910.

THE HON'BLE MR. HERBERT R. GREAVES (*Chairman*).
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
THE HON'BLE SIR VITHULDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. E. PROCTER.
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART.
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.
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JAMSHEDJEE ARDASEER WADIA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, ESQ., *Secretary*.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900.*

John R. Greaves, 1899,* 1900,* 1901, 1902.

Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Munmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, appointed 1905.

* Part Year.

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Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Thursday, 28th April 1910, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.), in the Association's Rooms, Graham's Buildings, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Association, presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Jamsedjee Ardaseer Wadia (Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., Crescent Mills Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ld., and Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ld.); the Hon. Mr. Herbert R. Greaves (Apollo Mills, Empress Spg. and Weaving Co., Ld., Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., James Greaves' Mills Co., Ld., Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Mfg. Co., Ld., New Empress Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld., Connaught Mills Co., Ld.); the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.); Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.); the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., (Hindoostan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ld., Indian Mfg. Co., Ld., and Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, Inspector of Factories; Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld. and Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill and Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld.); Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (Central India Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. W. H. Brady (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld., and New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. H. R. Oomrigar (Jubilee Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. J. B. Petit (Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Parbani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., and Emperor Edward Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. R. Harwood (Gokak Water Power and Mfg. Co., Ld., Sarasvati Mills Co., Ld., and Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. D. M. Inglis (Finlay Mills, Ld., and Swan Mills, Ld.); Geo. Ashby (Textile Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (Mofussil Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, in opening the Proceedings, said:—In proposing the adoption of the report of the Association for 1909, I shall, as is usual, make a few observations on the mill industry in India. This industry presented and is still presenting phenomena, which are unique in nature and which would appear nothing short of a puzzle to lay minds. We have all the conditions present which are commonly believed to make for a good and a prosperous commercial year. Financial and commercial prophets of no mean reputation were, in fact, telling us last year that the then prevailing depression would disappear with a good monsoon and with the advent of the Hindu marriage season. Both of these have come to pass, and yet the prophecy remained unfulfilled. The monsoon last year was a record one, and the outturn of crops was also a bumper one. The Hindu marriage season is all that can be desired, and with these two favourable conditions the atmosphere of this industry remains clouded. We may console ourselves with the proverbial silver lining on these clouds, but our present concern is to look to these clouds and to remove them. Not only were these favourable conditions present, but our trade with China was also good if not better than in the previous year. The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China amounted to 510,746 bales in 1909 against 444,899 bales during the year 1908, thus showing an increase

of 15·57 per cent.; against this there was a slight fall of 3·31 per cent. in our exports of piece-goods to that country. What are the reasons then for the slump in this industry? As far as I can see there are two prominent reasons. The main reason is overproduction. For some time past the productive capacity of the mills has been increased, and in consequence goods turned out have glutted the market. The increase in the number of looms and spindles will be seen from the fact that, while in 1907, there were in the whole of India 5,331,275 spindles and 58,456 looms, there were 6,053,231 spindles and 76,896 looms in 1909. As a natural result, the production was also increased, and we find that though the yarn production was not increased much, the cloth production was increased more than 18·90 per cent. during the course of the last two years. The reason for the yarn production remaining the same is to be found in the fact that millowners have taken to spinning finer counts. A still greater increase will be found if we observe the statistics for the first eleven months of the current official year, these being the lastest available figures. The following tables give the statistics of cloth production during the eleven months, April to February, for three years, 1907-08, 1908-09 and 1909-10, in the whole of India :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Pounds	17,48,95,514	17,61,61,241	21,14,92,629
Yards	74,67,24,569	75,47,35,523	88,86,38,332

There is no increase in exports to correspond with the large increase in production. We have seen that exports of piece-goods to China instead of increasing have decreased by 3·31 per cent. Similarly, we find that there has been hardly any appreciable difference in the figures for exports of total piece-goods from the whole of India. Taking figures for the first eleven months of the last three official years, we find the exports to be as follows in yards :—

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
6,79,40,750	6,99,83,926	8,52,27,583

Deducting the increase in exports from the amount of increased production it is apparent that a large quantity of piece-goods is dumped upon the country itself, where if we are to believe the trend of the market there is no demand in proportion to the supply. We have unfortunately in breathless hurry of production neglected the economical law of demand and supply and have now to suffer from the bad results of the neglect in our present depression.

Causes of depression.

A subsidiary reason for the present depression is the abnormally heavy prices of cotton. The crop of the last year, in common with the other crops, was far more than average. According to the final general memorandum of the cotton crop of the season 1909–10, issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the total area for cotton was 2,02,27,000 acres, being an increase of 1 per cent. over the previous year. The total estimated outturn was 45,02,000 bales as against 36,91,000 bales last year being an increase of 8,11,000 bales, or 22 per cent. Several millowners and cotton merchants naturally expected a drop in the prices due to such a large crop. But the expectations were not realised, due to the fact that India has to pay the price for entering the International market of the world. This market, due to all the modern appliances of commerce and industry, has become such a sensitive one that the slightest vibration in one part of the world is followed by effects throughout the world. The American financial crisis showed us the truth of this. Similarly the failure of the cotton crops in America had a rapid and powerful effect on all the markets of the world, including the Indian market. The bumper cotton crop of India was utilised to supply the want felt in Europe and Japan, due to the American failure. In fact the season was marred by continuous heavy exports to Europe and Japan. Our average export to the latter country was not more than 4,00,000 bales per year. Last year there was an export of 4,39,526 bales to Japan and of 4,36,715 bales to Europe up to the 14th April, while this year we have exported 6,47,264 bales to Japan and 7,49,162 bales to Europe already, and it is expected that a large quantity will be still exported

before the end of the season. Prices went up high due to the heavy exports and the progress upwards of the prices was never even once relieved by a drop. It is an interesting and a grave problem for us to solve as to how and why foreign countries in Europe and in the Far East manage to import such large quantities at the prevailing high prices and to dispose of manufactured articles, while we are passing through a depression even with our getting raw material on the spot and cheap labour of the country. For my part, I think this state of things corroborates my theory that it is the overproduction, which is the main reason of the present depression. Of course the depression is not going to be a permanent one. But the conditions that have given rise to it are permanent. It now falls on us to counteract the effects of these conditions, by concerted action. Prices of cotton will hardly in my opinion regain their former level, and I for my part am not sorry at that, for high prices will benefit our poor ryots. We cannot check the high prices. But we can check overproduction, if we have the self-sacrifice and unity enough to stand together and combine for short time working; short time working is not to be recommended if the depression is an ephemeral one, but unless it is adopted now depression will probably continue for a longer period. Millowners of Lancashire and Manchester have understood the law of demand and supply well and take care by concerted action to regulate the supply of yarn and piece-goods to the wants and requirements of the markets.

The Chief Remedy.

The chief remedy I deem advisable for the removal of the depression and for the progress of the industry in which we are all so interested is the development of the home market. Here is a wide field with huge potentialities for all our activities and endeavours. The Swadeshi movement has drawn the attention of the people to the necessity of supporting the indigenous industries and has thus in a way prepared the way for us. It rests with us to give practical effect to the movement by production of goods essentially required for the market, and making people acquainted with all the varieties of goods turned out by Indian mills. I believe we can achieve much if a systematic campaign is carried on to develop the home market. Why should we not have the ideal to check the huge imports of piece-goods coming from foreign countries and replace them by goods produced indigenously? Imports of piece-goods for the last three years 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10 were as follows ;—

In Rupees.

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
40,91,74,886	48,04,25,459	38,01,40,310

Even supposing that of these huge imports there is a large proportion which cannot be manufactured locally at least for the present, no one can say that they cannot be cut down and that an equally large proportion cannot be manufactured in India. I am optimistic enough to believe that if the home market is properly developed, we shall have no occasion to complain about the depression. Till that is achieved the remedy lies in short time working and regulating demand to supply. I lay so much stress upon the development of the home market, because I feel that we cannot place any reliance upon the Chinese market. Our millowners were up to this time too much obsessed by the glamour of the yarn trade with China to have much consideration for the home market. The progress of China during the last three years has shown that the Chinese market will be henceforward a fickle one for India. The fickleness of the market is aided by the fluctuating Chinese Exchange. China is pushing on with her characteristic energy and sure-footed perseverance with the work of mill-building, and it may be expected therefore that in the course of a decade our exports of piece-goods and yarn to that country will be reduced to a minimum.

The Silver Tax.

As if our mill industry has not troubles enough already, the Government has thought it fit, under the influence of a scare of a deficit, to clap an increase of silver duty on its shoulders in spite of vehement and unanimous protests of the commercial community of India, both Indian and Anglo-Indian. The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson called the opium revenue a

windfall, though, looking to the almost positive certainty of the revenue from this source for some time to come, it ought not to be considered so. The initial mistake consisted in mistaking the nature of the opium revenue and underestimating the proceeds of the revenue. The Government of India had the advantage of the advice of a great non-official expert, the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, and yet the advice was not followed. We look with pride and pleasure at the vigorous efforts made by representatives of the Indian commercial community to get withdrawn the proposal to increase the duty on silver. It was an uphill fight, and though it was lost it was a moral success in that it showed the vigour and the persistence with which the commercial community can safeguard the rights and interests not only of commerce but of the country at large. Results of the first auction sale in Calcutta of opium have borne out and more than borne out the estimate of the Hon. Sir Sassoon David. In one month the Government has got more than 75 lakhs of rupees for the sale of opium. At this rate at the end of this year the Government will be getting 8 to 9 crores of rupees from its opium revenue. It was with the greatest regret that we saw the unanimous non-official opinion scouted by the Imperial Council and an increase on silver duty effected which would mean the crippling of the suffering mill-industry. Our regret is the greater when we find that not only was the increase unjustifiable from the point of view of the greatest industry of India, but it was thoroughly unnecessary. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale pointed out in the Imperial Council that when the Government of India tried to satisfy the British conscience by agreeing to reduce exports of opium gradually to China, his Honour Sir Edward Baker, the then Finance Minister, expressly stipulated that the loss arising through loss of opium revenue would be redeemed by the evergrowing revenue of the Government. It now appears that instead of being prepared as they ought to be for the ultimate loss of the opium revenue, the Government have to resort to additional taxation as soon as a slight deficit in the opium revenue is feared. All this looks like a bad finance.

I shall not dilate on the disagreeable question as it is thoroughly threshed out and as it would be merely beating a dead horse in view of the decision of the Government not to change their opinion. We may hope that in accordance with the financial law that big surpluses are as bad as big deficits, the Government will withdraw the increase if they find that there is a great surplus at the end of this year through underestimating the opium revenue.

The Excise Duty.

Talking of the mill-industry and of the increased silver duty reminds us of our old grievance, the Excise duty, one of the greatest drags on the indigenous industry. Public opinion in this country has condemned this iniquitous duty levied to satisfy the so-called free traders of Lancashire and Manchester. Nothing has yet been done in the matter with all our repeated protests ; I shall be excused for my pessimism if I say that looking to the unjust and narrow-minded agitation set up in England on the question of the tax on tobacco, I do not hope for an early removal of the Excise duty.

I shall now turn to our sinews of war—I mean cotton cultivation—much progress has been achieved in the direction of cotton cultivation by Millowners of the West. I refer of course to the systematic campaign of the British Cotton Growing Association to provide good quality of cotton for the consumption of mills. We are suffering from a great want of cotton, and even the high prices we pay sometimes for it are not sufficient to procure cotton necessary for our requirements. I am sorry that the suggestion made by me about a Cotton Growing Company at the annual meeting of the Association in 1907 is not realised in practical effect—the suggestion that a company should be started with the express object of growing cotton on a large scale—cotton not of the Egyptian variety but such as can spin 30s warps and 40s wefts. In my opinion the real requirement is not for Egyptian cotton, but for cotton which as aforementioned can spin 30s warps and 40s wefts. This is illustrated from the following figures which give the number of pounds spun of this variety and of counts higher than that. The number of pounds of Nos. 31 and 40 spun during the first ten months of the current official year in the whole of India was 12,051,183, while that of the number of counts above 40s during the same period was 3,000,818. It would thus appear that only a

few thousand bales of Egyptian cotton are required for the Indian market, whereas thousands of bales are required every year of cotton suitable for Nos. 31 to 40. At present our supply of cotton for the purpose chiefly comes from Dharwar, Hubli, Barsi and Surat. The Government will, we hope, direct the energies of the Agricultural Department to help forward agriculture of the Hubli, Barsi and Surat varieties of cotton.

The Mill-Hands.

It is a mere truism to say that the success of the mill-industry depends to a large degree upon the mill-hands. It is a greatly regrettable fact that the material and the moral condition of our mill labourers leaves much to be desired. Their social and physical environments and utter lack of education tends to make them mere machines of a blind industrialism having no originality, no initiative of their own and with no great consideration for the future. This lack of initiative and of real zest reacts naturally upon the quality and the quantity of the work produced. It is through this reason that even with a short working day British and German manufacturers can manage to beat many times their Indian compeers in competition. Good, healthy residential quarters, arrangements for education, supply of conveniences to make their life a comfortable one are in short required for mill-hands to-day in India. In this connection I am extremely sorry that the Improvement Trust inaugurated mainly for looking to the sanitary accommodation of the poor has done insignificantly little in connection with providing buildings for poorer working classes. Chawls for these ought to be built on sanitary principles. The Trust cannot shake off this obvious duty on to other shoulders. It is contended that mill-owners and other employers alone are responsible for the condition of the hands. I look at the matter in a different light. The whole community shares in the benefits conferred upon the country by various industries and as such ought to be prepared to contribute its quota towards the healthy location of the working classes, at least till the time when they are able to provide for themselves through a rise in wages. The Improvement Trust, therefore, is bound to make some provision or other; though I think that, if the Trust shirks off its responsibility wholly, the millowners and other employing bodies should take up the matter. With the construction of the healthy residential quarters for the working classes is also connected the educational question. The want of compulsory free education on the part of the State must be made up by individual millowners starting such schools, either day or night, for the benefit of the workmen and their children.

Education Responsibilities.

Many of the evils connected with the social life of the mill-hands are as it were self-imposed, and these can be removed by a wise system of education. The duty of education rests upon the mill-owners and the Corporation. It will be to the interests of the community and the mill-owners if the workmen are properly and comfortably housed and educated. Examples from German and American industrial life are an object lesson to show how a well-treated labour population is one of the greatest assets of the industrial world and of the nation at large.

Before I conclude, I would congratulate this Association upon the right of sending up a member to the Provincial Legislative Council—a right which would serve to bring before the Government all our complaints and grievances and get a redress for them. We have got a good champion in our representative, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who can be well trusted to look to the interests of the mill-industry in the Bombay Council.

Before concluding these remarks, I have great pleasure in saying that the work of the Association was creditably done throughout the year by our energetic Secretary, Mr. Leslie-Rogers and his Assistant Mr. Gregor-Pearse.

The programme of work at this meeting includes an important item, and it is the consideration of rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the Association. I need not tell you, I think, that the absence of good rules is many times a weakening factor, and this has unfortunately happened in the case of our Association. It ought to be our aim and object to make it a living, healthy and active body, and for this object a revision of rules is

essentially necessary. The Rules which are placed before us to-day were framed after mature deliberation by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, and meet, in my opinion, all our requirements. I hope, therefore, that you will pass them.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves formally seconded the proposition.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey in supporting the Resolution referred to the Chairman's allusion about the silver duty, and said opinions might differ as to the necessity or otherwise of imposing extra silver duty; but their great despair was and the main contention of the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council was that a very influential section of the public believed that the imposition of the duty would be very dangerous in principle and would be very harmful to the cotton industry of the country. The duty was not necessary for raising extra revenue, and it had unnecessarily disturbed several industrial interests. With regard to the pending legislation relating to the restriction of working hours of adult labourers in the Indian factories, there was a great difference of opinion as to whether it was necessary to reduce the hours of work. The report of the Factories Commission clearly showed that this restriction was to be brought about in an indirect way by reducing the hours of work for the "young persons." He regretted that Government should undertake legislation against the deliberate opinion of the Commission and the experts who gave evidence before it, and he thought it would cause the greatest dissatisfaction amongst the industrial classes of India. If Government thought that restriction was necessary, there were various ways in which it could have moved in the matter. One way was to ask those connected with the mill-industry to suggest in what manner they would like to restrict the working hours. Then there was the way suggested by Mr. N. N. Wadia, which was in accord with the views of the majority of the mill-owners, and it was that after twelve hours' work there must be a compulsory two hours' rest.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that he did not agree with Sir Vithaldas's remarks regarding the restriction of adult labour. Sir Vithaldas had said that, if the adult labour was to be restricted there were other ways of doing it, namely, by the stoppage of work for two hours; but he failed to see why they should go in a roundabout way if they desired to restrict adult labour. They were working for more hours to produce a large quantity in order to lower the cost of production. He did not think that the proposed legislation would bring down the heavens. If the mill-hands were able to take care of themselves, there would have been no need of legislation, but he thought that the abuse would not be corrected, unless the legislation stepped in. As to the silver duty he did not think that it would cripple their industry. The duty would not help either the industry or silver, but the remark that it would cripple the industry was not justifiable. He quoted the figures of the China exchange with Bombay during the past several years, and observed that a great deal of harm was done to the industry on the day the rupee was fixed at 1s. 4d. As to the Chairman's question as to how it was that Japan and other countries carried away their cotton and competed with them successfully in the finished product, Mr. Wadia said that because they were protected countries and working behind the tariff wall, they were able to score against their rivals. He was a protectionist to the very backbone, and it was his firm belief that they would not make any progress unless their industries were protected.

OPPOSITION TO SHORT TIME.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said :—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition for the adoption of the report. As I remarked in my address last year, the future of our industry is assured, though we cannot but deplore that our immediate prospects are far from satisfactory. The shortage of the American cotton crop and the speculative action of Bull operators in America having upset all our optimistic calculations. But these are not permanent factors by any means, and the disappearance of the present causes of depression which are beyond our control will naturally lead to a re-adjustment of the situation. If the next cotton crop here and in America proves to be satisfactory, there will be a speedy revival of our

trade. Gentlemen, as I anticipated last year, we have been able to ship nearly fifty thousand more bales to China during the last year, and though for some time the prices of yarn in that country did not respond like anything approaching to the advance on the raw material, there has recently been a fair rise. But as I pointed out last year, we cannot permanently depend upon China. Every year more mills are being put up in China and the Japanese are very active in buying land and constructing mills at Shanghai. The difficulties in our business relations with China are already very great owing to the awakening of the Chinaman, the competition of the Japanese and the mercurial tendency of the exchange, and I think that the enhanced duty on silver against which our friends Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey strenuously fought in the Viceregal Council comes at an inopportune moment. I am not one of those who believe that it will cripple or ruin our industry, but I do believe that it will certainly add to our difficulties in the present critical juncture. As to the cloth market, it has, after a practically stagnant state, shown signs of revival very lately, the stock of Lancashire and country made cloth has appreciably decreased, and the prices which did not rise in the beginning have of late shown an upward tendency. The fact that the best managed mills in Bombay have made no loss, but on the other hand shown profits even in the worst time at once dispels too pessimistic a view of the situation. Our protest against the excise duty has been as emphatic and unanimous as it is old, and though our appeal has hitherto been in vain, we should not despair of ultimate success, for it has at present not a single honest supporter, and the opinion is gaining ground even in England that it does not do credit to high British statesmanship. At present the Home Government is fully occupied with its own troubles; but I am sure that if we protest against it when a favourable opportunity occurs, British statesmanship will rise to its sense of justice and redress the grievous wrong inflicted on us in the interests of Lancashire. If we had the control of our fiscal policy, this duty would never have been levied.

Indian Cotton Growing.

Gentlemen, I laid stress last year on the necessity for the improvement of the raw material which is essential for the successful working of our mills. It is gratifying to see that earnest efforts are being made to grow long-staple cotton in India, and it was much in request this year in foreign countries. The Government Agricultural Department deserves our warm gratitude for their experiments in this direction. I heartily welcome the scheme inaugurated by our worthy colleague, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, to establish a large agricultural bank, which, I am sure, will prove to be of great help to the agricultural classes, who should be taught to see the benefits of the co-operative principles. Scientific education should be disseminated among them, so as to enable them to reap the fruit of their labour and to produce better quality and larger quantity of the raw material.

As to the labour problems, it continues to remain as troublesome as it was ever before, and we are suffering not only from a paucity of skilled but also that of unskilled labour. Unless our hands receive the blessings of education suited to their calling and requirements, we can make no headway in our industrial enterprise. First of all their home surrounding and home influence should be made more healthy so as to prevent their flight to their native country on account of sickness. There should be no delay in the construction of sanitary chawls for the housing of the mill-hands. In their social and physical regeneration, much depends upon their home surroundings, which should not only be clean but healthy. I am glad to say that H. E. the Governor has promised that among the measures to be introduced in the Legislative Council will be included a bill for the housing of the poor and the labouring classes. No date has been fixed for the introduction of this necessary measure, which has long been overdue. While speaking on this subject, let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kind reference to me and to all of you, gentlemen, for unanimously electing me to be your first representative on the Legislative Council. I assure you that I will try to deserve the confidence you have placed in me, and when the Bill comes up for discussion in the Council, which I hope will be in the near future, I will watch the interests of all concerned to the best of my abilities with fairness and independence.

CURTAILING PRODUCTION.

Another matter of equal importance to the welfare of our hands is the provision of parks in the north of the city, and I hope that the Improvement Trust and the Municipality will see their way to supply the want. In the absence of any profitable engagement on Sunday, on which they get leave, and it being not a holiday of theirs, they visit grog-shops and spend all their savings on liquor. If they are provided with some innocent and instructive entertainment and healthy recreation on Sunday in public parks, it may save them from squandering their savings on liquor. Another great need is the establishment of gymnasiums and out-door sports to secure their physical well-being. The establishment of a hospital in the north of the city is under consideration, and I hope, that it will soon be a fact accomplished. As I have emphatically said on previous occasions I am not a pessimist, despite the abnormal depression in our trade because the foundations of our industry rest on a solid basis and not a slender fabric which can surrender to or be blown off by a single tempest. The home market must be our mainstay, but we must make efforts to find new outlets for our goods in foreign markets and with this view we ought to raise funds to enable our agents to visit and study the conditions of other countries and there find markets for our manufactures.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to hold views quite different from yours in regard to the short time working of our mills with the object of lessening the production. If the mills all over the world have adopted short time, it is because they are dependent to a very large extent upon American cotton, the crop of which has been a short one and therefore they have been compelled to adopt this course. But with a bumper Indian crop why we should follow in their footsteps, it is difficult to understand. It is a fact which we cannot deny that during the last two years the overproduction of foreign cloths has spoiled our markets and in consequence of which the prices have not gone up. Last year our cotton crop, being a short one prices ruled high in comparison with American cotton, which did not enable us to sell our goods cheaper and so it resulted in the accumulation of our stocks also. But this year with smaller stock and with lesser import of foreign goods our goods will be more readily taken up. With a record export season of raw material and cereals, plenty of money has been pouring into the country, and I am quite sanguine that the demand for cloth for which we have been so long waiting has just commenced, and our prices have of late improved somewhat. I hope during this year we will be able to replace foreign goods to an appreciable extent as the stocks of our goods are rapidly diminishing, and there is no likelihood of much import in the near future. With such a favourable opportunity before us, is it to our interest to work short or full time? Many of our best mills have now gone in for dyeing and bleaching plants and some of them have of late commenced printing as well, which will, I am sure, enable us easily to replace some of the foreign goods. Holding the views which I have just expressed I cannot reconcile myself to the idea of working short-time at such a juncture.

RESTRICTION OF HOURS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter said he quite agreed with what Mr. Wadia had said with regard to the restriction of adult labour. As to Sir Vithaldas's suggestion regarding the Commission's recommendation, what he understood from the Commission's report was that the Commission recognised the necessity of restricting the hours of labour, but thought it could be done by the introduction of the young persons class. They distinctly stated that if this did not bring about the desired result, direct legislation for the restriction of hours would be best.

The proposition was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy proposed and **Mr. J. A. Wādia** seconded :—That the Hon. Mr. Herbert R. Greaves be elected Chairman and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Association for the year 1910, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows :—The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Bomanjee

Dinshaw Petit, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Jamshedji Ardesir Wadia, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. W. H. Brady, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Geo. Ashby and Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy.

The proposition was carried.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit proposed, **Mr. S. A. Nathan** seconded, and it was agreed, "that the Revised Rules submitted by the Committee be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter proposed, **Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla** seconded, and it was agreed—

"That the following addition be made to Rule 35 :—

In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill that is a Member shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation."

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha proposed, **Mr. W. H. Brady** seconded, and it was resolved "that the Amendment of Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the Association's Rules for Primary Registration of trade marks in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee be sanctioned."

Mr. W. H, Brady proposed that the recommendation of the Committee, "that para. 1 of the resolution adopted at the annual general meeting held on 15th April 1904, and stated in the form of a note on page 128 of the annual report for 1908, be rescinded, and the following be substituted :—"That all tickets that had been ordinarily registered in the Primary Register, be considered *ipso facto*, as duly registered in the Secondary Register. That accordingly any tickets in the old register, which are still in use by their owners, be transferred to the new register, and that after such transfers have been completed, the old register be cancelled and considered null and void for the future" be adopted.

Mr. D. M. Inglis seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia moved that the following contributions be made from the funds of the Association :—Rs. 2,500 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund ; Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund ; and Rs. 500 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Mr. Geo. Ashby seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla proposed, **Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy** seconded, and it was resolved "that Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1910 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1909.

INTRODUCTION.

The two marked features of the Cotton Industry during the year under review were the high level of prices of the raw staple, specially since September last, and the comparatively depressed condition of the cloth market. At the commencement of the year, the price of cotton was normal, say, for fine Bengal Rs. 184 per Candy; but at its close it mounted up to Rs. 276, owing chiefly to the shortage of the American crop for the season 1909-10. In the Southern States the crop was smaller by about 20 to 30 lakhs of bales, compared with 1908, a shortage which has pressed heavily on the cotton Industry all the world over. It is evident that the price of the raw staple is regulated by the larger or shorter outturn in the fields of the United States, apart from the effect of bulling or bearing by speculators. Though the Indian monsoon was most favourable and the Indian cotton crop in consequence one of the largest on record, the Amercian factor had wholly dominated the market here. Experience of the past few years has conclusively demonstrated the broad fact, which should now be recognised, that the price of cotton in future must necessarily depend on the country which is able to grow and supply the largest quantity to the principal consuming countries. The extension of spindles and looms in such countries must be in proportion to such annual outturn, otherwise shorter hours of work must become inevitable, as they have been in Lancashire for months past. In short, cotton prices cannot be regulated by local supply and demand, but by international requirements. The abnormally high level of prices of cotton of all grades has for some months past greatly depressed the industry. Yarn prices have not responded anything reasonably approaching to the advance on the raw staple, while cloth prices have been on the decline for some months past. Two causes have been contributory towards this fall :—

(1) the shorter demand in consequence of the year having been a non-marriageable one among the Hindus; and

(2) the actual overproduction in consequence of the extension and growth of looms. That process was first discernible three years ago, but the full effect of it was only visible during the year under review.

The total increase in the cloth production during the calendar year ending 31st December 1909 was 3·40 crore lbs., compared with that of the previous year. There was a spurt for a couple of months about Diwali time, which, however, soon subsided. It was thought that the new Hindu year, with its renewed marriage season, would largely contribute towards a brisk demand. This anticipation has in nowise been realised ; and it is to be feared that the busy season will pass away without any material reduction in the heavy stocks accumulated, and still accumulating in the Weaving Mills. If there be no demand during this season, then all must depend on the character of the next monsoon, and the economic internal and external factors to which the country is constantly subject. A redeeming feature, in the midst of the depression, is the shortage of production of Yarn. There was a decrease of 26·85 lakhs lbs. In reality the production has not yet reached the level which the abnormal year 1905-6 had displayed. Otherwise, the dismal situation prevailing at present might have been considerably aggravated. The recent heavy increase in duty on silver has, however, given rise to great fear lest its effect may so far influence the export trade in this commodity with China as to further cripple the industry, unless, meanwhile, other markets, which may countervail the evil effects apprehended, are secured. But it is somewhat premature to forecast definitely the ultimate adverse influence of the augmented duty. Anyhow the Association cannot but view with dissatisfaction this artificial enhancement of silver which the Imperial Government has so suddenly imposed. The duty is a great blow to a well established industry which stands on a par with the one in jute in Bengal. And though the mill-owning interest, as represented in the Imperial Legislative Council, did its best to point out the evils of the duty, it is a matter of regret that that authority has not seen its way to the removal of the enhanced tax on the metal.

Cotton Crop.—While this report was in course of preparation, the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India published the final general memorandum on the Indian Crop of the Season 1909-10, and the following particulars contained therein are republished for information :—

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **20,227,000 acres**, which marks a net increase of **228,000 acres**, or **1 per cent.** on the **19,999,000 acres** recorded at this time last season. The **total estimated outturn**, on the other hand, is **4,502,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** as against **3,691,000 bales** estimated last year, representing an increase of **811,000 bales** or **22 per cent.**

The following figures are for the year ending 30th September 1909 :—

	Bales.
Net Exports	1,990,000
Mill Consumption	1,744,000

Yarn.—The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1908-09 amounted to **656,830,279 lbs.** as against **638,295,115 lbs.** during the previous 12 months, or an increase of **18,535,164 lbs.**

Of this amount **192,364,597 lbs.** were consumed in the production of cloth. From the available balance of **464,465,682 lbs.**, the following quantities were exported :—

	Lbs.
Exported to Foreign Countries by Sea	235,469,089
„ „ Indian Ports by Sea	39,433,624
„ „ Interior of India by rail	156,476,208
Total ...	431,378,921

leaving a net balance in hand of **33,086,761 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarns from Bombay to China during the Calendar years 1908 and 1909 amounted to **441,899 bales** and **510,746 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing an increase in the latter year of **68,847 bales** or **15·57 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and the Continent during the Calendar year 1909 amounted to **2,532 bales** only as against **17,255 bales** the previous year or a decrease of **85·32 per cent.**

Cloth.—The production of cloth in India during the official year 1908-09 amounted to **824,489,164 yards.** The exports to foreign countries during this period show an increase of over **3¾ million yards,** while those to ports in India by sea and rail show an approximate increase of little over **13¼ million yards.**

	Yards.
Exports to Foreign Countries by Sea	77,988,964
„ „ Indian Ports by Sea	228,602,692
„ „ Interior of India by rail approximated ...	633,200,512
Total ...	939,792,168

The excess of the amount of exports over the total production is again distinctly marked, but as mentioned in last year's report, it might be accounted for by the balance of stocks brought over from previous years, as well as to the quantity of cloth woven by handlooms, and the fact that certain shipments from Bombay to Karachi by sea (and registered under Sea-borne trade) were subsequently transmitted from the latter port by rail to stations in the interior, and thus again registered in the Government of India Rail-borne Trade Returns.

As regards the exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the year 1909 a decrease of **107,548 yards or 3·31 per cent.** Compared with 1908, the figures are as follows :—

1908	3,245,175	yards.
1909	3,137,627	„

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statements show the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	21,87,425	21,287	69,530	24,59,646	7,02,756
1898	82	22,26,982	21,379	70,728	28,60,648	8,17,328
1899	82	24,10,861	22,209	77,169	33,27,800	9,50,800
1900	82	25,36,891	22,215	72,914	26,06,800	7,44,800
1901	81	25,71,092	22,414	82,162	24,35,153	6,95,758
1902	80	25,23,769	22,845	86,122	34,55,823	9,87,378
1903	80	25,33,382	23,125	86,913	34,51,798	9,86,228
1904	79	25,34,230	24,136	89,915	34,04,569	9,72,734
1905	81	25,60,916	28,073	92,924	37,53,582	10,72,452
1906	84	26,14,323	28,778	1,00,798	39,94,424	11,41,264
1907	85	26,13,483	31,982	98,101	39,05,125	11,15,750
1908	86	27,34,683	35,967	1,01,536	37,77,179	10,79,194
1909	89	28,00,345	39,264	1,05,751	38,45,464	10,98,704

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000

The undernoted figures show a marked increase both in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1909 as well as in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows an increase by nearly 4,215.

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports	Arrivals.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1900	72,914	23,03,336	26,06,800	19,66,951	34,59,925
1901	82,162	16,95,490	24,35,153	33,60,875	66,38,588
1902	86,122	29,88,619	34,55,823	44,01,071	74,98,708
1903	86,913	29,37,314	34,51,798	44,46,865	85,89,010
1904	89,915	28,17,206	34,04,569	51,07,588	75,30,087
1905	92,924	29,78,065	37,53,582	36,67,023	91,31,542
1906	1,00,798	34,76,603	39,94,424	52,28,552	93,21,228
1907	98,101	33,09,459	39,05,125	67,04,957	1,03,21,475
1908	1,01,536	31,53,141	37,77,179	41,48,119	74,29,639
1909	1,05,751	31,93,268	38,45,464	47,82,995	75,81,983
Total ...	9,17,136	2,88,52,501	3,46,29,917	4,38,14,996	7,75,02,185
10 years' average ...	91,713	28,85,250	34,62,991	43,81,499	77,50,218

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1897	45,53,276	13,00,936	37,78,436	10,57,962	29,02,64,814*	8,29,32,804
1898	51,84,648	14,81,328	41,30,320	11,56,489	31,95,06,778*	9,12,87,651
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,597

*Approximate. † Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1908 of **107,548 yards**, or **3·31 per cent.**, as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,951
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,237	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	23,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,806	32,45,175	...	.....	2,806	32,45,175
Do. do 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627

In Country-made Yarn an increase of **15·57 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1909. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	4,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	2,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746

Increase on figures for 1908, 15·57 per cent.

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India** in the years 1877 to 1909 :—

	Years.	Piece-Goods of all kinds.	Yarns.		Years.	Piece-Goods of all kinds.	Yarns.
	(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	£bs.		(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	£bs.
Excluding Burmah.	1877	1,304,935,496	36,030,025	Including Burmah.	1894	2,276,345,600	40,036,000
	1878	1,189,059,900	33,392,000		1895	1,718,224,000	41,070,600
	1879	1,205,746,400	29,596,900		1896	2,038,024,500	49,163,500
	1880	1,670,310,900	44,097,700		1897	1,758,837,600	47,696,100
	1881	1,639,743,500	40,183,300		1898	2,083,869,400	42,682,900
	1882	1,522,158,000	42,208,300		1899	2,180,885,400	39,014,900
	1883	1,653,073,000	42,172,400		1900	1,877,808,200	32,154,600
	1884	1,642,731,800	45,585,100		1901	2,228,632,400	35,310,100
	1885	1,664,631,000	41,520,600		1902	1,996,207,800	30,208,100
Including Burmah.	1886	2,118,838,400	46,605,800		1903	1,998,167,200	25,358,000
	1887	1,811,964,500	48,852,400		1904	2,255,315,900	26,418,000
	1888	2,035,240,300	54,062,000		1905	2,391,989,000	39,321,300
	1889	2,001,153,400	45,354,300		1906	2,351,694,500	37,752,400
	1890	2,021,018,500	49,734,000		1907	2,454,233,800	31,011,700
	1891	1,836,490,600	50,003,600		1908	2,130,920,200	38,424,400
	1892	1,850,872,200	39,505,200		1909	2,046,799,100	36,023,200
	1893	1,888,291,200	38,538,400				

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1909 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877...	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	39,44,80,200	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700	3,30,67,900
1878...	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	38,23,30,200	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600	3,64,67,800
1879...	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	52,39,21,300	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700	3,89,51,100
1880...	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	50,87,36,400	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600	4,64,25,800
1881...	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	58,71,77,400	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800	4,74,79,200
1882...	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	45,49,84,800	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200	3,43,70,900
1883...	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	41,56,65,800	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500	3,35,19,200
1884...	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	43,99,37,800	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800	3,88,56,100
1885...	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	56,93,39,400	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200	3,30,61,100
1886...	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	49,04,51,500	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200	2,69,30,400
1887...	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	61,81,46,500	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500	3,53,54,700
1888...	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	65,24,03,900	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600	4,46,42,600
1889...	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	55,70,04,100	88,28,900	2,68,32,600	3,56,61,500
1890...	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	63,36,07,200	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500	3,80,57,400
1891...	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	59,52,49,500	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500	2,79,71,300
1892...	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	57,26,65,700	85,01,300	2,33,84,900	3,18,86,200
1893...	36,54,25,500	6,33,07,800	43,37,33,300	87,78,500	1,89,63,000	2,77,41,500
1894...	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	49,69,44,100	97,69,500	1,46,38,800	2,44,08,300
1895...	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	62,72,22,900	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000	3,24,92,100
1896...	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	64,85,00,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400	3,18,63,800
1897...	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	53,92,38,800	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600	3,43,88,600
1898...	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	59,14,62,200	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500	3,03,01,200
1899...	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	64,79,30,600	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500	2,38,71,200
1900...	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	57,56,65,500	22,69,700	1,12,78,800	1,35,48,500
1901...	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	55,43,94,100	69,38,200	74,85,900	1,44,24,100
1902...	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	68,38,89,400	63,97,800	23,65,900	87,63,700
1903...	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	54,50,16,300	46,60,300	14,06,100	60,66,400
1904...	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	59,14,47,900	24,57,200	6,80,700	31,37,900
1905...	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	92,84,57,100	84,40,900	40,70,700	1,25,11,600
1906...	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	75,77,11,800	55,50,600	63,13,900	1,18,64,500
1907...	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	67,46,13,900	42,98,600	21,12,300	64,10,900
1908...	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	61,21,86,900	55,38,300	16,87,300	72,25,600
1909...	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	68,63,89,500	44,77,400	9,94,500	54,71,900
Average for 10 years (1900 to 1909).	56,20,11,170	9,89,66,070	66,09,77,240	51,02,900	38,39,610	89,42,510
Increase or decrease on figures for 1908.	+ 14·88 %	+ ·01 %	+ 12·12 %	— 19·15 %	— 41·06%	— 24·27 %

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1900 to 1909).	1909.	Average of 10 years (1900 to 1909).	1909.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	5,02,294	5,10,746	.....	.....
„ lbs.	=20,09,17,600	=20,42,98,400	24,58,044	31,37,627
United Kingdom, lbs.	51,02,900	44,77,400	56,20,11,170	57,24,82,000
Total lbs. ...	20,60,20,500	20,87,75,800	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	56,44,69,214	57,56,19,627

The following table shows for each of the last fourteen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1909.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	5·04	210	Ready ...	205¼	Ready.
April	5·40	231½	Do. ...	229¼	Do.
May	5·73	244¼	Do. ...	238½	Do.
June	5·95	252¾	Do ..	242½	Do.
July	6·63	267¼	Do. ...	253¾	Do.
August	6·69	270¼	Do. ...	261¾	Do.
September	7·02	270	Do. ...	260	Do.
October	7·41	273¼	October ...	247¼	October.
November	7·72	261¼	November ...	245¾	November.
December	8·06	265¼	December ...	257	December.
1910.					
January	7·89	279¾	Ready ...	263¼	Ready.
February	8·00	283¾	March ...	266½	March.

N.B.—For approximate Ready Rates (Indian descriptions) add Rs. 2 to Forward Quotations.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1909.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26th February	59 9 0	129 0 0	170 12 0
26th March	59 3 0	128 12 0	170 0 0
30th April	62 8 0	134 8 0	178 8 0
28th May	61 15 0	131 8 0	176 4 0
24th June	62 3 0	132 0 0	176 4 0
30th July	59 12 0	129 8 0	171 12 0
27th August	61 8 0	131 4 0	174 8 0
24th September	60 5 0	129 8 0	172 8 0
29th October	58 9 0	128 4 0	170 4 0
26th November	58 7 0	127 4 0	166 12 0
30th December	60 11 0	132 4 0	175 12 0
1910.			
28th January	60 11 0	132 0 0	176 8 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{22}$	$175\frac{1}{22}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{26}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{89}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{3}{25}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{3}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{23}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{11}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908*	$70\frac{1}{23}$		$142\frac{19}{36}$
1909	† $70\frac{1}{2}$		† 131

* Corrected. † Approximate.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Association's Representative.

By the reforms introduced during the year under review by the Secretary of State for India the various Legislative Councils were enlarged, and by the regulations issued under the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9, Edward VII, Chapter IV), which gave effect to these enlargements, the Association, for the first time, became entitled to elect a representative to the Bombay Legislative Council. This seat will, however, be held alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

As the Association had no specific rules to govern this election, a Special General Meeting of the members was called on the 16th November 1909, and the necessary rules were sanctioned.

A ballot was held on the 30th November 1909, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.**

A copy of the Regulations referred to above, so far as they relate to the Association's representative, will be found in the Appendix.

It might be here mentioned that the Committee of the Association, in addition to Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, has no less than five of its members on the Legislative Council, *viz.*:—

The Chairman, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as representative of the Native Commercial Community;

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey;

Sir Sassoon David;

Mr. H. R. Greaves; and

Mr. H. E. E. Procter.

Sir Vithaldas has been elected by the unofficial members of the Bombay Legislative Council as their representative on the Imperial Legislative Council, and Sir Sassoon David has been nominated by the Government of India as representative of the Indian Commercial Community. (*Appendix* **A.**)

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Association's Representative on the Board.

As the term of office of **Sir Sassoon David** as representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, expired on the 31st March 1909, a ballot was held on the 8th and 9th of March, and resulted in his re-election for a further period of two years.

THE ASSOCIATION'S ROOMS.

Owing to the steady increase of work year by year and the consequent greater accommodation required for official records, it was found that the premises hitherto occupied by the executive staff had become too congested. Absence of sufficient space had made it extremely difficult to keep the work of the Association apart from that of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association, and thus adequate supervision and control had become almost impossible. It was therefore resolved by the three associated bodies to take additional accommodation adjoining the present rooms both for extension of the office and for the purpose of establishing a properly regulated Record Room, where all documents, etc., could be safely stored, after being numbered, tabulated and registered.

It is further necessary to explain that the rent hitherto paid for the premises was raised during the year by the proprietors of the building. This enhanced rent, plus the cost of the extra accommodation above mentioned, has entailed an additional charge on the three bodies concerned of Rs. 190 per mensem. Of the above sum, the Association pays Rs. 25 per mensem.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the whole of the premises utilised by the Association have also during the year been repainted and thoroughly renovated, and the general improvements and practical changes that have been introduced are such as will meet the requirements of the Association for some years to come.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

During January 1909 a communication was received from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations inviting delegates from this Association to the sixth International Cotton Congress held in Milan on the 17th, 18th and 19th May 1909.

In March 1909 a reply was sent stating that the undermentioned members had been nominated to represent the Association on the above occasion, *viz.* :—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.,

Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.,

W. H. Brady, Esq., and

D. J. Tata, Esq.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A letter, dated 27th October 1909, was received from the President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, stating that Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the Federation, was on his

way to Bombay for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain an affiliation of this and other similar Associations of India with the International Federation, and also with the object of improving the half-yearly statistical enquiries which the Federation had inaugurated a few years ago.

Mr. Arno Schmidt on arrival visited the Association's rooms, and at a meeting of the Committee explained the objects of the Federation, and the advantages of affiliation and combined action on the part of Indian Millowners generally.

Mr. Arno Schmidt's information was favourably received, and the Committee were of opinion that this Association would benefit by joining the Federation; but before giving a final decision it was resolved to consult all the members and meet Mr. Arno Schmidt for a second time on the 11th January 1910.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This subject was originally brought to the notice of the Committee on the 14th April 1908 by Mr. N. N. Wadia of the Textile Manufacturing Company of Bombay.

Mr. Wadia pointed out the defects in the existing rules, and urged their amendment and modification so as to make the Association a strong working body that would be of real use to the Mill Industry. With this object in view he suggested the appointment of a small Sub-Committee to consider the whole question. This Sub-Committee was duly appointed, but after holding some Meetings they found they were unable to draft a final report or make any recommendations until further information was obtained from Manchester.

Thus the matter drifted into the year 1909, when a fresh Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Sassoon David, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. J. F. Bradbury, was appointed to reconsider Mr. N. N. Wadia's proposals of the 14th April 1908, and to submit their recommendations to the General Committee.

This Sub-Committee's Report was placed before the Committee on the 10th July 1909, and among their chief recommendations they urged the reduction of the number of Members on the Executive Committee from 20 to 11, as the latter would form a compact body for efficient work. That in future all members should be elected by ballot. That no important general action involving the interest of Millowners should be taken unless it is sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the Executive Committee. And that such action should also be confirmed by Members of the Association owning at least 75% of the spindles concerned or involved in such action.

That for purposes of this vote one mule spindle should be made the basis, and one ring spindle be calculated as one and a half mule spindle, and that one loom be equal to 30 mule spindles.

That also short time movements should be regulated and dealt with separately and independently by those firms engaged in "Spinning" only, and those firms engaged in both "Spinning and Weaving". The Weaving Section to have the power to vote for their excess spindles with the "Spinning Section" should they desire to do so.

That for any short time movement there should be separate Meetings of the "Spinning" and "Weaving" Sections. That the Meeting of each Section shall have the exclusive power and right to decide whether the Members of that Section should work short time or not.

That the "Weaving" Section should have sole control of the voting power in respect of Looms together with 20 Ring Spindles or 30 Mule Spindles per Loom. All other Spindles at Weaving Mills in excess of the above should be considered as being a part of and belonging to the "Spinning Section."

That whenever it is decided by such vote by the Association, that common action as above should be taken, such decision should be binding on all the Members of the Association. But if an individual firm elects to run during a short time period it must pay to the Association as penalty a sum at the rate of 3 pies per Mule Spindle per week, and for Ring Spindles and Looms in proportion, on all the Spindles of the firm, provided that the word "week" means a week of 72 hours, and that if shorter hours be worked the fine be proportionately reduced.

The full text of the Sub-Committee's Report will be found in the Appendix.

The above report was forwarded by the Committee to the Association's Legal Advisers with the request that the new rules for the reorganization of the Association should be recast in harmony with the Sub-Committee's suggestions.

As the said draft of the new Rules was not received up to the end of December, it will have to be included in next season's Annual Report. (*Appendix* **B.**)

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

In March 1909 the above subject was brought to the notice of the Committee by the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Bombay. It was pointed out that the stock of cloth unsold and held by Weaving Mills in Bombay was daily increasing. That at the time of writing the increase in the stock was at the rate of 10,000 bales per month, and that if this rate was maintained, the whole industry would suffer by over-production.

It was suggested that the time had come when a combined movement should be made to regulate the output by working short time or by other means that may be deemed advisable.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the situation, resolved that a Circular should be sent round to all the Mills, both Spinning and Weaving,

suggesting that they should, during the following three months, stop during one day in the week (preferably Saturday), in addition to any day fixed already as a holiday; and also that they should not, during the remaining five days, work overtime by electric light. That this arrangement would only be binding provided that 75 per cent. of the total spindle power of Bombay (a loom being taken as equal to 25 spindles) joined the movement.

The matter was put to the general vote of the Millowners, but the proposal was not carried, as only about 41 per cent. voted in favour of short time.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHAWLS FOR MILL HANDS.

On the 10th August 1909, the Improvement Trust addressed the Association, asking to be favoured with any suggestion the Members might wish to make regarding the **construction of buildings** for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes, with a view to determining what chawls should be erected during the following year in pursuance of the schemes promulgated by Government for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

In their reply, dated the 23rd September, the Committee stated that they would be pleased to submit their views, but prior to formulating any scheme they wished to ascertain whether the arrangement arrived at in 1903 would be the basis on which the co-operation of the Millowners was invited or whether the Trustees had other proposals in view ?

In acknowledging the above on the 4th October 1909, the Improvement Trust submitted an extract from a memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, which showed the outlines of the scheme which it was proposed to ask Government to legalise by an amendment of the Act. The terms of the memorandum did not appear to differ materially from the 1903 scheme, except as to the period of payment which was reduced from 37 to 28 years.

In conclusion the Improvement Trust requested to be informed in advance of the Mill Companies which would be willing to co-operate with them in the erection of the various chawls required.

The Committee replied to the Improvement Trust of the 8th December 1909 stating they were willing to abide by the conditions mentioned in the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey's Memorandum, provided the following amendments were also accepted, *viz.* :—

(*a*) That the Millowners should construct the chawls, or have the option of having them built for them by the Improvement Trust.

(*b*) That the chawls should be constructed in accordance with Municipal requirements ; and that the Trust should not have the power to demand other additional requirements which cannot be enforced under the Municipal Act.

(*c*) That shops should be allowed on the ground floor.

(*d*) That where a Mill has not land of its own available for the construction of chawls, the necessary land should be acquired in the neighbourhood by the Trust. The cost of such land being recoverable from the Millowners on the basis of the cost incurred on the chawls.

Subsequently the Committee also forwarded a list of Mills that were willing to co-operate for the erection of chawls, provided the conditions previously submitted by the Association were adhered to by the Improvement Trust. (*Appendix* **C.**)

FACTORY ACT.

In August 1908 the Bombay Government forwarded for the opinion of the Association a Draft Bill to consolidate and amend the **Law regulating labour in Factories.**

In submitting their criticism of the Bill, the Committee entered a strong protest against the proposed restriction of adult male labour. Such a restriction, they stated, did not exist within the limits of the British Empire except in coal mines, was contrary to the recommendations of the late Factory Commission, and was one that this Association was quite unable to endorse.

As regards the application of the Act, the Committee were of opinion that it should extend to the whole of India including Native States; and that it should not come into operation for 12 months after it had been passed, so that Mills, which had no electric light, might have it installed, thereby enabling them to work 12 hours on short days. As the full details of the Committee's remarks and recommendations are too lengthy to quote here, they are published with the rest of the correspondence on the subject in *Appendix* **D.**

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1891.

Proposed Amendment.

(*See Reports*, 1905, *pp.* 13, 49; 1906, *pp.* 22, 68; 1907, *pp.* 16, 41; 1908, *pp.* 13, 38.)

It will be remembered that in May 1908 Government submitted to the Association a notification embodying certain modifications that were proposed to be made in the **Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules** and the Bombay Engineer's Examination Rules. The suggested modifications met with the approval of the Committee, except that they considered rule 28, sub-rule 2, should be so amended as to make it incumbent on the Collector to appoint a duly qualified Engineer, preferably nominated by the Association, to work as co-assessor with the member of the Boiler Commission at enquiries held under the said rule.

In January 1909, a reply was received from Government to the effect that the Governor in Council regretted his inability to accept the Association's recommendation, as it was not in harmony with the intention of Government at the time of framing the Act.

A copy of Government's reply, together with a copy of the amendments to the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, as finally approved by Government, will be found in *Appendix* **E**.

VENTILATION OF MILLS.

The question of **ventilation of Mills** was brought to the notice of the Association on the 29th October 1909 by the Textile Manufacturing Company, Ld., of Bombay. The Company stated that they were being compelled by the Inspector of Factories to put up a fan in the packing room of their Bleaching Department, though previous correspondence between the Association and Government had proved to the satisfaction of the latter, that Rule 5 of the Factories Act was impracticable. Government had at the time suggested that an expert might be brought out from England to enquire into and settle the amount of CO2 that might be allowed under the Act. This idea was however subsequently abandoned on the score of expense. The Company further explained that the time allowed for putting up the fan, namely one month, was wholly inadequate, as fans of the nature required could not be procured locally and had to be indented for from England.

It was further pointed out that in England no action is taken until the Inspector has the air in a room examined for CO2, and can only call upon the Mill to provide ventilation if it is found that the percentage of Carbonic Acid Gas exceeds the specified amount.

The Committee in taking up the matter invited the attention of the Collector to previous correspondence on the subject between the Association and the then Collector, Mr. Gray, more especially to (*a*) the Committee's letter, dated 22nd September 1902; (*b*) Mr. Gray's reply of the 3rd November of the same year; (*c*) the Committee's letter of the 22nd May 1903; (*d*) the Report of the joint Conference held in the rooms of the Association, dated 6th July 1903, and (*e*) the Committee's letter to Mr. Gray, dated 21st July 1903.

From the above correspondence it will be evident that Rule 5 regarding ventilation of Factories was proved to be impracticable; and both the Government and the Association had recognised that some reasonable standard, or standards of ventilation should be established for Factories throughout India; and with this object in view the Association recommended that a competent and recognised expert might be brought from England for the purpose. With the further object of assisting Government, the Association had, at the request of the Collector, ordered out from England a Haldane apparatus for testing air.

The above was handed over to the Collector on the 4th September 1903 and the Committee desired to know if any tests had been made with the apparatus, and with what result, and whether Government had thought it advisable

to bring out the proposed expert in ventilation? In the meantime, the Committee requested that no steps should be taken to enforce Rule 5 until a reasonable and recognised standard had been established for all India.

The Collector's reply was received on the 24th November 1909. He stated that the Haldane apparatus, referred to, had reached the Chemical Analyser in a damaged condition, and as far as he was aware no tests had been made with it. However, considerable tests of air had otherwise been made by the Chemical Analyser at the instance of his Department, but no trustworthy standard had yet been fixed. Such a standard would be prescribed by Rule when the new Act came into force. As regards the question of the ventilation of the Textile Mill, he proposed to re-open the whole matter when the new Act was passed.

In acknowledging the above letter, the Committee noted that a standard of ventilation would be prescribed by rule when the new Act came into force. They, therefore, again wished to place before the Collector the recommendation they had formerly made when reporting on the proposed new Factory Act; that under clause 38 F. & G., Government should not make rules without first making enquiry through a special commission, as had of late been done in England.

They pointed out the necessity of technical matters not being left to the personal opinion of any one individual. The question of ventilation they felt was of importance to the Mill Industry generally, and it was to the interest of all parties that it should be subjected to the fullest enquiry by a competent representative body, who could fix an authorised and workable standard for all India. With this object in view, the Committee desired that their letter or its purport might be submitted to the Government of India for consideration in connection with the new Factory Act.

In reply, the Collector, on the 22nd December 1909, informed the Committee that the rules regarding ventilation would not be promulgated until due enquiry had been made and the proposed rules referred to the Association for opinion. (*Appendix* **F**.)

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION.

The question of converting existing privy accommodation into water-closets was brought to the notice of the Committee by a member, who stated that the Deputy Health Officer had threatened to proceed against him, on sanitary grounds, under section 248-1 (*c*) of the Amended Municipal Act.

In addressing the Deputy Health Officer, the member raised the following objections to the threatened procedure under the Act:—

(1) The existing privies were situated at considerable distance from their Mill premises, and had been lately repaired and refurnished.

(2) As a burial ground to the north was the only neighbouring property, they did not cause any nuisance to the locality.

(3) The existing ones were regularly and properly cleaned and did not cause any nuisance to the workman or the other employés of the Mill.

(4) No disease of any epidemic nature had ever occurred in the said Mills during the long period the privies had been in existence, and no complaint had been ever made to them in the matter.

(5) To convert the present privies into water closets would cost them a very large initial expenditure and would greatly increase their water bill.

The Committee, in reply to the member, stated they had carefully considered the question, but regretted they were unable to move in the matter, as the Municipality have the power to compel the substitution of water closets for privy accommodation under the Municipal Act of 1888, section 248.

INCOME TAX ON MILLS.

Method of Assessment.

It was brought to the notice of the Association that, up to last year, for the purpose of assessing Mill Companies for **Income Tax**, allowance was made for depreciation to the extent of 5 °/₀ only on the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet of a given year. This percentage was deducted from the profits and the tax levied on the net amount. Now, however, on all mills working over 20 years the aggregate amount allowed for depreciation for the whole past period of 20 years is deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 °/₀ was then allowed on the balance only. This result, it was contended, was greatly to the disadvantage of Mill Companies.

The matter was placed before a Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Sassoon David, Messrs. N. N. Wadia, D. E. Wacha, J. F. Bradbury and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who interviewed the Collector of Income Tax. At this meeting it was resolved, after some discussion, that the Mills should pay the tax at present under protest if desired, while the Collector and Mr. Bradbury undertook to obtain further information on the subject, the former from Calcutta and the latter from Manchester.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

In August 1909 the Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of a Bill further to amend the **Indian Companies Act, 1882,** and requested to be favoured with the Association's opinion on its various provisions. The object of the Bill was to make provision for the payment of interest out of Capital by Companies during the period of construction of works or buildings, and to grant to Joint Stock Companies the power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain circumstances.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the whole subject, informed Government that they approved of the provisions of the Bill as now amended and had therefore no detailed remarks to offer. (*Appendix* **G.**)

QUARTER-ANNA STAMP.

Suggested superscription for Revenue and Postage.

The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association brought to the notice of the Committee that a practice prevailed among ignorant traders of using indifferently a stamp of the value of one anna or two of half an anna or four of quarter anna each when paying the **stamp duty** of one anna on Hundies payable at sight.

The use of the quarter anna stamp for such a purpose appears to be illegal, however, as the Government Notification No. 5300 of the 21st September 1905 lays down that 'the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One anna" or "half anna"'; but no mention is made of the quarter anna stamp. Further, the one anna and half anna stamps are superscribed for both revenue and postage, while the quarter anna is for postage only.

From the above it would appear that it was the intention of Government that the quarter anna stamp should not be used for Revenue purposes, but as the half anna stamp was allowed to be used to make up the one anna stamp duty, it was felt that the ignorant population were often led to unconscious offences against the law by being unable to realize the arbitrary difference between stamps superscribed for "Revenue and Postage" and for "Postage" only.

The Committee accordingly addressed the Local Government in the matter, and urged that to wholly forbid the use of the quarter anna stamp for revenue purposes might justly be considered a hardship on the ignorant population; and suggested that Rule 14 of the Stamp Act should be so amended as to include the quarter anna stamp, which should, in future, be superscribed for both Revenue and Postage.

The Government of India, to whom the matter was referred by the Local Government, stated, in reply, that when in 1905 unified Postage and Revenue stamps of the values of one anna and half anna were substituted for postage stamps of the same value, the question whether similar action should not be taken in the case of quarter anna stamps also was fully considered. It was decided, however, that it would not be advisable to do so, and to this decision the Government of India adhered. The unification of the quarter anna stamp was not, in their opinion, necessary, for half anna and one anna stamps were available at all places where stamps of any other denominations could be procured. Further, the use of these stamps for revenue purposes would, they considered, be extravagant, because several stamps would have to be used instead of one or two only. For these reasons, the Government of India regretted that they were unable to accept the Association's suggestion. (*Appendix* **H.**)

PIECE GOODS LIST.

(See *Report* 1908, *pp.* 22, 59).

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in November 1909, informed the Association that the question of the revision of the **List of Cotton Piece Goods** was under consideration, and intimated that no suggestions had

been made by the Collectors of Customs for additions to the list; and there seemed to be a general feeling that it was sufficiently comprehensive. He desired, however, to know whether there were any truly distinctive descriptions of goods not already provided for, which the Association wished to recommend for inclusion in the list.

In reply, the Committee stated that as they considered the list sufficiently comprehensive, they had no additions to suggest. (*Appendix* **I**).

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. Frederick Noel-Paton, met the Committee of the Association on the 25th November 1909, and discussed with them the proposed alterations in **Classification and Prices of Cotton Goods** taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

Subsequently under date 16th December 1909, the following notification was published by the Government of India containing the Revised Tariff Values :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 11303—6, dated the 15th December 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1910 :—

Grey Goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff Value per lb. As.	P.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	8	3
2.	Dungari and khadi cloth	7	0
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	8	9
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or having only borders over ¼" but not over ¾"	9	3
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or having only borders over ¾" but not over 2"...	10	3
6.	Dhuties and patals with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ½"	9	3
7.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over ¼"	8	3
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	8	6
9.	Fents	7	0
10.	Printers	9	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad or sadlapat)	8	3
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10	0
13.	,, ,, bleached	11	0

		Tariff Value per lb. As.	P.
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	0
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	6

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or Coloured Goods.

		Tariff Value per lb. As.	P.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	8	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	9	9
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	10	9
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	6
20.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	10	9
21.	„ not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern.	10	0
22.	Check gumchas	10	0
23.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	0
24.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check...	10	0
25.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	11	0
26.	Drills and jeans, striped	9	0
27.	„ „ „ checked...	10	0
28.	„ „ „ dyed	9	6
29.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	0
30.	Fents	8	0
31.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ...	10	3
32.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	10	9
33.	Lungis, coloured	11	3
34.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders ...	9	3
35.	Napkins, unbleached	9	6
36.	„ bleached	10	6
37.	Susi check, English, grey ground	11	0
38.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	10	6
39.	„ „ „ coloured warp and weft	11	0
40.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	3
41.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	3
42.	„ „ „ weft	10	6

		Tariff Value per lb. As.	P.
43.	Tent cloth, blue and red	9	3
44.	„ „ khaki	10	3
45.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	11	0
46.	„ „ bleached	12	0
47.	„ „ honeycomb, unbleached	8	9
48.	„ „ „ bleached	9	9
49.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
50.	„ striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

TARIFF REFORM.

(*See Report*, 1908, *page* 23).

The Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, forwarded, in December 1909, a copy of the **Preferential Trade Resolution** passed at Sydney on the 16th September by the **Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.** He also submitted a copy of his remarks thereon, explaining the trend of Anglo-Indian mercantile opinion as indicated to him by the various replies he had received to a circular letter he had addressed to various commercial bodies and private individuals in India.

The papers were read with interest by the Committee, but they felt they were not in a position to express any definite opinions at that time. They consequently informed Mr. Webb that the information had been placed on record, and would be reconsidered should a fitting opportunity occur. (*Appendix* **J**.)

OUTTURN OF INDIAN COTTON CROP.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence stated that efforts were made to check the estimates of **outturn of the Indian Cotton Crop** by comparing them with the sum of Mill consumption, extra Mill consumption, and net exports.

It was arranged that 7,50,000 bales should be accepted as an approximate estimate of the extra Factory consumption, and that the Mill consumption should be arrived at by adding 19 per cent. to the weight of yarn produced ; that allowances being approximately equivalent to the average loss of 16 per cent. on cotton in spinning.

Comparison of the figures on this basis, the Director-General stated, leaves a large discrepancy for a series of years, and in going more closely into the matter it would appear that the discrepancy must, to a small extent, be accounted for by cotton waste.

Cotton waste appeared twice in the total which was compared with the crop estimates. Once in the 16 per cent. wastage allowed for and again partly in exports and partly in the 7,50,000 bales estimated as extra Factory consumption, seeing that cotton waste is probably used extensively for stuffing quilts, &c.

In order that this element of error might be eliminated, the Director-General requested the Committee to give an expression of opinion as to what proportion of the 16 per cent. wastage in spinning consists of cotton waste suitable either for exportation or for mixing or for internal use in padding quilts, &c.

The Committee in reply stated that the arrangement of adding 19 per cent. to the weight of yarn produced gives a good basis for estimating Mill consumption, and that the allowance is approximately equivalent to the average loss of 16 per cent. on cotton in spinning. Out of the 16 per cent. loss of wastage in spinning, about 6½ per cent. of waste is sold by Mills as saleable waste, about 4½ per cent. of waste is fit to be used by Mills for their own mixing for low qualities of yarn, and about 5 per cent. is invisible loss, *viz.*, in cotton seed, dirt and dust which is blown off in the cotton in Blow Room.

The Director-General was also asked not to include or take into account cotton waste, exported, in arriving at the figure of total crop, as this waste is produced by the Mill from cotton used by them.

The Committee further stated that the estimate of 7,50,000 bales was far too high, but having no statistics before them, they were unable to estimate what the extra Factory consumption actually is. (*Appendix* **K.**)

SALE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON GROWN IN SIND.

In January 1909, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, wrote and informed the Association that to facilitate the **sale of Egyptian Cotton grown in Sind,** auctions were held every year with the object of obtaining a fair price for the cultivators. Difficulties had been experienced in former years with these auctions, but he predicted that the difficulties during 1909 would be greater than ever. An auction was held on 2nd November 1908, but practically no cotton was bought, except by some local Zamindars, who wished to help matters along. On December 19th a second auction was held, and there were 1,586 maunds of Abassi (white) and 492 maunds of Metaffifi (brown) to dispose of. Only one bid was made for a small lot of 9 maunds of Abassi and only Rs. 9 per maund was offered for this. The auction then came to an end for want of bidders. It appeared to the Director as if the auctions were being boycotted. A last auction was fixed for 23rd January 1909, and the Director stated that, unless they could get a fair price for the Cotton, the system of auctions might have to be abandoned, and this, he feared, would mean that Egyptian Cotton would cease to be grown in Sind, since the cultivators would only grow it on condition that they got a fair price for it. He therefore requested that the facts should be brought to the notice of the Association in view of the final auction on the 23rd January.

The Committee, being of opinion that the auction of all such Cotton should not be held in Sind, as there were various practical difficulties in the way of purchasers from this part of the country attending on such occasions, recommended to the Director of Agriculture that, as Bombay is the market where all kinds and qualities of Cotton are sold, both for local consumption and foreign export, they considered that the Sind Egyptian Cotton could easily be sold here and would at the same time realize its full value.

The Committee also drew the attention of the Director to the fact that "Kappas" or Cotton with the seed in it does not, as a rule, find ready sale anywhere; and, therefore, it would be advisable to have the Egyptian Cotton ginned and packed in pressed bales before offering it for sale. They also suggested that, after the ginning was done, samples should be drawn from the bales and sent down for valuation to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association or the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, who would also, if asked, arrange with some leading firm in Bombay to take over the bales and offer them for sale on prevailing business terms. (*Appendix* **L.**)

CULTIVATION OF ACCLIMATIZED AMERICAN COTTON.

The Agricultural Department, Punjab, in October 1909, informed the Association that they intended auctioning on the 29th and 30th November and 1st December some **acclimatized American Cotton** that had been grown under their patronage and supervision; and requested that the information might be made known to members. The total amount of Kappas expected was between 3,000 and 4,000 maunds. The quality usually ranged about that of American middlings, and it was expected that the crop would turn out in good condition.

A second auction was held on the 18th and 20th January 1910. Members of the Association were duly notified by circular about both these auctions.

RUSSIAN PRODUCTS IN KAIN, PERSIA.

Through the courtesy of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Association was furnished with a series of **samples of cotton fabrics** of Russian manufacture in demand in the Province of Kain, so that the attention of Members might be drawn to the openings of similar goods of Indian manufacture in Seistan and Kain.

The samples were placed on exhibition in the Association's rooms, and members were duly notified to this effect.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference was held in the Council Hall at Poona on the 29th and 30th September 1909 under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Annual Report of the Bombay Agricultural Department for the year ending 30th June 1909 was submitted for criticism and suggestions.

The following gentlemen were nominated to represent the Association on the occasion :—

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (Chairman of the Association),
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.,
D. E. Wacha, Esq.,
Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Esq., and
Krishna Rao Phatak, Esq.

DEATH OF MISS CLARKE.

The sad death of Miss Clarke, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, took place at Government House, Malabar Hill, on the 22nd March 1909, and the Chairman on behalf of the Members of the Association wrote to Sir George Clarke expressing their heartfelt sympathies in his sad bereavement.

RULES OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The question of the modification of **Rule 26 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited,** was brought to the notice of the Committee of this Association by a member, who stated that certain hardships were sustained by regular buyers of cotton, like Mill Companies, by the working of this rule.

The wording of the rule is to the effect that "the last buyer must pay for the cotton at the rate at which the Delivery Order was originally issued and for the actual weight delivered ; but for the purposes of settlement and for the adjustment of accounts between intermediate parties on Delivery Orders passed on the weight of all bales referred to in these rules shall be considered to be 3½ cwts. net per bale, and the sums due on such settlements and adjustment of accounts shall become payable when the cotton is finally passed."

"Any settlement or adjustment of account under this Rule shall not be deemed to prejudice any other rights which parties may have in respect of their contracts."

It was pointed out that by this method every person who handled Delivery Orders had to deal in differences, except the original seller who received the money at selling price, while Mill Companies who received the cotton ultimately had to keep accounts and deal in differences, and as they handle the cotton it caused serious errors in the Mills between the weight of cotton actually used at a certain rate and that paid for at the same rate.

The Committee in addressing the Bombay Cotton Trade Association suggested that Rule 26 should be amended, so that the ultimate buyer who takes delivery pays for the actual weight of cotton received at the rate he bought.

The suggested amendment was as follows :—

"The last buyer must pay for the cotton to the original seller at the rate at which he had contracted to purchase the cotton and for the actual weight delivered, but, for the purpose of settlement and for the adjustment of accounts

between the original seller and the intermediate parties on Delivery Orders passed on, the weight of all bales referred to in this rule shall be considered to be 3½ cwts. net per bale and the sums due on such settlements and adjustment of accounts shall become payable when the cotton is finally passed."

"Any settlement or adjustment of accounts under this rule shall not be deemed to prejudice any other rights which parties may have in respect of their contracts."

The Committee hoped the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association would give the matter their favourable consideration, as it was felt the modification would tend to greatly facilitate business with Cotton Mills.

In reply, the Secretary of the Cotton Trade Association stated that Rule 26, as adopted, had been found more suitable for the general body of members engaged in the trade, and the Directors, after considering the matter at a special meeting, regretted they could not recommend the alteration suggested, and did not therefore propose to make any change in the present rule.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

The Associations' Registers.

A question was raised as to whether a member of the Association under the rules for the **Registration of Trade Marks** was entitled to register a trade mark without putting the name of such members upon the label bearing the trade mark; and further if a member desired to apply a trade mark to his goods, which trade mark was the property and bore the name of a third party, and did not bear the name of the member, was the member bound by the Rules to register such trade mark with the Association.

The matter was referred in the first instance to the Solicitors of the Association, and was afterwards submitted to Counsel for opinion; the latter's reply to both the queries was in the affirmative. He further suggested that the Association's Rules should be amended either by stating that the only labels to be registered are those which are the property of the member applying for registration; or that in case of a dealer's label being registered by a member that the Rules should only apply to that label as long as the dealer dealt exclusively with the member registering.

An amendment to the Rules, in conformity with the latter part of Counsel's opinion, will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

Later in the year a further question was raised as to whether under the Rules two different Mills can register different stamps, which may or may not be colourable imitations of one another, under the same name.

This matter was also referred to the Association's Solicitors, who expressed the opinion that the Association ought not only to refuse to register a trade mark which it is intended to call by the same name as that by which

another ticket already registered has become known, but ought also to refuse to register any mark which is likely to acquire the same name as that by which another ticket already registered is known.

A proposition will also be submitted to the Annual General Meeting of the members to the effect that para. 1 of the resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting held on 15th April 1904, and stated in the form of a note on page 128 of the Annual Report for 1908, be rescinded ; and the following be substituted :—

"That all tickets that had been ordinarily registered in the Primary Register, be considered, *ipso facto*, as duly registered in the Secondary Register. That, accordingly, any tickets in the old Register which are still in use by their owners, be transferred to the new Register, and that after such transfers have been completed, the old register be cancelled and considered null and void for the future."

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN INDIA.

During February 1909 some correspondence was received from the Local Government regarding the **Registration of Trade Marks** in India, and the Committee were invited to express their views on the subject.

The correspondence contained among others, a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the latter's replies and various memorials from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. The above comprised the period from 1904 to 1908.

The Government of India briefly recapitulated the history of the case as follows :—

In the year 1877 the Millowners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, suggested that legislation should be undertaken, on the lines of the English statutes of 1875 and 1876 in order to provide for the registration of trade marks in India. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and a Bill giving effect to it was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Bill was eventually withdrawn, on the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association as they were of opinion, after mature consideration, that legislation was unnecessary, and might possibly prove inconvenient. This opinion was endorsed by the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce and was accepted by the leading Commercial Associations in India.

The Government of India in 1904 remarked that they were doubtful whether there was any widespread demand for such legislation, or whether any important results would be attained thereby, and, as advised at that time, they were not disposed to move further in the matter.

In June 1905 the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in which the memorialists urged that a system of trade mark registra-

tion similar to that in United Kingdom should be established in British India, but that having regard to the difficulties presented by the complexity of Cotton marks, the Cotton classes should be excluded from such system of registration.

In reply to the above the Government of India stated in September 1905 that the fact that it was now proposed not to register Cotton marks did not, in their opinion, materially alter the position; and that the practically unanimous expression of opinion on the part of Local Governments and Indian Chambers of Commerce should be accepted as conclusive evidence that a system of trade marks registration was not required in the interests of India, and therefore should not be introduced.

Another memorial from the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was forwarded by the Secretary of State in June 1906 to the Government of India. The latter replied that the question had again received their fullest consideration, and that its advancement, they were of opinion, depended entirely on a change of public opinion in India, and that there was no reason to believe that any such change had taken place since last writing on the subject.

A similar memorial from the same source once more reached India in November 1908, and the Government of India desired to know whether the prevailing views of the Millowners were in favour of any alteration of existing conditions.

The Committee, after a careful reconsideration of the whole question, replied in May 1909, stating that the general consensus of opinion had not changed on the subject, and that they were still convinced that there was no necessity for the proposed legislation, as from experience it had been found that the existing law was sufficiently comprehensive to afford adequate protection to legitimate users of trade marks. An Indian Act based on the English statute would in fact the Committee considered afford less protection than was now enjoyed by the law as it stood.

Further, it was not felt that the Association's opinion could in any way be changed by the proposal to exclude Cotton marks from the suggested registration. Such exclusion would, it was felt, deprive all producers of Cotton goods from the benefits of any Act of the nature.

In the circumstances the Committee were unable to approve of the suggested legislation, and they trusted that no change would be made in the existing conditions. (*Appendix* **M.**)

TELEGRAPHIC RECEIPTS.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce forwarded a copy of a letter, addressed by them to the Director-General of Telegraphs, advocating the adoption of a **combined form of Telegram with Receipt,** the latter to be granted on despatch of the telegram, and expressed the hope that the Committee of this Association would be pleased to support the representation.

The Committee in reply stated they approved of the new form and had addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs supporting the adoption of same.

In their letter to the Director-General, the Committee pointed out that the insertion on the receipt of the time at which a telegram is handed in would be a welcome addition, as such indication is often of the utmost importance especially to merchants and bankers.

The Committee were further of opinion that it would be a great convenience to the public, more particularly in the mofussil, where ready access to a telegraphic guide is not always available if the rates for the different grades of messages could be printed on some part of the form not only in English but also in the principal vernaculars of each Presidency.

The Director-General of Telegraphs, in reply, stated that it had been decided to make no change in the present form of receipt which is granted separately for each telegram tendered for transmission.

He also added that the rates for telegrams are given in English on the reverse of the form. (*Appendix* **N.**)

THE LANDING AND STORAGE OF COAL ON THE BUNDERS.

The Textile Manufacturing Co., Bombay, drew the attention of the Association in April 1909 to the absence of facilities for the **landing and storing of coal on the Bunders.**

The Committee decided that the matter should be taken up, and they accordingly addressed the Port Trust on the subject.

They stated that many complaints had reached them regarding the difficulties of discharging coal from lighters. That it was found impossible, for instance, to bring lighters alongside the Bunders during neap-tides. Loaded lighters had consequently to accumulate, and their detention both directly and indirectly raised the hiring of these boats and added appreciably to the final cost of coal delivered at the Mills.

It was pointed out that Bombay, which a few years ago, was considered one of the cheapest ports of discharge in India, and had a reputation for quickness of despatch, had of late become one of the most expensive, and moreover did not any longer hold out any inducement to steamship owners on the score of despatch.

The second point to which the Committee drew the attention of the Port Trust was the want of adequate space for stacking coal landed from lighters. The space allotted was considered insufficient for the requirements of the trade especially during the summer months when coal imports were heaviest. It followed that Landing Contractors dared not, even when sufficient lighters were available, take delivery of more than a moderate quantity each day, for fear that for lack of storage ground their lighters would remain undischarged until such time as space was cleared for them. This had also a deterrent effect on getting steamers discharged with the celerity that might otherwise be possible.

The remedy for the first complaint lay, it was believed, in conducting constant dredging operations along the foreshore, where the Committee were informed a gradual silting up was in progress. As regards the second point, it was felt that more space should be allotted for the storage of coal on the Bunders. (*Appendix* **O**.)

DOUBLE COTTON BAGS USED IN AMERICA.

Through the courtesy of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence the Association were favoured, for the inspection of members, with **samples of double cotton bags** used by the American Sugar Refining Company, who were prepared to make shipments of bulk 100 pound sacks of these bags.

Members were duly informed by circular that the bags were open for inspection in the Association's rooms.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

In May 1909 the Government of Bombay informed this Association that the Jain Graduates' Association had brought to their notice that **no holidays of the Jain Community** had, up to that time, been notified as public holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. The Graduates' Association had represented that the following days in the Hindu Calendar should be notified :—

Kartik Sud 15.

Chaitra Sud 15.

Bhadarwa Sud 1.

Bhadarwa Sud 4.

The last-named holiday, which represents the Jain festival of Samvatsari, falls on the same day as the Hindu festival of Gunesh Chaturthi, which is usually observed as a holiday under the Act, and it was consequently suggested that the names of both these festivals should be coupled together in the official announcement of the holidays. Government pointed out that the number of Bank Holidays ordinarily notified by Government every year was 21, besides New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day, and the Association's proposals, if accepted in its entirety, would involve an addition of at least three to that number; but an increase in the total number of Bank Holidays appeared to Government undesirable. The opinion of the Association was, therefore, desired as to how far the claims of the Jains should be met by :—

(1) creating new, *i.e.*, additional public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act ; or

(2) substituting important holidays for holidays of less importance now notified on account of religious festivals of other denominations,

Government also intimated that they had already notified the following ten days as sectional holidays for the Jains in the year 1909 :—

Chaitra Sud 15	... 5th April.
Shrawan Vad 13 to Bhadarwa Sud 5	...12th to 19th September.
Kartik Sud 15	...27th November.

The Committee, in reply, stated that they were in accord with Government in considering that an increase in the total number of Public Holidays was not desirable, and were further of opinion that none of the holidays hitherto notified should be deleted to make room for one or more of the Jain festivals mentioned by the Graduates' Association.

The Committee approved of the suggestion that, as the Jain festival of Samwatsari and the Hindu Gunesh Chaturthi fall on the same day, these two should be coupled together in the official announcement of Public Holidays. (*Appendix* **P**.)

MILL HOLIDAYS for 1910.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	Saturday	*New Year Day.*
	9th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Friday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	23rd	SUNDAY	*Taboot.*
	30th	Do.	
February	6th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Do.	
	20th	Do.	
	27th	Do.	
March	9th	Wednesday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	13th	SUNDAY.	
	20th	Do.	
	26th	Saturday	*Holi.*
	27th	SUNDAY	
April	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	*Gudi Padwa.*
	17th	Do.	*Ram Navmi.*
	24th	Do.	
May	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	15th	Do.	
	19th	Thursday	*Adurgân Jassan.*
	29th	SUNDAY.	
June	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	19th	Do.	
	26th	Do.	
July	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	
	18th	Monday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
	24th	SUNDAY.	
	31st	Do.	

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
August	10th	Wednesday	*Nag Panchmi.*
	14th	SUNDAY.	
	20th	Saturday	*Narli Purnima.*
	28th	SUNDAY	*Gokul Asthami.*
September	7th	Wednesday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
	12th	Monday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
	18th	SUNDAY.	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
	25th	Do.	
October	2nd	SUNDAY.	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
	9th	Do.	
	13th	Thursday	*Dasara.*
	23rd	SUNDAY.	
Novemrer	1st	Tuesday	*Dewati.*
	2nd	Wednesday	
	3rd	Thursday	
	13th	SUNDAY.	
	20th	Do.	
	27th	Do.	
December	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	18th	Do.	
	25th	Do.	

DONATIONS.

Sir J. J. Hospital All Saints Nursing Fund.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 7th April 1909, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid as a contribution to the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund from the Funds of the Association.

Goculdas Hospital Nursing Fund.

A contribution of Rs. 250 was also paid to the above Fund.

Society for the promotion of Education among the Masses.

A further sum of Rs. 500 was paid by the Association to the funds of the above Society.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

In this case also a sum of Rs. 2,500 was contributed to the Funds of this Institute.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years the Committee, after obtaining returns from Agents and Owners, informed the Members of the Association by circular that the total quantity of Cotton held by the Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1909 amounted to **167,775 candies.**

Later in the year at the request of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., statistics of the stocks of cotton held by Mills on the 30th September 1909 were also collected and it was ascertained that there were in stock on that date **99,630 candies.**

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1909.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1908 :—		
General Fund	40,504 2 1	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,370 0 8	44,874 2 9
Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1909	15,365 10 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts	329 2 0	
Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,707 6 0	17,402 2 0
Total Rupees ...		62,276 4 9

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chamber of Commerce, being contribution for office and statistical establishment and for rent	7,412 8 0	
Printing	1,941 4 0	
Advertisements	214 12 0	
Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, &c.	545 12 8	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,100 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	384 0 0	
Law Charges	393 14 0	12,092 2 8
Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1909-10	.....	2,500 0 0
Association's contribution to Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund ...	.....	500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	.....	500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	.....	250 0 0
Balance as under :—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost.	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the National Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4 per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	3,278 15 1	
Cash in hand	68 15 0	
	46,534 2 1	
Less—Amount due for Auditor's Fee.	100 0 0	
Net Balance to carry forward.		46,434 2 1
Total Rupees ...		62,276 4 9

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 21st *January* 1910.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

Bombay Legislative Council.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th November 1909.

No. 16.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, ch. 4), the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Number of members.

I. (1) The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, other than the Advocate-General or other Officer acting in that capacity, shall ordinarily consist of—

A.—Members elected by the classes specified in Regulation II, who shall be twenty-one in number;

B.—Members nominated by the Governor, who shall not exceed twenty-one in number, and of whom not more than fourteen may be officials.

(2) In addition to the forty-two Additional Members above specified, the Governor may nominate two more persons, whether officials or non-officials, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation, to be Additional Members of the Council:

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Governor to nominate so many official persons under these Regulations that the majority of all the Members of the Council shall be officials.

Elected Members.

II. The twenty-one elected Members specified in Regulation I shall be elected as follows, namely:—

(i)	By the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay ...	1 Member.
(ii)	By the University of Bombay	1 Member.
(iii)	By the Sardars of the Deccan	1 Member.
(iv)	By the Sardars of Gujarat...	1 Member.
(v)	By the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind...	1 Member.
(vi)	By the Municipalities	4 Members.
(vii)	By the District Local Board	4 Members.
(viii)	By the Muhammadan community...	4 Members.
(ix)	By the Indian Commercial community	1 Member.
(x)	By the Bombay Chamber of Commerce	1 Member.
(xi)	By the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	1 Member.
(xii)	By the Millowners' Association of Bombay and the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad, alternately ...	1 Member.

Electorates and electorial procedures.

III. The election of Members specified in Regulation II shall be effected by the electorates and in accordance with the procedures respectively prescribed in the Schedule annexed to these Regulations,

IV. No person shall be eligible for election as a Member of the Council if such person— Ineligible candidates.

(*a*) is not a British subject, or

(*b*) is a female, or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is under twenty-five years of age, or

(*e*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or

(*f*) has been dismissed from the Government service, or

(*g*) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned, or

(*h*) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or

(*i*) has been declared by the Governor in Council to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be contrary to the public interest:

Provided that in cases (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf.

V. No person shall be eligible for election under any sub-head of Regulation II, unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Schedule regulating elections under that sub-head. Qualifications of candidates.

VI. No person shall be qualified to vote at any election held under these Regulations if such person— Disqualifications of voters.

(*a*) is a female, or

(*b*) is minor, or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind.

VII. Every person who is elected or nominated under these Regulations to be a Member of Council shall, before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown, in the following form, namely :— Oath of office.

I, A. B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty of the office upon which I am about to enter.

VIII. (1) If any person— Power to declare seats vacant.

(*a*) not being eligible for election, is elected under these Regulations, or

(*b*) having been elected or nominated, subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clause (*c*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) or (*h*) of Regulation IV, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by Regulation VII within such time as the Governor in Council may consider reasonable,

the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his election or nom ination to be void or his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be precribed by such notification, or shall nominate another person as the case may be.

(3) If any person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

Candidates elected by several electorates.

IX. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the local official Gazette, choose, or in his default, the Governor shall declare, for which of these electorates he shall serve, and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for such person in any electorate for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given, and the candidate, if any, who except for the said votes, would have been declared elected for such electorate, shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the same.

Term of office.

X. (1) Save as provided in clause (2), and subject to the provisions of Regulation XVIII, the term of office of an Additional Member shall be three years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be:

Provided that official Members and Members nominated as being persons who have expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation shall hold office for three years or such shorter period as the Governor may at the time of nomination determine.

(2) A Member elected or nominated to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise, or a Member nominated on failure of an electorate to elect an eligible person, shall hold office so long as the Member, whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

Vacancies.

XI. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a Member who represents any interest specified in Regulation II, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated Member, the Governor may nominate any person to the vacancy:

Provided that when a casual vacancy occurs in the case of an elected Member, the election shall always be made by the same electorate as that which elected the Member whose place is to be filled and shall be subject to the same conditions in respect of eligibility of candidates for nomination as those which governed the election of such member.

Failure to elect.

XII. If within the time prescribed by a notification issued under Regulation VIII, clause (2), or Regulation XI, clause (1), the electorate concerned fails to elect, the Governor may nominate at his discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

Quorum.

XIII. The power of making laws and regulations or of transacting other business vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall be exercised only at meetings at which—

(*a*) the Governor, or

(*b*) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor under Section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or

(*c*) in the case of the discussions referred to in Section 5 of the said Act, a Member appointed to preside in pursuance of a rule made under that section,

and ten or more Members of Council are present.

XIV. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected. Corrupt practices.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate, if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election. Disputes as to validity of elections.

Explanation.—A "promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

XV. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the Schedules to these Regulations, or any mistake in the use of forms annexed thereto, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such rules and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election. Non-compliance with rules.

XVI. (1) If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at such election on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a nomination or of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connection with such election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of such election, in the local official Gazette, apply to the Local Government to set aside such election.

(2) The Governor in Council shall, after such enquiry (if any) as he may consider necessary, declare, by notification as aforesaid, whether the candidate whose election is questioned or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(4) If within the time so prescribed the electorate fails to elect, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

XVII. The decision of the Governor in Council on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these Regulations shall be final. Finality of decisions.

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions. First elections.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates referred to in Regulation III to elect Members in accordance with these Regulations within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(3) If within the time so prescribed any such class fails to elect, the Governor may nominate at his discretion for a period not exceeding six months any person who is eligible for election by such class.

SCHEDULE X.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xii), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY AND THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF AHMEDABAD.

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xii), shall be elected alternately by the Millowners' Association of Bombay and the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad.

Provided that the Millowners' Association of Bombay shall have the first right of election.

2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who is and has been at the date of the election a member for one whole year of the body by which the election is being made shall be eligible for election.

3. On or before such date as may be appointed by the Governor in this behalf, the election shall be made by a majority of votes of the members in the manner laid down from time to time in the rules of the Association making the election for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before it.

4. The Chairman of the Association shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Appendix B.

The Re-organization of the Association.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE

A Sub-Committee composed of the undermentioned members was appointed to consider a letter received from Mr. N. N. Wadia, dated 14th April 1908, and with power to draft out a Scheme for the re-organisation and better working of this Association:—

N. N. Wadia, Esq.,
Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Esq.,
Sir Sassoon David, Kt.,
D. E. Wacha, Esq.,
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.,
H. R. Greaves, Esq.,
J. F. Bradbury, Esq.

Some Meetings were held by the Sub-Committee from time to time but we could not proceed to draft the final report and make our recommendations as we were waiting some further reports from Manchester.

Mr. Bradbury very kindly, however, obtained for us, from the Federation Association, a copy of their year book for 1907-08 which has been of immense help to us.

With reference to the first proposal contained in Mr. Wadia's letter, we certainly think that a Working Executive Committee should be formed with fewer members than the present large Committee of 20.

Experience of a number of years has conclusively demonstrated that though the Executive Committee consists of 20 members, in practice, it has been found that no more than between 6 and 12 members regularly attend to transact the ordinary business of the Committee. Under the circumstances we would suggest that a compact body, say, of about 12 members would tend to vastly enhance the effeciency of the Working Committee. We propose 11 members including a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman as a good Working Committee, and accordingly make the following recommendations:—

(1) The number of members of the Executive Committee be reduced to 11 ordinary members, one of whom shall hold the office of Chairman, and another that of Deputy Chairman; those two officers to be elected by ballot by all the members of the Association.

(2) Five members of the Committee present in person shall form a sufficient quorum at any meeting of the Committee.

(3) At or about the end of each calendar year, but in no case later than the 31st January of the succeeding year, separate ballots for the election of a Chairman and of a Deputy Chairman for that succeeding year shall be held on such different days as the outgoing Committee shall appoint. The election of the Chairman shall take place first. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the Annual General Meeting, and they shall continue to act until the holding of the next Annual General Meeting following.

(4) The retiring Committee shall appoint a day for the election of Chairman and a day for the election of Deputy Chairman (which shall be duly advertised), upon which the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 P. M. by a scrutineer (appointed by the Committee) and the Secretary, who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

(5) The Secretary of the Association shall give 7 days' notice of the date appointed for each election. The ballot box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. on each of these days.

(6) The voting shall be by papers signed by the members and deposited in the ballot-box on the days appointed by the Committee,

(7) No members of the Association shall give more than one vote for a candidate.

(8) Those who have the largest number of votes for the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be considered duly elected. In the event of the gentleman at the head of the list for the Chairmanship or Deputy Chairmanship refusing to act, or both refusing to act, there shall be a fresh election for either or both offices.

(9) In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of either office-bearer, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down.

(10) A vacancy shall be considered, *ipso facto*, to occur if a member of the Committee is absent from the regular meeting for more than three months, unless he has obtained previously leave of absence from the Committee.

(11) When any such vacancy does occur, the remaining members of the Committee shall have the power of appointing another member, except in the case of a Chairman or Deputy Chairman, who in all cases must be ballotted for by all the members of the Association:

(12) From every retiring Committee three members shall not be eligible for re-election for the year following. The retirement to be carried out by drawing of lots for the first year and subsequently by rotation, the oldest in office going out first.

(13) Two members of one firm shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

(14) The Committee are authorised to provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of the Association, and pay all expenses of the establishment including any requisite legal expenses and to control generally the management of the affairs of the Association.

(15) The Committee shall have power to authorise the expenditure out of the funds belonging to the Association in each and every year of any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rupees Five Thousand for any purpose or purposes which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

At present there are no rules for election of members of the Association. We therefore suggest that all future members should be elected by ballot in the following manner :—

(1) All Mills, Presses and Ginning Factories shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

(2) The names of candidates with their proposers and seconders must be submitted to the Committee who will fix the dates for the ballot.

(3) At least seven days' notice shall be given to all the members stating dates for voting, and the names of candidates with their proposers and seconders, votes shall be received during the said seven days from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

(4) On the seventh day the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 P.M. by a scrutineer (previously appointed by the Committee) and the Secretary, who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

(5) At least one-fourth of the members of the Association must register their votes to make the ballot valid.

(6) In all voting for election to membership the presence in the ballot of black balls in the proportion of one in six shall exclude.

We venture to think, that more combined action is necessary and that the members of the Association would greatly contribute towards their better interest by supporting such proposals the Committee may submit for their consideration for improving the condition of our industry, provided members are of belief that such proposals are reasonable and concerned in general rather than individual interests of members. The more members are welded together for a common purpose and act in harmony the greater will be the influence the Association will wield as the premier industrial organisation in the Western Presidency.

We feel that no important general action involving the payment of money, such as a strike, lock-out, short-time movement or organised lessening of production should be taken, unless it is sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Committee, nor unless and until such action shall be confirmed subsequently, either in general meeting assembled or in writing by ballot by members of the Association owning at least 75 per cent. of the Spindles concerned or involved in such action.

For the purpose of this vote one Mule Spindle shall be made the basis, and one Ring Spindle to be calculated to be equal to one and a half Mule Spindle, and one Loom be equal to 30 Mule Spindles.

The subscription to be paid by members of the Association should be revised and be made Rs. 3 per 1,000 Mule Spindles and proportionately for Ring Spindles and Looms as indicated above.

All short-time movements shall be regulated and dealt with separately and independently by those firms engaged in "Spinning" only (hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section"), and by those firms who are engaged in both "Spinning and Weaving" (hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section"). The Weaving Section to have power to vote for their excess Spindles with the "Spinning Section," should they desire to do so.

Whenever any short-time movement is deemed desirable by the Committee, they shall summon separate Meetings of the "Spinning Section" and the "Weaving Section." The Meeting of each Section shall have the exclusive power and right to decide whether the members of that Section shall work short-time or not, and for what period; and may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

The "Weaving Section" shall have sole control of the voting power in respect of Looms, together with 20 Ring Spindles, or 30 Mule Spindles per Loom, all other Spinning Spindles at Weaving Mills in excess of the above shall be considered as being part of, and belonging to, the "Spinning Section" for which the "Weaving Section" shall have power to vote with the "Spinning Section" on all questions relating to short-time movements.

EXAMPLE:—A Weaving Concern owning 1,000 Looms and 40,000 Ring Spindles, 1,000 Looms and 20,000 Ring Spindles shall belong to the "Weaving Section"; the other 20,000 Ring Spindles shall belong to the "Spinning Section."

Whenever it is decided by such votes by the Association, that common action as above shall be taken, such decision shall be binding on all members of the Association; but if an individual firm or firms elect to run, in case of a short-time movement, he shall pay to the Association as a penalty, a sum at the rate of 3 pies per Mule Sipndle, per week, and Ring Spindles and Looms in proportion on all the Spindles of such individual firm, or firms, provided always that the word week means a week of 72 hours and if shorter hours be worked, the penalty hereinbefore mentioned shall be proportionately reduced.

We consider that, if possible, a scheme should be drawn up for standardisation of wages paid to hands throughout all the mills.

We have indicated above how voting should take place in cases of concerted action, but for election of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members, and for election of representatives of the Association to Public Bodies, we feel a simpler method of voting is desirable and each member irrespective of his spindle power shall have one vote equally.

One member has suggested that when a Firm has only one of his Mills enrolled as a member of the Association, and not all his Mills, the vote for any short time decided on should be binding *on all* his Mills. We do not see how this can be made compulsory, as the other Mill Company belonging to the same Firm will have a perfect legal right to take any independent action it may deem necessary. We are, however, of opinion that the power of voting as now recommended by us per spindle and loom would influence such member or Firm to deem it worthwhile having all his Mill Companies as members of the Association.

N. N. WADIA.
D. E. WACHA.
SASSOON DAVID.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA.
J. F. BRADBURY.
H. R. GREAVES.

Appendix C.

The construction of Chawls for Mill Hands.

No. 5747.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
BOMBAY, *10th August* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Construction of buildings for the accommodation of the Poorer and Working Classes.

SIR,

With reference to this office letter No. 5628 of the 14th October 1903 and to the Government Resolution No. 3022 of the 14th June 1909, regarding the development of Bombay City and improvement of communications in the Island, I am directed to ask that you will please favour the Trustees as soon as possible with any suggestions of the Association in this matter, with a view to determining what chawls should be erected next year in pursuance of the Schemes referred to in my letter quoted above.—I have, etc.,

NOEL J. VAN ROSS,
For Secretary.

No. 218 OF 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd September* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5747 of the 10th August 1909, regarding the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes.

My Committee have given the subject their careful attention, and I am to say they will be pleased to submit their views on the above; but prior to formulating any scheme, they wish to ascertain whether the arrangement arrived at in 1903 would be the basis on which the co-operation of the Millowners is invited, or whether the Trustees have other proposals in view?

I am also desired to remove a misconception that appears to exist, namely, that it was the Millowners who solicited the assistance of the Trustees to build chawls for their millhands, whereas the original idea emanated from the Trustees, who (being anxious to provide accommodation for those who had been dispossessed by the operations of the Improvement Trust) invited this Association's co-operation to build chawls to relieve the congestion that had been caused in certain areas.—I have, etc,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 6977.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
BOMBAY, *4th October* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 218 of the 23rd September 1909 and in forwarding herewith an extract from a memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., I am to say that this shows the outlines of the Scheme which

it is proposed to ask Government to legalise by an amendment of the Act and that it does not seem to differ materially from the 1903 Scheme, except as to period of payment which is reduced from 37 to 28 years.

2. I am to add that the Chairman would be glad to know well in advance of the proposed amendment what Mill Company would be willing to co-operate with the Trust for the erection of what sized chawls and where next year so that plans and estimates may be ready for immediate execution by the time the Act is amended.—I have, etc.,

NOEL J. VAN ROSS,
For Secretary.

Extract from a memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.

"The proposal to carry out the letting of chawls to the poor through their employers is as follows:—

(1) The Trust should erect chawls according to its own plan.

(2) And lease the same to the employers of labour.

(3) On the basis of 4 per cent. interest on the actual cost.

(4) Two per cent. as sinking fund to repay the loan in 28 years.

(5) A fair amount should be charged for repairs or repairs might be left to the lessees.

(6) That the employers of labour should not exact more net revenue out of these chawls than what they have to pay to the Trust as interest (exclusive of Sinking Fund) plus 0·61 per cent. as depreciative fund.

(7) That at the end of 28 years or earlier if the amount of the loan is repaid the property shall belong to the employer of labour.

(8) All the taxes should be paid by the lessees."

No. 330 of 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6977 of the 4th October 1909 together with a Memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt. containing proposals for the building and letting out of chawls to mill-hands.

In reply I am to state that the Association is willing to abide by the conditions mentioned in the said Memorandum, provided the following amendments are also accepted, *viz*:—

(*a*) That the Millowners should construct the chawls, or have the option of having them built for them by the Improvement Trust.

(*b*) That the chawls should be constructed in accordance with Municipal requirements; and that the Trust should not have the power to demand other additional requirements which cannot be enforced under the Municipal Act.

(*c*) That shops should be allowed on the ground floor.

(*d*) That where a Mill has not land of its own available for the construction of chawls, the necessary land should be acquired in the neighbourhood by the Trust. The cost of such land being recoverable from the Millowners on the basis of the cost incurred on the chawls.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 8975.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 15*th December* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 330, dated the 8th instant, and to point out that para. 2 of my letter No. 6977, dated the 4th October, last remains unanswered. I am to say that the Chairman is anxious to open negotiations with some Mills, because it will be so much easier when definite negotiations are started to see what amendments of the Act are required.—I have, etc.

NOEL J. VAN ROSS,
For Secretary.

No. 38 OF 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th February* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the enquiry contained in your letter No. 8975 of the 15th December last, I am to imform you that the undermentioned Mills are willing to co-operate with the Trust for the erection of chawls for their Mill-hands, provided the conditions previously submitted by this Association are agreed to—

Names of Mills.	Agents.
The Indian Mfg. Co.	Messrs. Damoder T. Moolji & Co.
The Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	,, Thackersey Moolji, Sons & Co.
The Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld. ...	,, Thackersey Moolji & Co.
The Hongkong Spg. & Mfg. Co.	,, Govindji Thackersey Moolji & Co.
The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld..	,, Vussunjee Munjee & Co.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., No. 1 ...	,, C. N. Wadia & Co.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., No. 2 ...	,, C. N. Wadia & Co.
The Apollo Mill...	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Empress Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld. ...	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The New Empress Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Co., Ld.	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. ...	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The James Greaves Mills Co., Ld.	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Leopold Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.	,, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.
The Mahomedbhoy Mills	,, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.
The Crescent Mills Co., Ld.	,, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills Co., Ld. ...	,, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.
The Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld.	,, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.
The David Mills Co., Ld., Nos. 1 & 2... ...	,, Sassoon J. David & Co.
The Dawn Mills	,, Sassoon J. David & Co.
The Standard Mills, Ld.	,, Sassoon J. David & Co.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

Factory Act.

No. 4177 of 1909.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, *9th August* 1909.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a draft bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and extract from proceedings of meetings of Council held on 30th July 1909, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Millowners' Association on the provisions of the draft Bill by the 1st October next.—I have, etc.,

R. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1909:

(2) It shall come into force on ; and

(3) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Child."

(1) "child" means a person who is under the age of fourteen years: [B, cl. 35.]

"Employed."

(2) a person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not,— [A, s. 2.]

(*a*) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(*b*) in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(*c*) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or

(*d*) in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein,

shall be deemed to be employed therein.

(3) A person shall not be deemed to be actually employed during any period notified under section 37 for which all work in a factory is discontinued :

"Actually employed."

[B, cl. 2 (7).]

(4) "Factory" means any premises wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale any article or part of an article ; and every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory except any part used exclusively as a dwelling :

"Factory."

Provided that nothing in this definition shall apply to—

(a) any indigo-factory, or

(b) any premises situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea or coffee plantation, or

(c) any factory wherein less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed ;

(5) "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine :

"Mill-gearing."

(6) "prescribed" means prescribed by rule made under this Act :

"Prescribed."

(7) "system of shifts" means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending of the actual employment of each person in each relay is fixed :

"System of shifts."

[B, cl. 7 (2).]

(8) "textile factory" means a factory wherein is carried on any process for or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, China-grass, cocoa-nut fibre, or other like material, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof.

"Textile factory."

Provided that print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works and hat works shall not be deemed to be textile factories : and

(9) "week" means the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Sunday night.

CHAPTER II.

Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

Inspectors.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Every such inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) The District Magistrate shall have the powers of an inspector under this Act.

Powers of inspector.

4. Subject to any rules in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(a) enter with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein ;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and

(*e*) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Local Government may appoint such persons practising medicine or surgery as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

Grant of certificate.

6. A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, or of the parent or guardian of such person or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment in a factory.

Authorization of medical practitioner's functions.

7. A certifying surgeon may authorize any qualified medical practitioner to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 6, and may revoke such authority: [B, cl. 6 (3).]

Provided that a certificate issued by a medical practitioner so authorized shall not, unless confirmed, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the issue thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

CHAPTER III.

Health and Safety.

Sanitary provisions.

8. The following provisions shall apply to every factory:— [B, cl. 17.]

(*a*) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(*b*) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; [B, cl. 17.]

(*c*) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health. [B, cl. 17.]

Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

9. If in a factory in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may serve on the manager an order in writing, directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used within a reasonable time. [B, cl. 18.]

Lighting.

10. (1) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted. [B, cl. 19.]

(2) In the case of any factory which is not, in the opinion of the inspector, so lighted, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

[B, cl. 20.]

Purity of water used for humidifying.

11. In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the inspector before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

[B, cl. 21.]

Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.

12. Every factory shall be provided with suitable latrine accommodation, and, if the Local Government so requires, with separate urinal accommodation for the persons employed in the factory.

[B, cl. 22.]

Water-supply.

13. In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient water-supply for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

[B, cl. 23.]

Doors of factory to open outwards.

14. In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

[B, cl. 24.]

Provision of means of escape in case of fire.

15. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not so provided the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Precaution against fire.

16. No smoking shall be permitted and no naked lights shall be used in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.

[B, cl. 25.]

Fencing.

17. (*a*) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel, and every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, shall, while the same is in motion, and

(*b*) every hoist or teagle, and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, shall at all times be kept by the manager of such factory securely fenced to the satisfaction of and in accordance with any orders given by the inspector.

[B, cl. 26.]

Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.

18. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

[B, cl. 27.]

Prohibition of employment of women and children in vicinity of cotton-openers.

19. No woman or child shall be employed in any factory for pressing cotton in the vicinity of cotton-opener.

Explanation.—If the feed-ends of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery-end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, then women and children employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated shall not be deemed to be employed in the vicinity of the cotton-opener.

[B, cls. 18 (2) & 25 (2).]

Appeal from orders under sections 9, 10, 15, or 17.

20. Any person on whom an order under section 9, section 10, section 15 or section 17 has been served may within seven days appeal against such order to the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

CHAPTER IV.

Hours of Employment and Holidays.

Periodical stoppage of work.

21. In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour during which all work shall be discontinued.

Exceptions.—Nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) any factory in which a system of shifts approved by the inspector is in force, or

(*b*) any kind of work exempted from the operation of this section by rules.

Weekly holiday.

22. (1) The manager of a factory shall allow not less than one whole holiday in each week to every person employed in such factory.

(2) Unless the manager gives general or special notice to the inspector that in the case of all or any of the persons employed in his factory the holiday prescribed by sub-section (1) will be allowed on a day other than Sunday, such holiday shall be allowed on Sunday.

(3) Any person who is employed in a factory on a holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any foreman, mechanic, artisan or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory.

Power to exempt from sections 21 and 22.

23. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of factories or any class of persons employed in factories from the operation of section 21 or section 22.

Employment of children.

24. With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply :—

(*a*) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 6 showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment in a factory ; [B, cl. 9 (1).]

(*b*) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening ; [B, cl. 9 (2).]

(*c*) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than eight and half-hours in any one day ; [B, cl. 9 (4).]

(*d*) no child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day. [B, cl. 11.]

Employment of women.

25. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply :—

(*a*) no woman shall be employed in any factory except a factory for ginning cotton, before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening ; [B, cl. 11.]

(*b*) no woman shall be actually employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

26. No woman or child shall be employed on any day in any factory who has to the knowledge of the manager already been employed on the same day in any other factory. [B, cl. 12.]

Hours to be fixed.

27. The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours.

CHAPTER V.

TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Limit of actual employment in a textile factory.

28. No person shall be actually employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Limit of total employment in a textile factory.

29. No person shall be employed in any textile factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Limit of use of machinery in a textile factory.

30. The period for which mechanical power is used in any textile factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Exceptions to sections 29 and 30.

31. Nothing in section 29 or section 30 shall apply to any factory for ginning cotton or for pressing cotton or jute, or to any factory in which a system of shifts approved by the inspector is in force.

Limit of actual employment of children in a textile factory.

32. No child shall be actually employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in one day.

Power to extend certain provisions to specified class of factories.

33. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply all or any of the provisions of this Chapter to any other specified class of factories.

CHAPTER VI.

NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

[B, cl. 34.]

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

34. (*1*) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, and of the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the manager of the factory.

(*2*) If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector within seven days from the date on which the change was made, written notice of the change.

[B. cl. 28.]

Notice to be given of accident.

35. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the manager shall send notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

[B, cl. 13.]

Registers of children and of persons under the age of sixteen years.

36. In every factory there shall be kept a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employment, and a register of all other persons below the age of sixteen years, employed in the factory.

37. (*1*) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory a notice in English and the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory showing for the current month— [B, cl. 14.]

Notice fixing hours of employment, etc.

(*a*) the periods during which all work is discontinued under section 21;

(*b*) any other periods of not less than half an hour during which all work is discontinued;

(*c*) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any);

(*d*) the hours of employment of women (if any);

(*e*) the hours of employment of children (if any) according to the different sets; and

(*f*) the dates of the holidays prescribed by section 22.

(*2*) A copy of the notice prescribed by sub-section (1) shall be sent to the inspector so as to reach him not later than the first day of each month.

CHAPTER VII.

Rules.

38. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the inspection of factories;

(*b*) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act;

(*c*) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons;

(*d*) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 6;

(*e*) the methods to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia;

(*f*) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein;

(*g*) standards of sufficient ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance;

(*h*) standards of latrine and urinal accommodation;

(*i*) standards of water-supply;

(*j*) exemptions from the operation of section 21, section 28, section 29 or section 30, and the conditions on which such exemptions shall be granted;

(*k*) the form of the notice prescribed by section 35, and the time within which and the authority to whom it shall be sent;

(*l*) the form of the registers prescribed by section 36; and

(*m*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard.

39. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

Returns.

40. The power to make rules conferred by clause (*e*), clause (*f*), clause (*g*) and clause (*i*) of section 38 and by section 39 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

Prior publication of rules.

Commencement of rules.

41. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official *Gazette* or the *Gazette of India*, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties.

42. Any manager of a factory who—

(*a*) employs any person, or allows any person to be employed, contrary to any of the provisions of this Act ;

(*b*) neglects to comply with any of the provisions of sections 8 and 10 for cleanliness, over-crowding, ventilation and lighting ;

(*c*) neglects to comply with the provisions of section 11 ;

(*d*) neglects to provide latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with the provisions of section 12 ;

(*e*) neglects to maintain a sufficient supply of water for the persons employed in accordance with the provisions of section 13 ;

(*f*) constructs and maintains any door in contravention of section 14 ;

(*g*) neglects to comply with any order of an inspector under sections 9 and 15 ;

(*h*) neglects to fence any machinery, mill gearing, hoist, teagle or opening as required by section 17 ;

(*i*) neglects to keep the registers prescribed by section 36;

(*j*) neglects to set up and maintain the notice required by section 37 or to send a copy thereof to the inspector ;

(*k*) neglects to furnish any notice or return required by this Act, or by rules made under it ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

(i) no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the inspector ;

(ii) no prosecution under clause (*e*) or clause (*g*) of this section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by section 20 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been determined ;

[1 Ed. 7, c. 22, s. 143.]

(iii) no person shall be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, except—

(*a*) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the previous offence ; or

(*b*) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalties for certain offences.

43. Any person who—

(*a*) wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under section 4, or fails to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector;

(*b*) smokes or uses naked lights in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 16; or

(*c*) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that no one shall be required to answer any question or to give any evidence to criminate himself.

Using false certificate.

44. Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use as a certificate granted to himself under section 6, a certificate granted to another person under that section, or who, having procured a certificate under the said section, knowingly allows it to be used or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [A. s. 15 (2).]

Presumption as to employment.

45. If a person over the age of six years is found inside any room or other part of a factory in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in that factory. [B. cl. 32.]

Evidence as to age.

46. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age. [A. s. 16.]

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

CHAPTER IX.

Supplemental Provisions.

Power to extend application of Act.

47. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to all or any factories, not being indigo-factories or premises situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea or coffee plantation, wherein any specified number of persons, not being less than twenty, are on any day simultaneously employed. [A, s. 20.]

Special provision regarding computation of time.

48. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, in respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, that, for the hours specified in section 24, clause (*b*), section 25, clause (*a*), and section 29, hours reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area shall be substituted.

Provided that no direction made under this section shall authorize a variation of more than fifteen minutes from the hours specified in the said sections.

Application to Crown factories.

49. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown. [A. s. 19.]

Powers to exempt from Act.

50. In case of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

Exercise of powers by Governor-General in Council.

51. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

XV of 1881.
XI of 1891.

Repeal and Savings.

52. The Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the Indian Factories Act, 1891, are hereby repealed.

Provided that all appointments made and all certificates given under the said Acts shall be deemed to have been made or given under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate and amend the law in India relating to factories. The Indian Factories Acts of 1881 and 1891 will be repealed and the new Act will take their place. The Report submitted by the Factory Labour Commission in 1908 disclosed the existence of abuses in factories, particularly in connection with the employment of children and the length of the hours for which the operatives generally were employed. The Commission made proposals with the object of checking these abuses, and also submitted proposals for strengthening the law on several points so that inspection might be more effective and the administration of the law improved. It is now proposed to undertake legislation to give effect to these recommendations in so far as they have been approved by Government. The opportunity has been taken to remodel the framework of the existing law, and to redraft several of its provisions.

2. The report of the Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The restrictions which it is considered necessary to impose in the case of textile factories are the following :—

(1) No person shall be actually employed for more than 12 hours in any one day.

(2) No person shall be employed before 5-30 in the morning or after 7 in the evening.

(3) The period for which mechanical power is used shall not in any one day exceed 12 hours.

(4) No child shall be employed for more than 6 hours in any one day.

Of the above restrictions, the second and third will not apply to any factory in which a system of shifts approved by the inspector is in force, nor to any factory for ginning cotton or for pressing cotton or jute. Power is also taken to grant exemption in special cases from restrictions (1), (2) and (3).

The Government of India will be empowered to extend by notification the provisions of the law relating to textile factories to any other specified class of factories should the necessity arise. In the case of non-textile factories, certain new restrictions have been proposed in the case of women and children, which are explained in the notes on clauses 24 and 25.

3. The existing Act contains no substantial provisions providing for the health and safety of the operatives, except one section which deals with the fencing of machinery. In accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Labour Commission, a number of provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives have been included in Chapter III of the Bill. These provisions are in some cases borrowed from the English Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, and in others are based on rules which are already in force in several provinces.

4. Several provisions have been inserted in the Bill with the object of making inspection more effective, increasing the powers of the inspectors and providing generally for the better administration of the Act. The existing law makes the occupier of the factory primarily liable for any breach of its provisions and of the rules and orders made thereunder. It has

been found difficult to enforce this responsibility, and in the Bill it is now proposed that, in place of the occupier, the manager of the factory shall be held responsible when any offence is committed against the Act.

5. The important changes in the law are explained in the subjoined notes on clauses.

The 27th July 1909. W. L. HARVEY.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—

Sub-clause (3).—A definition of the term "actually employed" has been inserted (*vide* section 10 (2) of the existing Act).

Sub-clause (4).—The words "for not less than four months in the whole in any one year" which occur in the definition of a "factory," in section 2 of the existing Act, have been omitted. The effect of this change will be to bring seasonal factories within the purview of the Act as recommended by the Factory Labour Commission.

Sub-clause (8).—A definition of the term "textile factory" has been inserted on the model of section 149 of the English Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Sub-clause (9).—The meaning of the term "week" has been defined with reference to clause 22 which prescribes a weekly holiday. The effect of this definition is that, when another day is given as a holiday in lieu of the Sunday, any one of the six days immediately preceding the Sunday can be substituted.

Clause 3 (3).—Under the existing law the District Magistrate is, by virtue of his office, an inspector of all factories in his district. In future, while he will retain the powers of an inspector, he will not, unless specially appointed by the Local Government, be the inspector to perform in any local area the duties imposed on the inspector by the Act.

Clause 4 (*c*).—This provision reproduces section 119 (1) (*g*) of the English Statute. Clause (*c*) of section 4 of the existing Act is no longer necessary, as the employment of a child who is not in possession of an age certificate will be made an offence.

Clause 6.—As it is proposed that the possession of age certificate by children should be compulsory, the fee which is at present levied for the grant of such certificates will be abolished.

Clause 7.—It is considered probable that delay may sometimes occur before children, whom it is proposed to employ in a factory, can be passed for age by the certifying surgeon. In order to prevent the inconvenience which might thus be caused, this clause provides for the grant of a provisional certificate by a qualified medical practitioner authorized by the certifying surgeon.

Clauses 8, 12 *and* 13.—In the present Act there are no substantive provisions dealing with ventilation, overcrowding, etc., and doubt has been expressed whether rules made under section 18, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), would be held by the Courts to be "consistent with the Act." To remove all doubt on this point, clauses 8, 12 and 13 have been inserted in the Bill. Clause 8 is based on section I of the English Statute.

Clause 9.—In several classes of factories, more particularly cotton presses, rice mills, flour mills and paper mills, the amount of solid impurities in the atmosphere is sometimes so large as to cause serious danger to the health of the operatives. In some of the better managed factories mechanical appliances have been used which entirely obviate this danger; and it is proposed that power should be taken to insist on the provisions of such appliances wherever they are needed (*vide* section 74 of the English Statute).

Clause 10.—It is considered desirable that, in the interest of the operatives, the inspector should have power to insist on proper arrangements for lighting.

Clause 11.—The water used for humidifying purposes is in some cases drawn from impure sources. This clause has been framed on the model of section 74 (I) of the English Statute in order to rectify this. It imposes no burden on factories which have at present a supply of reasonably pure water.

Clause 14.—This clause, which is modelled on section 16 (2) of the English Statute, will provide a useful precaution against accidents.

Clause 15.—In many factories no adequate provision is made for the escape of the operatives from the upper storeys in case of fire. Most factories in India with more than one storey are cotton factories; and in view of the danger of fire occurring there and the rapidity with which they spread, it is considered essential that this defect should be remedied. A provision similar to this clause will be found in section 14 of the English Statute.

Clause 16.—In order to secure the safety of the operatives, it is necessary that smoking and the use of naked lights in certain portions of the factory should be forbidden. The want of this precaution led to fires in two cotton presses which resulted in serious loss of life.

Clause 17.—This clause reproduces section 12 of the present Act, with amendments requiring hoists or teagles and hoist wells, trapdoors and other similar openings near which people are liable to pass or be employed, to be kept at all times fenced, the fencing to be to the satisfaction of, and in accordance with any orders given by, the local inspector. Experience has shown that hoists are more dangerous when at rest than while in motion, as there is then nothing to draw attention to the well.

Clause 18.—This clause is based on section 8 of the present Act. The prohibition of the employment of children in certain kinds of dangerous work has been extended to women.

Clause 19.—The object of this clause is to prevent the employment of women in front of the machines known as "openers" which are used in cotton presses. A considerable number of women have been burnt to death in the past owing to fires occurring in the opener. The machine is of a dangerous character, and fires frequently occur owing to the presence of matches in the raw cotton or to sparks caused by stones or similar bodies coming in contact with exposed portions of the metal works inside the opener.

Clause 21.—Under section 5-A of the present Act, in every factory, except where a system of shifts is in force, there must be a stoppage of all work for half an hour between noon and two o'clock. In place of this, the Bill prescribes that in every factory there shall be fixed, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour during which all work shall be discontinued. It is considered that under the conditions prevailing in India, no operative should be required to work for more than six hours continuously, and that the law should make this clear. Provision is made for exempting any specified kinds of work from the stoppage by sub-clause (*b*), and clause 23 empowers the Local Government to exempt specified classes of factories altogether.

Clause 22.—This clause is based on section 5-B of the present Act, but its provisions have been redrafted. It provides that when a day other than Sunday is given as the weekly holiday, general or special notice must be given to the inspector. Clause 23 empowers the Local Government to exclude any class of factories, or any class of persons employed in factories, from the weekly holiday. The term "week" is defined in clause 2 (*9*).

Clause 24.—This clause is based on section 7 of the present Act, but certain important amendments are proposed. At present no child may be employed if he is under nine years of age; in future he must be in possession of a certificate that he is not less than nine years of age, and is fit for employment in a factory. At present no child may be employed except between 5 A. M. and 8 P. M. In future the limits will be 5-30 A. M. and 7 P.M. The provision prescribing an interval of rest during the period of employment has been omitted, but a new sub-clause has been inserted, providing that no child may be employed for more than eight and a half hours in any one day from the time at which he first arrived at the factory.

Clause 25.—This clause follows section 6 of the present Act. As in the case of children, the hours during which the employment of women is permissible have been shortened. Exception to the general rule in this matter will be allowed only in cotton-ginning factories. No exception will be made, as under the present law, in the case of factories which work in shifts. The intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to 1½ hours prescribed for women by the present law are found in practice to be too long and are seldom taken advantage of, and the provision prescribing them has been omitted. The general power of exemption from the provisions of section 6 of the existing Act vested in the Governor General in Council is not reproduced.

Clause 27.—This provision is considered necessary in order that inspection may be effective and compliance with the law secured.

Clause 34.—This clause reproduces section 14 of the existing Act and requires, in addition, that, if the manager is changed, notice shall be given to the inspector within seven days.

Clause 36.—This clause prescribes, in addition to the registers required under section 9 of the present Act, the maintenance of a register of persons under the age of 16 years. It is thought that this register will be of assistance to the inspector in detecting cases of the employment, as full-timers, of children who are under, but near, the age of 14.

Clause 37.—This clause is based on section 10 of the present Act, but is fuller and more complete.

Clauses 38 to 41.—These clauses are based on section 18 of the existing Act. Sub-clause (*a*) of section 18, regarding the fencing of machinery, has been omitted, as clause 17 makes further provision for this matter unnecessary.

Clause 42.—Section 17 of the present Act provides that every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach of the Act or of any order or rule made thereunder. It has been found difficult in practice to enforce the responsibility which the law has placed on the occupier, and it is now proposed to take a different course. This clause makes the manager of a factory liable to punishment for offences against the Act. Proviso (*iii*) follows section 143 of the English Statute.

Clause 43.—For the proper administration of the Act, it is essential that the inspector shall be protected from interference in the discharge of his duties. Sub-clause (*a*) has therefore been inserted on the model of section 199 (*3*) of the English Statute. Sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*) provide for the punishment of persons, other than the manager, for offences against the Act.

Clause 44.—The word "knowingly" has been substituted for the word "corruptly", which occurs in section 15 (*2*) of the existing Act. The former is the recognised statutory word and the one used in section 139 of the English Statute.

Clause 45.—This clause is intended to remove a difficulty which is often experienced in proving that children under age, who are found by the inspector in a factory, have been employed there. It is not considered possible to prohibit the presence in factories of such children, but the clause provides that, if any person above the age of six years is found in any part of a factory, where any manufacturing processes are carried on, he shall be deemed to be employed there, unless the contrary is proved.

Clause 48.—In any place, where the hours of the day are ordinarily computed by local mean time, no difficulty will arise in observing the hours for beginning and ending work prescribed by clauses 24, 25 and 29 of the Bill. But where the hours of the day are reckoned according to Indian standard time, there might be wide variations in the actual time of starting and stopping work at different places. At Karachi, for instance, mills might start work ninety minutes earlier in the day than those in Calcutta. This clause, therefore, empowers each Local Government to fix once for all for each industrial centre where standard time is recognized, the equivalent of 5-30 A. M. and 7 P. M. local mean time in terms of Indian standard time to the nearest quarter of an hour.

Extract from Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 *&* 1892 (24 *&* 25, *Vict., c.* 67, *and* 55 *&* 56, *Vict., c.* 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 30th July 1909.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARVEY :—"I beg to move that leave be given to withdraw the Bill which was introduced in Council on the 29th September 1905 to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and also to introduce a new Bill to amend and consolidate the Factory Law in India. Were the provisions of this measure confined to the improvement of the law in minor matters, where the experience of the last eighteen years has shown changes to be desirable, it would not be necessary for me to say much, for the amendments of this kind, which are proposed are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses. But the legislation to which the sanction of this Council will be asked includes changes in the law which are far-reaching in their character; they have already aroused a great deal of public interest, and we must expect that they will again be widely canvassed. I may say at once that we propose to regulate by law the hours of work of all operatives in the largest and most important class of factories; and I think that the public are entitled to expect a full statement of the reasons which have led to this new departure in Indian Factory legislation. I must, therefore, ask the indulgence of the Council, if I treat this part of our proposal at some length.

"It is necessary in the first place to touch briefly on the various enactments which have been passed in respect of factories. It was not until 1881 that the legislature attempted in any way to regulate the conditions of factory labour in India, and the measure passed in that year provided only for a minimum amount of interference. It contained clauses providing for the fencing of machinery, the reporting of accidents, and the inspection of factories by Government Inspectors. It also contained, as originally introduced, provisions which prohibited the employment of persons of less than seven years of age, and limited the hours of work of children (*i.e.*, persons under twelve years of age) to six in the day, and of young persons (*i.e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen) to eight in the day. In the Act as finally passed, however, no reference was made to young persons, and the working hours of children were fixed at nine hours. No attempt was made to restrict the employment of adults, whether male or female, in any respect whatever. The existing factory law was brought into its present shape in 1891, when the Act of 1881 was amended in accordance with the recommendations of a Commission which sat in 1890 under the presidency of Sir A. Lethbridge. The maximum age of children was raised from twelve years to fourteen, the working day of women was limited to eleven hours, and of children to seven hours, and a compulsory midday stoppage and a weekly holiday on Sunday prescribed for all operatives; but except in the two matters last mentioned no restriction was placed on the hours of work of adult male operatives. The Commission had been specially asked to report whether the male operatives desired that a general working day should be fixed by law, and if so, of what length it should be; and whether, if the change were not desired by the operatives themselves, the conditions under which they worked demanded that it should be enforced. To this question they replied that all factories worked daylight hours, the average day being 12 hours, but longer in the hot weather than in the cold weather. They were of opinion that the operatives as a whole desired that this state of things should be continued, and that there was nothing in the conditions under which they worked which called for any legislative restriction of their hours of labour. Their opinion was accepted by Government, and the Act of 1891 was framed accordingly.

"This Act was generally accepted at the time as a satisfactory solution of the questions which had been raised. In addressing this Council on the day the Bill was passed, the President (Lord Lansdowne) said :—" We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and that our Bill will be accepted here and at home, not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believe, as a mere prelude to still further restrictions, but as a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be." After such a statement from the head of the Government, which was responsible for the Act of 1891, any critic of our measure is entitled to ask why the whole subject is now to be re-opened, and why the mill industry of India is to be called on to submit to new restrictions. That is a perfectly fair question, though I doubt whether it would be asked by any person who had followed closely the course of events during the last four or five years. In any case the answer is a simple one. The conditions which prevailed in 1891 have been radically altered. Had all factories continued to work daylight hours, it is improbable—I give my own opinion for what it is worth—that Government would have been called on to interfere afresh. But under the changed conditions, it has been proved beyond possibility of doubt that abuses may arise which cannot be allowed to go unchecked.

"In 1891, there was not, I believe, a single electric light installation in India, but in 1893 electric installations were set up in one or two factories in Bombay, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the number of these installations has steadily increased until in Bombay, at any rate, the factory which is without one is an exception to the general rule. The result of this change is that the security which Government formerly had, that the operatives would not be employed for more than twelve hours a day on the average throughout the year, has completely disappeared, and both the employers of labour and the operatives themselves are now exposed to the temptation which may at any time become irresistible, of extending the working day to an inordinate length. The period of prosperity which the cotton industry began to enjoy in the cold weather of 1904-05 resulted in a state of affairs which approached a public scandal. The mills were naturally anxious to make the most of favourable markets, and in many cases the men were regularly worked for fifteen hours a day or more. Public attention, both in India and in England, was called to the facts by the publication of certain articles in the *Times of India*. It was alleged at the time that the statements made in these articles were exaggerated and that they were in some cases without foundation. But, however that may be, the inquiries which were instituted by Government placed it beyond dispute that a large number of operatives were being regularly worked for fifteen hours a day or even longer, and that serious abuses existed in connection with the employment of children. Even, when these facts were brought before them, Government were still reluctant to interfere. They would greatly have preferred to leave the question of the length of the working day to be settled between the operatives and their employers. But a state of affairs had been disclosed which made a ful investigation an imperative duty, and no Government could have refused to undertake it. Preliminary inquiries were in the first instance addressed to Local Governments.

"In the autumn of 1906, a Committee presided over by Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith was appointed to examine the actual conditions on the spot. It was announced at the time of their appointment that, should their investigations establish the existence of abuses which required to be remedied, a representative Commission would be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively, before any radical changes in the factory law were made. The reference to the Committee included both the direct regulation of the hours of adult labour and the formamation of a class of young persons. Their report was unanimously in favour of direct Government intervention to limit the hours of work of all operatives. They were satisfied that without legislative interference it would be impossible to ensure that excessive hours would not be worked, and they accordingly recommended the imposition by law of a twelve hours day. They were not in favour of the creation of a class of young persons which would, in their opinion, create serious administrative difficulties. It was obvious that in the face of this report the matter could not be allowed to rest. Accordingly, in pursuance of the promise

previously given, a representative Commission was appointed which carried on its labours during the cold weather of the year 1907-08. Their report was at once published for criticism and was sent to Local Governments for opinion. When all replies had been received, it then became the duty of the Government of India to submit to His Majesty's Secretary of State recommendations as to the course to be followed. I am glad to say that Lord Morley has accepted all our proposals, and the result of our deliberations is the Bill which is about to be introduced.

"The report of the Commission was not less clear and decisive as to the necessity of legislation than that of the Committee had been. On the question whether the present conditions of employment had produced deterioration in the physique of the workers, the verdict of the Commission was practically one of 'not proven.' In spite of the constant and careful attention they had paid to the matter during the whole course of their investigation, they had not found any indications of physical deterioration amongst the adult male operatives. As regards non-textile factories, they considered this want of evidence to be conclusive in the absence of any conditions tending to physical deterioration; but in the case of textile factories, they were of opinion that the past and present conditions of work in many places were undoubtedly calculated to cause physical deterioration, and they had been struck by the marked absence of elderly men in these factories in spite of the fact that the demand for labour was largely in excess of the supply. They considered that this fact pointed to the conclusion that the operative became unable to stand the strain of work at a comparatively early age. It is right to mention that Dr. Nair differed from his colleagues, and was of opinion that there could be no doubt that the conditions of employment had led to physical deterioration. If I may be permitted to sum up the conclusions of the Commission in my own words, I would say that all the members recognised that it was the duty of Government to render impossible the recurrence of the conditions which had been allowed to grow up in Bombay in 1905; and all were agreed that the object which Government must seek to attain was the limitation of the working day for adults to an average of twelve hours. But when it came to the question as to what form legislation should take, only one member, Dr. Nair, was prepared to follow the lead of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee. The other members were anxious that legislative interference should be confined to the narrowest limits consistent with the attainment of the objects in view, and submitted proposals which I shall notice presently.

"The replies which we received from Local Governments were no less clearly in favour of legislative interference. With the exception of the Government of Burma, a Province in which industrial enterprise has followed a somewhat different course from that which is usual in India and where textile factories are non-existent, the Local Governments and Administrations were unanimously of opinion that the case for imposing new restrictions was complete. Several commercial bodies took the same view, and the only important exceptions were one or two of the Chambers of Commerce and certain associations which represented the factory proprietors as a class. These bodies considered that no valid reasons had been established for amending the existing law. Their views are entitled to much respect, but they cannot be held to outweigh the immense mass of opinions on the other side. The case for legislation as it came before us was overwhelmingly strong. No responsible Government could possibly refuse to take action in the face of reports from a Committee under expert guidance, and from a Commission of which three mill-owners were members, supported as these were by official opinions throughout India and by a considerable section of the commercial community. The necessity for legislation had been established, the result to be attained had been clearly defined, there remained only the question whether legislation was to take the form of direct restriction or whether reliance was to be placed on indirect methods. I will now try to explain the reasons which induced the Government of India to decide in favour of the former alternative.

"In their report the majority of the Commission first of all stated the objections which in their opinion rendered it inadvisable to limit directly the working hours of adults. They then went on to explain the indirect methods which they believed would have the desired

effect. I shall follow the same order ; but first of all I wish to quote from the report an extremely significant passage which clearly defines the issue which Government had to decide :—

'We are strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours, because we consider that there is no necessity for the adoption of this drastic course, because we are convinced that it would cause the greatest inconvenience to existing industries, most of which never worked long hours, and because we think such a measure would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise. We believe that the working of adults for excessive hours in textile factories will be effectively prevented, incidentally, by the measures we propose for restricting the hours of "young persons", women and children. Had this effective alternative not been available, we are of opinion that direct limitation of the working hours of adults would then have been not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to prevent abuses which the Government could not, upon economic and humanitarian grounds, permit to continue or recur.'

"Government had therefore to answer three questions—

(1) Are the objections to direct restriction so serious as the Commission believed them to be?

(2) Are the indirect methods proposed by the Commission free from objection? and

(3) Will these methods be successful in securing the desired result?

"The objections to the imposition of direct restrictions were entitled to and received the most careful examination by Government. In the first place it was alleged that the direct methods involved the application of a principle of very doubtful validity. Here I must join issue at once. I cannot admit that, as between direct and indirect interference, a question of principle arises. If it is once conceded, as it is by the Commission, that Government is bound to pass such legislative measures as will prevent the working of any operative for excessive hours, then the question whether the desired result is obtained by direct or indirect methods is not a question of principle at all, but a question of expediency and administrative convenience. Next we were told that direct limitation has found acceptance in very few countries. To this argument my reply is that we cannot rely for guidance to any great extent on the experience of other countries. It is quite true that in England it has not been found necessary to impose any direct restriction on the hours of adult male labour, but does any one allege that the conditions prevailing in England are comparable with those which exist in India? If there were nothing else, the fact that in England labour is highly organised, and workmen have long been accustomed to band themselves together for their own protection, would of itself suffice to make it dangerous to allow too much weight to English precedents. What we have to consider is not the experience of other countries but the actual conditions of India to-day. The difficulties next to be mentioned are the most important. The Commission were of opinion that direct restriction was open to the gravest objections from a practical point of view and would apply a remedy very much more drastic than the circumstances of the case demanded. It would, they said, impose on all factories restrictions which were required only in textile factories, and they pointed out that in all industries overtime was frequently necessary, and that in India it would be impossible to devise a workable system of exceptions, which would give employers the freedom they could legitimately claim, and would at the same time secure the general enforcement of the restriction. I do not of course deny that there are difficulties to be faced, but I think it can be shown that, if the position is closely examined, these objections will be found to be a good deal less formidable than they have been represented to be. If it be the case that excessive hours are worked only in one class of factories, then surely it is a simple matter to legislate for that class only, power being taken at the same time to extend the provisions of the law to other classes, should the necessity to do so unfortunately arise. Then as regards the possibility of devising a workable system of exceptions, if the limitation of hours of labour is confined to one class of factories, it ought not to be an impossible task to work out such a system. Moreover, the Commission themselves did not

escape this difficulty by the resort to indirect methods. They proposed that all factories which undertook to work for not more than twelve hours in each day should be exempted from the necessity of registering their young persons and of having them certified for age. A factory accepting this concession would render itself liable for employing any of its operatives for over twelve hours as if they were young persons. But it is obvious that, if any large number of factories accepted this alternative, the positions would at once become precisely the same as if the twelve hours day had been imposed by law, and the task of working out a system of exceptions would still have to be undertaken by Government. In any case the conclusion arrived at was that, while some of the practical objections were of equal force whether the methods of interference adopted were direct or indirect, the others were not by any means of an insuperable character.

"It is necessary to turn now to the measures which the majority of the Commission believed would automatically restrict the hours of the working day of adult males to twelve hours. They proposed the formation of a class of young persons to include all young adults between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, with working hours limited to twelve in any one day. At the same time the hours of work for women were to be raised to twelve and the hours for children reduced to six. Finally the employment of young persons, women and children, before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M., was to be prohibited, and in place of the present mid-day interval a compulsory interval after six hours' continuous working was to be imposed. To two of these proposals serious and weighty objections were raised by Local Governments and by others. The increase in the working hours of women was criticised as a retrograde step, and I may say at once that the Government of India were not satisfied that it had been proved that women could work regularly for twelve hours without detriment to their health, or that it was desirable that they should compete with men for the same kind of work to a larger extent than they do at present. The formation of a class of young persons would, it has always been held, involve grave administrative difficulties, and I doubt whether the Commission have been successful in showing that they can be avoided. It has been found sufficiently difficult to enforce the existing law as regards children, and it seems likely that the same difficulties would appear in an aggravated form in the case of 'young persons.' It is true that the administrative difficulties would be removed if the factories voluntarily adopted the twelve hours' day, and accepted the alternative offered them by the Commission. But in that case, as has already been explained, the position would be in nearly every respect the same as if the twelve hours' day had been imposed by an Act of the legislature.

"I will deal now with the third and most important question, *viz.*, would the indirect methods prove successful? *i.e.*, would the working hours of the protected classes automatically fix the working hours of all operatives? So far as Government could ascertain, there were three possible methods of frustrating the object in view—(1) factories might be able to do without the young persons and women altogether and employ only male adult operatives and half timers, (2) they might be unable to do so owing to the limited supply of adult labour, and would then be compelled to make the hours of work of all operatives the same as for the protected classes, (3) they might be able to concentrate the women and young persons in certain departments of the mills and would then work for twelve hours in these departments and for longer hours in the other departments. In view of the fact that complaints of the difficulty of getting a full supply of labour are frequently heard in almost every part of the country, it seems unlikely that the mills generally would be able to do without the young persons and women, and inasmuch as the temptation to work excessive hours would be strongest when the demand was greatest, the system would tend in this respect to correct itself. On the other hand Government could not exclude the possibility that some mills at any rate might be able to dispense with the protected classes. If that occurred, the existence side by side of mills which worked unrestricted hours, and those which had to confine themselves to twelve hours, could not but lead to a sense of unfairness which would inevitably give rise to further trouble. This consideration would not of itself have been decisive, but it

soon appeared that there was much reason to apprehend that in many mills arrangements could and would be made to confine the protected classes to certain departments. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce definitely expressed their belief that this was possible, and that there were many ways in which the intentions of Government could be circumvented. Certain mills might by increasing the number of spindles work the spinning and ring departments for twelve hours, while the other departments of the mill worked fourteen and fifteen hours. Dr. Nair pointed out that in the weaving department, where few young persons were employed, the hours of work would not be restricted to twelve and the fact is not disputed by the majority of the Commission. They point out, however, that the internal arrangements of spinning and weaving mills are based upon the assumption that the spinning and weaving departments will work the same hours, that the machinery in the two departments is in almost all cases run by the same engine, and that it would not be economical, as a rule, to run the one department while the other remained idle. On the other hand, we have to keep in mind two facts. In the first place with the growth of industrial activity which has been so marked during the last twenty years, weaving may be expected to become more important. More factories will in the natural course of development be established for weaving only, and separate machinery for the weaving sheds could easily be erected in new mills which combined spinning with weaving. In the second place, if large electric supply systems are established at industrial centres, similar to the scheme which is already in contemplation for Bombay, any factory which obtained its power from such a source would have no difficulty in running its weaving and spinning department separately.

"The conclusion finally reached by Government was that there was the gravest reason to fear that the adoption of the Commission's proposals would fail to prevent abuses. If these apprehensions were fulfilled, the position would at once become most serious and fresh legislation would be required within a very few years. It has been urged that the direct limitation of the hours of work now will lead to the demand for further restrictions hereafter. That is a question with regard to which I will not hazard any conjecture. But at any rate we may be sure that the most likely way of inviting fresh restrictions is to pass measures which may fail to accomplish their professed object. To experimental legislation with only a doubtful prospect of success we are utterly opposed, when the objects to be attained and the straightforward method of attaining them are plain before us. Indeed, it would be obviously unfair to factory owners to adopt such a course. Government can insist on their observing the letter of the law, but cannot expect from them any very hearty co-operation in securing an object which is not plainly expressed in the law itself. If there is a way by which the hours of work of adult male labour can be kept at 14½ hours or even more without infringing the law, the factory owners would pretty certainly find it out and adopt it. In doing so many of them would probably incur a good deal of expenditure, *e. g.*, in adding to the number of spindles, and they would have a perfectly legitimate grievance if the action which might be taken now were postponed to a later date. I have dealt very fully with the arguments used by the majority of the Commission in this matter, because I should not be treating the Council fairly if I did not take them into our confidence with regard to the considerations which have guided us to conclusions of such importance. I hope that in doing so I have not failed to attach to the arguments of such a weighty and influential body as a Commission the value to which they are entitled. I should be sorry indeed to do so, for Government have the fullest sense of the care, the ability, and the completeness with which the Commission conducted their inquiries and framed their proposals.

"In the Bill which I have asked permission to introduce the provisions dealing with the hours of employment of operatives are divided into two sections, (1) those which apply to non-textile factories, and (2) those which apply to textile factories. The report of the Commission makes it perfectly clear that such abuses as have prevailed have occurred in textile factories only. In these circumstances it would have been unreasonable to impose on non-textile factories restrictions which were not required. The changes in the law as regards the hours of employment in non-textile factories will therefore be concerned solely with the midday stoppage,

and the weekly holiday, and are not of a drastic character. At the same time, however, it is proposed to take power to extend by notification to non-textile factories any of the special provisions of the law relating to textile factories should circumstances make this course necessary.

"In all textile factories, the hours of work of all operatives will be limited to twelve in any one day. This being so, the main reason for creating a class of young persons or for extending the hours of employment of women disappears. The working day of children will be limited to six hours in textile factories, this change being a natural corollary to the imposition of a twelve hours day for adults. The employment of women and children, and also of adult males in factories, where the shift system is not in force, will be prohibited except between 5-30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Special exemptions will, as proposed by the Commission, be granted to cotton-ginning factories and to cotton and jute presses. These are the main proposals which have been put forward.

"With the remainder of the Bill I will deal as briefly as I can. Considerable difficulties have been found in enforcing the provisions of the existing law as regards the employment of children. It is notorious that flagrant illegalities in this respect are common in some Provinces, and it is therefore essential that the law should be strengthened. We have accepted two important measures proposed by the Commission, (i) that certificates of age and physical fitness before employment should be demanded from all children who are actually employed in a factory, and (ii) that when a child over the age of six is found in any factory, he shall be presumed to be actually employed until the contrary is proved. Another proposal that the certificate of age given by the certifying surgeon should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the age of the child has been considered open to objection and has not been accepted, and we have also thought it inadvisable to give effect to the proposal that if a child over thirteen years of age is certified to be physically fit to be worked as an adult, and can produce a certificate showing that he has passed a certain educational standard, he should be allowed to work for twelve hours.

"The existing Act contains no substantive provisions for the health and safety of operatives, except those which concern the fencing of machinery. The Commission proposed the insertion in the law of a number of provisions borrowed from the corresponding provisions of the English Act or based on existing rules of Local Governments on the subject. All these proposals, with the exception of one which it is thought can better be dealt with by rule, have been accepted, and a new provision with regard to lighting has been added.

"An important change has been made with regard to the responsibility for infringements of the law. The present Act endeavours, not with much success, it is understood, to fix the responsibility upon the occupier. The Commission submitted proposals for making that responsibility effective. That some changes are required does not admit of any doubt, but it has been thought better on the whole to abandon the attempt to make the occupier, who in many cases is a Joint Stock Company, personally responsible, and instead it has been decided to fix the responsibility on the manager of the factory in every case. It is hoped that the provisions of the law have been so drafted that evasion will in future be impossible.

"The proposal that a Chief Inspector of Factories should be appointed for all India met with a considerable amount of opposition from Local Governments and the Government of India have decided that on the whole such an appointment is neither necessary nor desirable. Various amendments have, however, been made giving the Inspectors of Factories additional powers which experience has shown to be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

"Before I close, there are two other matters to which I wish to refer. If Hon'ble Members will examine the provisions of the Bill, they will see that certain clauses, particularly clauses 21, 23, 28, 29 and 30, provide that the provisions of the Bill shall not apply to cases exempted from their operation by rule or notification. As the Act could not be worked without these exceptions, it is essential that the rules to be made and the notifications to be issued

should come into force simultaneously with the Act itself. It is the intention of Government that this should be done, and arrangements will be made accordingly. A letter is about to be issued to Local Governments on the subject, and the public generally will have a full opportunity of expressing their opinion with regard to the rules before any final decision is arrived at. I understand that some of the mill-owners would have preferred that such exception should find a place in the substantive law. That is a matter which can most appropriately be discussed in Select Committee, but I may point out that inasmuch as it would be impossible for Government to frame a comprehensive list of exceptions which would never require amendment or revision, it would be necessary in any case to take power to make such exceptions by rule. It seems better, therefore, on the whole and more convenient that all exceptions should find a place in the rules.

"The second remark I wish to make is this. I hope that factory owners will give us their assistance in settling finally the provisions of the proposed law. I can hold out no hope that the decisions already arrived at on important questions of principle will be reconsidered. Conclusions which are based on the matured results of an inquiry lasting for four years cannot be hastily reversed. But it is possible that the drafting of the Bill might be improved, and that we have not always succeeded in meeting the legitimate requirements of the factories. We cannot hope to put the law into a thoroughly practical and workable shape, unless we have the assistance of those who are familiar with the details of factory working and who will have to comply with the provisions of the law when it is passed. It is not proposed that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee now. It will, however, be published so that everyone concerned may have ample time to examine it and to suggest amendments, and in due course it will be referred to a Select Committee which will have to deal with the amendments which by that time may have been put forward."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

No. 250 of 1909.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *21st October* 1909.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4177 of the 9th August 1905, giving cover to a copy of a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the Law regulating labour in factories; and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinions of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the provisions of the said Bill.

As a premise to its reply, the Association desires to enter a strong protest against the proposed restrictions of adult male labour. Such a restriction does not exist within the limits of the British Empire, except in coal mines, is contrary to the recommendations of the late Factory Commission, and is also one which this Association is quite unable to endorse.

With reference, however, to the other provisions of the draft Bill, the Association begs to offer the following suggestions :—

CHAPTER 1.

Clause 1, Section 2. (Short title, commencement and extent.)

The Act should not come into operation till 12 months' time after the passing of the Act, so as to enable mills which have no electric light to have it installed, thereby enabling them to work 12 hours on short days.

Clause 1, Section 3.

It should extend to the whole of India including Native States.

Clause 2, Section 2 (*d*).

Exception.—Clerks doing office work, Watchmen, Chaprasis, Sweepers and similar persons, shall not be considered as doing any work incidental to or connected with any manufacturing process or handicraft and shall not be included in the term "employed".

Clause 2, Section 3. (Definition of "actually employed".)

To more clearly differentiate in the Bill between the fact of being employed in the mill and being actually at work, it is suggested that wherever the phrase "actually employed" occurs, the phrase "actually at work" should be substituted. The "definition" should also be altered as follows:—"Definition of actually at work".

Clause 2, Section 4. (Definition of a Factory.)

A mechanic shop attached to a mill or in a mill compound should be excluded from this section, as work on repairs, breakdowns, etc., must often of necessity be done after ordinary working hours, so that the daily work of the mill will not be interfered with. It is suggested that such shops should be exempt altogether from the provisions of this Act.

Clause 2, Section 8. (Definition of a Textile Factory.)

Bleach and other similar works, if in the same compound as a Factory, but in a separate building, shall not be classed as Textile Factories.

In the proviso to this clause "finishing works" shall be added, *i.e.*, works for calendering or otherwise finishing cotton and other piece-goods and yarns.

CHAPTER 2.

Clause 3.

The Association would draw the attention of Government to paras. 108, 112 and 113 of the report of the last Commission and recommend that a full time Chief Inspector of Factories in addition to full time Inspectors for each Presidency be appointed to secure uniformity in the enforcement of the Act and the rules made under its provisions.

Clause 3, Section 3. (Inspectors.)

There is an objection to two authorities, *i.e.*, the District Magistrate and the Inspector. It is suggested that to meet this difficulty, a District Magistrate should only be able to take action on technical matters in connection with the mill building and machinery, etc., through the Inspector. It not unfrequently happens that the Inspector holds one view and the District Magistrate another, and as the Inspector is not a frequent visitor at up-country mills, divergent orders are occasionally issued. It seems necessary that District

Magistrates should have powers under the Act as regards working hours and other similar matters, but on technical questions one authority only is desirable, and this should be the Inspector, who is an expert in such matters.

Clause 6.
(Grant of certificate.)

Add the word "physically" before "fit", on the second line from the bottom of this clause, and in case of a child being found unfit the Surgeon should be compelled to state the reason in writing.

Clause 7.
(Authorisation of Medical practitioners' functions.)

The Association submits that certifying Surgeons must authorise mill Doctors and Apothecaries at mills to grant temporary certificates, and on the request of an interested party, must also authorise qualified local practitioners. The clause as it stands only says that a Surgeon "may authorise", and for local as well as up-country factories this is not sufficient as a practitioner on the spot is a necessity.

Clause 19.
Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous works.

The words "whilst the opener is at work" should be added at the end of this section.

Clause 20.
(Appeal from orders under section 9, 10, 15 or 17.)

Substitute "14 days" for "7 days" as in case of up-country mills, it is not possible to file an appeal within 7 days.

Chapter 4.

Clause 22.
Weekly holidays.
Exception.

The "Exception" to this clause should apply also to clauses 21, 28, 29 and 30, so that urgent repairs can be carried out during the interval and at night.

As the Bill prohibits adult male labour in Textile Factories for more than 12 hours these exceptions are necessary.

The "Exception" clause should read as follows:—

> "Nothing in this section shall apply to any manager, engineer, foreman, mechanic, artisan or labourer working only in repairing, altering, examining or in supervising or aiding in the examination or repair of either the machinery in or any part of a Factory."

Clause 24, (*d*).
Employment of Children.

The words "actually at work" should be substituted for "actually employed", so that there may be a clearer distinction between the readings of *(c)* and *(d)*.

Clause 27.
Hours to be fixed.

In ginning factories, where the shift system is employed, the Association submits that this clause be amended on the lines of the recommendation contained in para. 80 of the Report of the last Factory Commission.

Chapter 5.

Clause 30.
(Limit of use of machinery in a textile factory.)

It is considered that mechanic and repair shop, also lighting plants for giving light and engines for driving electric light machinery, on the mill premises, should be exempted.

Clause 32.
(Limit of actual employment of children in a textile factory.)

This will probably mean that a child will have to work six continuous hours. Under clause 24 (*c*) a child cannot be employed in a factory for more than 8½ hours. In textile factories, shifts for children are 3 hours morning and 3 hours afternoon, which will not now be possible unless they are on the mill premises for 9½ hours. If continuously working for 6 hours, the tendency will be to go to one mill in the morning and another in the afternoon, whereas if they remain on mill premises for 9½ hours and actually work 6 hours by shifts, they will be prevented from going and working elsewhere. Shifts are usually from 6-30 to 9-30, and 1-0 to 4-0 for one set, and 9-30 to 12-30 and 4-0 to 7-0 for a second set. Shifts of 4 and 2 hours may not be suitable.

CHAPTER 6.

Clause 36.
(Registers of Children and persons under the age of 16 years.)

The regulation regarding the register of hands between 14 and 16 is neither necessary nor practicable. If such a register is compulsory, endless disputes will arise as to age. It is therefore considered advisable to delete the last sentence of clause 36, referring to registers for persons below 16 years of age.

CHAPTER 7.

Clause 38, (*f*), (*g*), (*h*).
(Power to make rules.)

It is considered that Government should not make rules under *(f)* and *(g)* without first making enquiry through a Special Commission as has lately been done in England.

(*h*) should be "standards of latrine $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ urinal accommodation" to bring it into line with clause 12.

It is suggested that the standards of latrine accommodation be fixed at once in the Act, as recommended by the Factory Commission, at one seat for 50 persons.

CHAPTER 8.

Clause 24, Section (i).
(Penalties.)

Section (i) should be "neglects to keep the register". (See our proposed amendments to clause 36).

Clause 45.
(Presumption as to employment.)

This is considered harassing and unworkable. It is absolutely impossible to keep children of the age of 6 to 9 years out of a mill, and this is fully recognised by Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, clause 45. It is, therefore, considered unreasonable that the onus of proving that such child is not employed in the mill should be thrown upon the Manager.

In conclusion the Association suggests that one of its representatives be appointed on the Council of the Governor General while the Bill is under discussion.—I have, etc.,

MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
for *Secretary.*

Appendix E.

Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

No. 570 of 1909.

General Department,

Bombay Castle, *30th January* 1909.

The CHAIRMAN,

Millowners' Association,

Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 11th July 1908, I am directed to forward three copies of Government Notification No. 452, dated the 26th instant, containing amendments of the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

2. Concerning the suggestion made in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets his inability to accept it, as it is not in harmony with the intention of Government at the time of framing the Act.

I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to Government.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th Jannary 1909.

No. 452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 (Bom. II of 1891), the Governor in Council is pleased to vary the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4761,* dated 9th September 1903, by modifying Nos. 12, 16, 28, 36, 39, 47, 53, 61, 62, 74, 77 and 84 of the said Rules, and adding new rules 46A, 54A and 100A thereto in manner hereinafter appearing, that is to say—

* Printed at pages 1103 @ 1135 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1903, Part I.

I.—Amendments in the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, 1903.

1. (1) Rule 12 of the said rules shall be renumbered Rule 12, sub-rule (1).

(2) After the said sub-rule the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(2) Fees paid in excess and fees paid for an inspection, which for any reason is not made, shall be refunded if a refund is applied for within one year from the date of payment."

2. In Rule 16 of the said rules, for the words "It shall be the duty of the Collector to enquire into any alleged drunkenness, negligence or serious misconduct on the part of any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse power," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"Where it is alleged that any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse power is incompetent or addicted to drunkenness or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence, it shall be the duty of the Collector to enquire into such allegation."

3. (1) In rule 28, sub-rule (1), of the said rules, for the words "with regard to incompetency, drunkenness, serious misconduct or negligence on the part of an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service under the Act" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"In order to ascertain whether an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service is incompetent or addicted to drunkenness or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence.

(2) For sub-rules (2) and (3) of the same rule the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) The Collector shall appoint as assessor in such enquiry

(*a*) in the City of Bombay or the City of Karachi, a member of the local Boiler Commission;

(*b*) elsewhere, any person resident in the district who holds a first class certificate of competency under the Act and who appears to the Collector to be a fit and proper person to be an assessor.

When the Collector is unable to find such a person within the limits of his district, he shall request the Collector of Bombay to depute an assessor, and the Collector of Bombay shall comply with such request.

(3) The enquiry shall be held in presence of the Engineer whose conduct forms the subject of the enquiry, and who shall be allowed to make any statement he may wish to make and produce evidence in his defence.

(4) The Collector shall forward to Government the record of the enquiry together with the opinions of the officer conducting the enquiry and of the assessor, and shall make such recommendation with reference to section 24 as he may think fit.

(5) The assessor shall be paid fees at the rate of Rs. 30 for the first hour of his attendance at the enquiry and Rs. 15 for each subsequent hour, subject to a limit of Rs. 50 per diem. In the case of an assessor deputed by the Collector of Bombay under the last sentence of sub-rule (2) of this rule, the rate of fee shall be fixed by the Collector of Bombay, and the assessor shall also be paid travelling expenses.

II.—Amendments in the Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules, 1903.

4. In rule 36, clause (1), of the said rules for the words "second Wednesday" the words "second Monday" shall be substituted.

5. For sub-rule (2) of rule 39 of the said rules the following sub-rules shall be substituted namely :—

"(2) Candidates shall not, by reason of having failed to pass an examination, be entitled to a refund of the fees paid for the same.

(3) Where a candidate is unavoidably absent from any examination for which he has paid fees, the Collector may allow him to appear without a second payment of fees at any of the two succeeding examinations held within six months of such first examination.

(4) Where a fee has been paid by an applicant who is found to be ineligible for any examination, the Collector may, in his discretion, either allow the applicant to appear without a second payment of fees at any other examination held within one year of such first examination or, upon application within one year of the date of payment, refund the fee."

6. After rule 46 of the said rules, the following new rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"46A. Where the Collector after due enquiry, whether on reference by the Board under rule 46 or otherwise, is satisfied that any testimonial tendered by a candidate is false, he may by written order debar such candidate from being admitted to any subsequent examination held under the Act ; and if upon tender of such testimonial such candidate has already been admitted to examination he shall be deemed to have failed in such examination."

7. In rule 47 of the said rules—

(*a*) the words "if they apply for the same" are hereby repealed ;

(*b*) for the words "free of cost" the words "on payment of copying charges" shall be substituted.

8. In rule 53 of the said rules after the words "actually under steam" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"in which case he may count the whole of the service proved to have been under steam."

9. After rule 54 of the said rules, the following new rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"54A. Service as engineer with a second class certificate means service with boilers attached to prime-movers of nominal horse-power exceeding twenty."

10. For rule 61 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"61. The examination of candidates for a first or second class certificate shall be conducted as follows:—

(1) Each candidate shall in the first place be required—

(*a*) if a candidate for a first class certificate
to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in arithmetic set with reference to clause (*g*) of rule 58 ;

(*b*) if a candidate for a second class certificate
to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in arithmetic set with reference to clause (*f*) of rule 57.

Any candidate who shall fail to satisfy the Examiners by his answers to the said questions shall be declared to have failed in the examination and shall not be examined in any other subjects.

Note.—(*i*) Each of the mathematical papers prescribed by this sub-rule will be divided into two parts.

(ii) The time prescribed for the first of each paper will be from 11 A. M. to 1-30 P. M. and for the second part of each paper from 2 P. M. to 4-30 P. M.

(iii) From 1-30 P. M. to 2 P. M. candidates will, after giving up their answers, be allowed leave of absence from the examination room.

(iv) Any candidate failing to re-attend punctually at 2 P. M. may be refused re-admission.

(2) Each candidate who shall satisfy the Examiners in respect of both parts of the mathematical paper prescribed by sub-rule (1) shall be required—

(*a*) if a candidate for a first class certificate

(*i*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten of the elementary questions issued by Government and referred to in Appendix D ;

(*ii*) to make within a prescribed time a rough drawing of some part of a boiler or engine ;

(*iii*) to answer *viva voce* questions asked with reference to clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) of rule 58, and with reference to any papers set to him.

(*b*) if a candidate for a second class certificate

(*i*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten of the elementary questions issued by Government and referred to in Appendix D;

(*ii*) to answer *viva voce* questions asked with reference to clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*),(*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of rule 57 and with reference to any papers set to him.

Note.—Each candidate will at the time of examination be provided with a book containing the elementary questions referred to in paragraph (*i*) of clause (*a*) and in paragraph (*i*) of clause (*b*) of this sub-rule and will be required to note from dictation by the Examiners the numbers of the questions to which they are required to write answers.

(3) Written answers shall be worked out in the presence of at least one of the Examiners.

(4) Each candidate shall give up his written answers, whether complete or not, on the expiry of the time prescribed.

(5) If, at the expiry of the time prescribed, either

(*a*) the answers given by the candidate, satisfy the Examiners of his capability to take charge in the case of

(*i*) a first class candidate, of boilers, whatever their nominal horse-power, and in the case of

(*ii*) a second class certificate of boilers of ninety nominal horse-power ; or

(*b*) the candidate has failed to work out the whole of the questions set to him, but the result of the *viva voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, satisfies the Examiners that the candidate is competent to take charge in the case of

(*i*) a first class candidate, of boilers, whatever their nominal horse-power, and in the case of

(*ii*) a second class candidate of boilers of ninety nominal horse-power,

he shall be declared to have passed, otherwise the candidate shall be declared to have failed."

11. In Rule 62 of the said rules, for the words "a first or second class" the words "any class of" shall be substituted.

12. In the proviso to Rule 74 of the said Rules, after the words "applied for" the words "within one year of the date of payment" shall be inserted.

13. To Rule 77 of the said Rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided further that holders of certificates of the third or second class will be deemed to be capable of having charge for a period not exceeding twelve hours at a time of boilers attached to prime-movers not exceeding sixty horse-power nominal or of any horse-power respectively, where such boilers have for a period of not less than twelve hours immediately preceding been in direct and immediate management and charge of holders of certificates of the second or first class respectively".

III.—Amendments in the Bombay Rules for determining the duties of Inspectors, 1903.

14. To the proviso to paragraph 4 of sub-rule (1) of Rule No. 84 of the said Rules, the following words shall be added, namely :—

"except in the case mentioned in Rule 100A."

15. After Rule No. 100 of the said Rules, the following new rule shall be added, namely :—

"100A. In the case of boilers working at a pressure exceeding 160 lbs. per square inch, in respect of which a certificate has not been granted before the 1st day of February 1910, the connecting pipe (if any) between the shell of the boiler and the blow-off cock shall not be made of cast-iron."

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix F.

Ventilation of Mills.

BOMBAY, 29*th October* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We herein enclose you copies of letters addressed by us to the Chief Inspector of Factories and his reply to same, regarding remarks made by Mr. Whitaker, Inspector of Factory, for putting in a fan in the packing room of the Bleaching Department of this Mill, and if Chief Inspector or Inspectors of Factories are going to take up a position of compelling mill-owners to put in fans or provide other means of ventilations on arbitrary opinion formed by themselves time has arrived when our Association should enter a strong protest against this arbitrary conduct. In England no action for ventilation by the Inspector can be undertaken until the Inspector had the air in a room examined for CO_2, and if he finds that the percentage of Carbonic Acid Gas exceeds the amount specified, then only can he call upon the mill-owner to provide efficient ventilation, and if he does not, to prosecute him.

In this connection the correspondence that had taken place between our Association and Government 5 years ago might be referred to. It was proved to the satisfaction of Government that Rule 5 was impracticable, and the Government then suggested to bring out an expert to enquire into and to settle the amount of CO_2 to be allowed under the Act ; but, owing to the question of expense, Government had allowed the question to drop. A new Chief Inspector and new Inspectors have come on the scene, and they now want to enforce Rule 5, and our Association should at once answer a strong protest against it. The time for putting the fan in allowed by the Inspector, only one month, is absurd, because the fans cannot be procured of requisite dimensions locally, and have to be indented for from Home. Our Association should therefore draw the attention of Government to this time limit.

Please bring forward this matter before the Committee of the Association at next Tuesday's meeting, as the matter is urgent.—We are, etc.,

for THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 14th *October* 1909.

THE CHIEF FACTORY INSPECTOR,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the visit of Mr. Whitaker to this mill on the 12th instant, I have drawn the attention of the Agents of this Company to his remarks, and I am instructed to write as follows :—

" Instructions have been given to Spinning Master to put guards on Doubling Frames."

The Agent would like to know under what section of Act or rules therein Mr. Whitaker has ordered the ventilating fan in Finishing Room. Has he tested CO^2 in the air? Rule 5 has been a dead-letter since it was made, as the Millowners' Association pointed out being impracticable. Neither has he any power under the present Act to fix a time limit."—Yours respectfully,

R. E. LABROW,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 22nd *October* 1909.

G. W. HATCH, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY, AND CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—On the 12th October 1909 our Textile Mills were visited by Mr. W. Whitaker, an Inspector of Factories, when he made the following remarks in the Inspection Book :—

"Visited the Works to-day. There is lack of ventilation in the Finishing Department, and I must press for an improvement without any delay ; there should be a fan in use to take out the foul air. Four weeks allowed in which to improve means of ventilation. There are three Doubling Frames at work with tin rollers unguarded ; this matter must have attention."

Our Manager placed these remarks before us on the 13th instant, and thereupon we made the following remarks in the Inspection Book, copy of which was forwarded to you by his letter dated 14th October:—

"Instructions have been given to Spinning Master to put guards on Doubling Frames. I should like to know under what section of Act or rules therein Mr. Whitaker has ordered the ventilation fan in Finishing Room. Has he tested CO^2 in the air ? Rule 5 has been a dead letter since it was made, as the Millowners' Association pointed out being impracticable. Neither has he any power under the present Act to fix a time limit."

Mr. Whitaker called again and inspected our Textile Mills on the 18th instant and made the following remarks :—

"There are no guards attached to the 3 frames referred to in my report of the 12th October, and I find one of the frames actually at work. As regards the question of ventilation, the undersigned is not prepared to discuss the matter, but has only to see the rules enforced."

We have the honour to point out that only under section 4 C of the Factory Act, he is allowed to pass his orders in writing to the Manager in charge of factory. But nowhere in the Act nor in the rules is he empowered to pass any orders himself directly except under section 4 C of Act or Rule 6 or section 12 C of the Act. Presumably, Mr. Whitaker ordered a fan to be put in under Rule 5 of the Act. If it is so, we for the sake of regularity have the honour to point out that he had no authority to give a direct order to the Manager of the Mill, but his order regarding ventilation should have come through you as Chief Inspector of Factories.

With regard to this question of ventilation, we have the honour to refer to you to the long and voluminous correspondence, that had taken place about 5 years ago between the Collector and Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and Bombay Millowners' Association. After considerable correspondence, it was pointed out to Government and proved that Rule 5 was absolutely impracticable and cannot be carried out, as not a single factory in Great Britain or India have openings in proportion of 10 square feet for each person. Government then proposed that an expert should be brought out from England to go into the matter of ventilation, and if possible a standard of CO^2 be fixed for the Indian Factories, but we understand from some cause Government chose to postpone the matter.

When the question of the new proposed Factory Act was for consideration before the Committee of Bombay Millowners' Association last month, with reference to rules regarding ventilation, both the Committee of Bombay Millowners' Association and Chamber of Commerce have asked that an expert commission be appointed to fix the standard of ventilation for Indian Factories, and before report of such commission is issued no rules should be framed for ventilation, as this was a difficult question to solve, conditions of heat, light, air being so different in India. The question of ventilation, therefore, being a question yet to be settled, we have the

honour to point out that Mr. Whitaker had no authority to pass any orders as above in the Inspection Book or to fix a time limit; and we, therefore, ask you—as Chief Inspector of Factories—to inquire into the matter and rescind the order Mr. Whitaker has passed.

As regards the guards on the Doubling Frames, we have the honour to point out that instructions had been given on the 13th instant to Spinning Master to put these guards on, and they had been fixed in position on the 19th instant or in six days after his first order. Mr. Whitaker cannot say any time was wasted in putting these guards on.

In conclusion we have the honour to point out that at all our Mills we have always willingly met any requisition made by the Inspector promptly; and, therefore, were much surprised that Mr. Whitaker should have passed such cursory orders. As regards the ventilation of the Room in question we may say that the size of this Room is 63'×48'. There are 22 persons employed therein, and there are two doors to this room, each measuring 42 square feet, and top ventilator in the roof, measuring 94 square feet, and the room in our opinion is properly ventilated, and Mr. Whitaker gave no reasons in his remarks for the order he passed.—We have, etc.,

For THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

No. F. I. 625 OF 1909.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *26th October* 1909.

THE AGENTS,
TEXTILE MAUNFACTURING CO., LD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated the 14th and 22nd instant, on the subject of certain remarks made by Mr. Whitaker in the Inspection Book of the Textile Mill, and in reply, to state as follows :—

2. You complain of what you describe as Mr. Whitaker's "cursory orders" on the subject of the ventilation of part of your factory. The remarks complained of may not be very carefully worded, but it is an exaggeration to describe the phrase "there should be a fan in use" as a cursory order. With regard to the question of a time limit, I would merely point out that the fixing of some definite period within which improvements considered essential by an inspector may be carried out is the only alternative to immediate prosecution. The Act requires satisfactory ventilation. If ventilation is not satisfactory, a prosecution may be instituted; but in practice some period is frequently allowed for complying with the requirements. This is obviously a concession and not a straining of the law as you imply.

3. With regard to the question of ventilation in general, you state that Rule 5 is a dead letter. This is by no means the case, although it has not been found possible in practice to adhere strictly to what are laid down in the rule as the minimum requirements for good ventilation. The rule says that every factory shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the inspector, and it is incumbent on the inspector to require a reasonable number of ventilating openings "such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air."

4. To turn to the particular case of the finishing room in your factory, of which Mr. Whitaker complained, I visited it myself on the 21st October last, and was quite satisfied that the present means of ventilation are not sufficient. The ventilating openings, whatever their area may be, are not such as to admit a continued current of fresh air. I am, however, of opinion that it may be possible for you to provide satisfactory ventilation either by making openings in the side wall or by having the top windows fitted with movable frames. I think the former method more likely to be successful, possibly both may be necessary. You are at

liberty to adopt these methods if you prefer them to providing a fan. But in one way or the other, an early improvement in the ventilation must be insisted on, and if proper action is not taken within four weeks from this date, steps must be taken to enforce compliance with the law.—I have, etc.,

R. S. BROOMFIELD,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

No. 273 OF 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1909.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

The attention of the Committee of this Association has been drawn to the correspondence that has taken place between the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who are members of this Association.

My Committee have in consequence desired me to write and invite your attention to the correspondence that previously took place between Mr. E. Gray, the then Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium and this Association, especially to their letter, dated 22nd September 1902, reply from Mr. Gray, dated 3rd November 1902, letter of this Association, dated 22nd May 1903, report of the joint conference held at the rooms of Millowners' Associatoin, dated 6th July 1903, and letter from this Association to Mr. Gray, dated 21st July 1903.

It will be seen from the previous correspondence that Rule 5 regarding ventilation of Factories was proved to be impracticable; and that both the Government as well as this Association had recognised that some reasonable standard or standards of ventilation should be established for all Factories throughout India, and with that view this Association recommended that the Government of India should be moved to bring out from England a competent and recognised expert for the purpose.

This Association further to assist Government had, at the request of the then Collector, ordered out from England a Haldane apparatus for testing air. It was handed over to your Department on 4th September 1903. My Committee now desire me to write and inquire if any tests have been made with this apparatus, and, if so, with what results? Also, if the Government of India have thought it advisable to bring out from England the proposed expert in ventilation.

My Committee will be greatly obliged by your giving them any information on the subject. In the meantime, they request that no step to enforce Rule 5 should be undertaken by your Department, until a reasonable and recognised standard of ventilation is established for all Factories in India.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{F. I.}}{680}$ OF 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *24th November* 1909.

SIR,

I have the honour to reply to your letter No. 273, dated the 4th instant, on the subject of the ventilation of factories, with special reference to the Textile Mill.

2. The Haldane's apparatus to which you refer appears to have reached the Chemical Analyser in a damaged condition, and as far as I am aware no tests have been made with

it. A considerable number of tests of air have been otherwise made by the Chemical Analyser at the instance of this Department; but no trustworthy standard of ventilation has yet been fixed. Such a standard will be prescribed by rule when the new Act comes into force.

3. As regards the question of the ventilation of the Textile Mill, I propose to re-open the whole matter, as soon as the new Act is passed.—I have, etc.,

P. B. HAIGH,
for Collector of Bombay.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, *29th November* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We herewith send you copies of further correspondence that has taken place between us and the Chief Inspector of Factories with reference to the question of ventilation, which speak for themselves.

We have also to draw special attention of the members to Mr. Haigh's remark in his letter of the 24th November 1909, as follows :—

"I have on more than one occasion found, when taking tests of air in rooms where the ventilation was beyond question unsatisfactory, that the proportionate quantity of CO2 present in the air was less than 9 volumes per 10,000."

Evidently Mr. Haigh does not wish the standard of ventilation recognized in England to be recognized here under the new Act, and he would rather trust to his own sense of feeling in arriving at the standard ventilation. This would lead to arbitrary actions on the part of Inspectors, and further we should have no remedy against their decisions.

It will be, therefore, necessary, in our opinion, to again address Government on this matter and emphasise the remark made by us on the proposed new Factory Act that an expert commission be appointed to fix a standard of ventilation, same as in England, after inquiring into local conditions; and, until report of such expert commission is made, no rules for ventilation be adopted under the New Factory Act. This will emphasise the point, which our Association has fought for, for the last seven years.

Much as we admire the ability of the members of the Indian Civil Service, we certainly think they are not experts in ventilation of factories, and therefore arbitrary powers should not be given to them.—We are, etc.,

For The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
(Sd.) NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

BOMBAY, *9th November* 1909.

R. S. BROOMFIELD, ESQ., I. C. S.,
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. $\frac{F. I.}{625}$, dated the 26th October 1909, which was placed by us before the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on 3rd instant.

In reply, our Directors beg to submit that the time limit, one month, prescribed by you and Mr. Whitaker is inadequate, as ventilating fans are not easily procurable in Bombay and have to be ordered out from England.

We shall be glad to know what size of ventilating openings in the side-wall or in the top windows, or what size of fan and their position are deemed necessary by Mr. Whitaker for efficient ventilation of this warehouse in our Bleaching Department, when we will again address you.

We have the honour to submit that any person entering factory room from the outside atmosphere is bound to feel the difference in atmosphere of the factory room, and therefore you may have thought that this room required better ventilation; but we have made a special study of this matter as engineers, and with all the experience we had of factories during the last 20 years, we have not been able to devise a method of ventilation that would suit all changes of atmospheric conditions, and therefore would like to be advised by you what are the efficient means you propose in this instance.

We would also be obliged if you will favour us with information as to whether any recognised standard of percentage of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere of the room is prescribed for India as a standard as is done in all factories in England, as, unless such a standard is prescribed, opinions of various experts as well as Inspectors may differ considerably as to whether a room is properly ventilated or not; and we therefore ask for definite instructions from you before sending the order home for fans or making openings in the wall.—We have, etc.,

For The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.,

(Sd.) NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,

Agents.

No. 2220 OF 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER,
GOVERNMENT LABORATORY, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY, No. 8, 11*th November* 1909.

THE MANAGER,
THE TEXTILE MILLS,
Parel.

SIR,

With reference to your personal interview, I have the honour to give the following results of examination of the six samples of air drawn from your Mill premises on the 10th instant.:—

1.	Middle of the Room	·055 per cent. CO_2.
2.	Near north wall	·030 „ „ „
3.	Near west wall	·035 „ „ „
4.	Outside air for check	·035 „ „ „
5.	Middle of Room	·035 „ „ „
6.	Outside air for check	·0225 „ „ „

2. Samples 1 to 4 were drawn at about 11-15 A. M. and samples 5 and 6 at about 3-30 P.M.—I have, etc.,

B. HIGHAM, CAPT., I. M. S.,
Offg. Chemical Analyser to Government.

No. F. I-657 of 1909.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 16*th November* 1909.

THE AGENTS,
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to reply to your letter, dated the 9th instant, on the subject of the warehouse in your Bleaching Department.

2. It is not the function of this Department to supply you with detailed instructions as to the means you should employ to secure efficient ventilation. We have pointed out to you that the warehouse in question has not the continual current of fresh air, which is required by law. It is your duty to determine the size of fan or the position and the size of open windows necessary to remedy the defect. As you say you have made a special study of the subject as engineers you should find no difficulty in doing this.

3. One month is ample time, if you propose to effect the necessary ventilation by windows. If you propose to order a fan from England and intimate the fact to me, I am prepared to extend the time allowed.

4. No standard of percentage of carbonic acid gas has yet been prescribed. The new Factory Act will provide for the fixing of such a standard by rule. Though, as you say, without such a standard the opinions of experts may vary as to whether ventilation is sufficient or not, there are degrees of badness in ventilation which leave no room for any difference of opinion. The case of your warehouse seems to me to come under this head.—I have, etc.,

R. S. BROOMFIELD,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

BOMBAY, 17*th November* 1909.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of our letter of the 9th instant, we have the honour to send you herewith copy of report received from Capt. B. Higham, I. M. S., giving the results of analysis of atmosphere in the Packing Room of Bleaching Department, which speak for itself.

Captain Higham took these samples himself on an ordinary working day of the mill under the normal working conditions. From the report it will be seen that the highest percentage of CO_2 is equivalent to 5½ in 10,000, while, according to the English Factory Act, the standard of ventilation fixed by Home Secretary is 9 volumes of Carbonic Acid Gas per 10,000. Further the difference between the outside air and the highest shown in the report is 2 volumes per 10,000, while the English Factory Act allows five.

Under the circumstances, we shall be glad to know if you still insist on our carrying out the requisition of a fan made by Mr. Whitaker, which we now prove to you is entirely unnecessary and unreasonable.—We have, etc.,

For the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

No. F. I./681 of 1909.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 24*th November* 1909.

THE AGENTS,
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.,
BELLA VISTA, CUMBALLA HILL,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, enclosing a report from Captain Higham, I. M. S.

2. I am unable to admit that these figures prove the ventilation of the warehouse is satisfactory. I have on more than one occasion found, when taking tests of air in rooms where the ventilation was beyond question unsatisfactory, that the proportionate quantity of CO2 present in the air was less than 9 volumes per 10,000." I am by no means convinced that the provision of a fan suggested by Mr. Whitaker is unnecessary. I do not propose to take any further steps until the new Act is passed, after which, if the ventilation of your warehouse is still found to be unsatisfactory, the matter will be re-opened.

3. As regards the question of the doubling frames, I beg to refer you to Rule 22 of the Act, from which you will see that the fencing of these machines is prescribed by law. No order from the Inspector is necessary, and failure to fence such machines renders occupiers at once liable to a prosecution.—I have, etc.,

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th December* 1909.

G. W. HATCH, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I./680, dated 24th November 1909, regarding the ventilation of factories, which was placed before my Committee at their Meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

My Committee note that it is proposed that the standard of ventilation will be prescribed by rule when the new Act comes into force. They desire, therefore, to strongly place before you the recommendation they made when reporting on the proposed new Factoy Act, that under clause 35 F & G, the Government should not make rules without first making inquiry through a Special Commission, as has been lately done in England. This procedure is strongly urged as the necessity for appointing a Commission of Inquiry has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Association by the following extract from a letter addressed by the Assistant Collector of Bombay to the Textile Manufacturing Company.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, enclosing a report from Captain Higham, I.M.S.

"I am unable to admit that these figures prove the ventilation of the warehouse is satisfactory. I have on more than one occasion found, when taking tests of air in rooms where the ventilation was beyond question unsatisfactory, that the proportionate quantity of CO2 present in the air was less than 9 volumes per 10,000."

In the above instance, it will be seen that an expert Chemical Analyser's report has been practically set aside ; and, though the decision of the authorities may be the correct one, my Committee on principle object to the procedure, as they consider that technical matters of this nature should not be left to the personal opinion of an individual. The question of ventilation is of importance to the Mill Industry generally, and it is to the interest of all parties that it should be subjected to the fullest inquiry by a competent representative body, who could fix an authorised and workable standard for all India.

With this object in view, my Committee respectfully beg that this letter or its purport may be submitted to the Government of India for their consideration, in connection with the proposed new Factory Act.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{F. I.}{776}$ OF 1909.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *22nd December* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 339, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the rules *re* ventilation will not be promulgated until due inquiry has been made and the proposed Rules referred to your Association for opinion.—I have, etc.,

P. B. HAIGH,
For Collector of Bombay.

Appendix G.

The Indian Companies Act.

No. 7823 OF 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *10th August* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent to Government by the 10th September 1909 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Under Secretary to Government.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

VI of 1882.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1909.

VI of 1882.

Insertion of new sections after section 73.

2. After section 73 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Payment of interest out of capital.

(8 Edw. 7, c. 69, s. 91.)

Power of Company to pay interest out of capital in certain cases.

"73A. Where any shares of a Company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant:

Provided that—

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorized by the Company's articles of association or by special resolution;

(2) no such payment, whether authorized by the articles of association or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Governor General in Council may at the expense of the Company, appoint a person to enquire and report to him as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the Company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry;

(4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid;

(7) the accounts of the Company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate;

X of 1895. IV of 1902.

(8) nothing in this section shall affect any Company to which the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1902, applies.

Re-issue of Redeemed Debentures.

(8 Edw. 7, c. 69, s. 94.)

Power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain cases.

"73B. (1) Where either before or after the passing of this Act a Company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the Company, unless the articles of association or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the Company so to do (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a Company has purported to exercise such a power the Company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such a re-issue the person entitled to the debentures

shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue they have either before or after the passing of this Act been transferred to a nominee of the Company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a Company has either before or after the passing of this Act deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the Company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a Company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the passing of this Act, shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp-duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued:

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the Company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

(*a*) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction passed or made before the date of the passing of this Act as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree was passed or the order made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed; or

(*b*) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a Company by its debentures or the securities for the same."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make provision for the payment of interest out of capital by Companies during the period of construction of works or buildings, and to grant to Joint Stock Companies the power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain circumstances. The amending clauses follow, with the necessary modifications, clauses 91 and 104 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, ch. 69).

W. L. HARVEY.

The 16th July, 1909.

No. 204 OF 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th September* 1909.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7823 of the 10th ultimo, together with a copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

In reply I am to say that after due consideration of the matter my Committee approve of the provisions of the Bill and have no remarks to offer.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix H.

Quarter-Anna Stamp.

SUGGESTED SUPERSCRIPTION FOR REVENUE AND POSTAGE.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16th *January* 1909.

CIRCULAR No. 22-9-1965.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that contrary to law ignorant merchants persist in the use of four quarter-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna on the hundies payable at sight. If, owing to such use, the hundies be not accepted, they are returned as dishonoured and the credits of both the drawers and payers are at stake, and although no such instance of return has been brought to the notice of my Committee, instances in which, owing to the ignorance of the acceptors, hundies, bearing four quarter-anna unified postage stamps have been retired as properly stamped, have come to light. It is thus possible that the holders of the hundies, the payors and the payees thereof, all labour under ignorance and may come under the clutches of law. This ignorance is, my Committee think, due to the legalised use of 2 half-anna unified postage stamps. Copies of letters addressed to the Superintendent of Stamps and his reply thereto are annexed herewith.

My Committee are of opinion that the Government should be moved to either legalise the use of quarter-anna unified postage stamps or prohibit the use of half-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna payable on documents requiring to be stamped under the Indian Stamp Act.

I am, therefore, directed to invite the opinion of your body on the subject, which, I hope to receive early.—I have, etc.,

LALSHANKER HARPRASAD,
Secretary.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7th *January* 1909.

No. 20-214-1965.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to lay before you the following question and to solicit the favour of your early reply thereto :—

"Whether 4 quarter-anna stamps or 2 half-anna stamps can be used upon hundies."

It is reported that merchants enforce the payee to put one-anna stamp on the hundi before payment, and refuse to pay the hundi on which 4 quarter-anna stamps are affixed, while the payees assert the legality of these stamps and in case of non-payment return the hundies as dishonoured. Hence much confusion sometimes arises.

The members, therefore, desire me to request you to promulgate and publish explicit orders in vernaculars on the subject.—I have, etc.,

LALSHANKER HARPRASAD,
Secretary.

GENERAL STAMP OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 8th *January* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Referring to your letter, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to state that there is no objection to the use of two half-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna payable on any document. Quarter-anna postage stamps cannot be used for denoting duty payable on documents requiring to be stamped under the Indian Stamp Act.—I have, etc.,

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6th *February* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your Circular letter No. 22 of the 16th ultimo, regarding the use of stamps on hundies payable at sight.

My Committee have carefully considered your proposition, and have addressed Government with a view to legalising the use of the quarter-anna and half-anna stamps.

A copy of their letter to Government is herewith forwarded for your information.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6th *February* 1909.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

The accompanying copy of a representation from the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association has received the sympathetic attention of my Committee, who are of opinion that the law relating to the use of stamps on hundies and such other documents might be greatly simplified.

2. At present a practice prevails of using indifferently a stamp of the value of one anna, or two of half-anna, or four of a quarter-anna, when affixing the stamp duty of one anna on hundies payable at sight.

3. The use of the quarter-anna, however, appears to be illegal, as the Government Notification on the subject, No. 5300 of the 21st September 1905, lays down that "the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one-anna" or "half-anna", but no mention is made of the quarter-anna stamp. And, further, it has been noticed that the one-anna and half-anna stamps are superscribed for both revenue and postage, while the quarter-anna is for postage only.

4. As the latter are now very largely used throughout India, it is believed they are more readily available, especially in the interior of the country than stamps of the other two denominations; and it is therefore feared that they are as a consequence often used in ignorance of the law for stamping hundies and other documents of like nature.

5. It is felt that to wholly forbid the use of the quarter-anna stamp for all such purposes may justly be considered a hardship on the ignorant population, who are often led to unconscious offences against the law by being unable to realise the arbitrary difference between stamps superscribed for "Revenue and Postage" and for "Postage" only.

6. My Committee therefore beg to suggest that Rule 14 of the Stamp Act be so further amended as to include the quarter-anna stamp, which should henceforth be superscribed for both revenue as well as for postage.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 3290 OF 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1*st April* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 6th February 1909, containing proposals for the superscription of the quarter-anna stamp for both postal and revenue purposes and for the amendment of No. 14 of the rules under the Indian Stamp Act to that effect, and to state that it has been forwarded to the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Stamps.

Proposals for the amendment of No. 14 of the rules under the Indian Stamp Act and for superscribing quarter-anna stamps for both postal and revenue purposes, negatived.

No. 5201.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 28*th May* 1909.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Post Office), No. 3045—3046-39, dated 28th April 1909 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3288,* dated the 1st April 1909, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, forwarding representations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, in which it is suggested that quarter-anna stamps should be superscribed for both postal and revenue purposes.

"2. In reply, I am to say that when in 1905 unified postage and revenue stamps of the values of one anna and half an anna were substituted for postage stamps of the same value, the question whether similar action should not be taken in the case of quarter-anna stamps also was fully considered. It was decided, however, that it would not be advisable to do so, and to this decision the Government of India adhere. The unification of the quarter-anna stamp is not, in their opinion, necessary, for half-anna and one-anna

* Not printed.

stamps are available at all places where stamps of any other denomination can be procured. Further the use of these stamps for revenue purposes would be extravagant, because several stamps would have to be used instead of one or two only.

"3. For the reasons stated above, the Government of India regret that they are unable to accept the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, Bombay."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the officers and Associations concerned for information.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix I.

Piece-goods List.

No. 7976.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *6th November*, 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 7th December 1908, I have the honour to say that there is now under consideration the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods prescribed in the Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10714-10720-122, dated the 19th December 1907.

2. No suggestions have this year been made by the Collectors of Customs for additions to the list, and there seems to be a general feeling that it is now sufficiently comprehensive. Should, however, your Committee consider that there is any truly distinctive description of goods not already provided for, samples of such goods should accompany any recommendation for their inclusion.

3. It would be convenient if your proposals could reach me by the end of this month so as to enable me to make my recommendations to the Government of India by the middle of December.—I have, etc.,

E. SEQUEIRA,
Assistant Director of Statistics,
For Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 316 OF 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd December* 1909.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7976 of the 6th ultimo, asking whether this Association has any suggestions to make in connection with the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods.

In reply, I am to say the matter has received the careful attention of my Committee, and as they consider the List is now sufficiently comprehensive, they desire me to state that they have no additions to suggest.—I have, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix J.

Tariff Reform.

KARACHI, *29th December* 1909.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 10th August 1908, I now beg to enclose herewith, for the information of your Members, a copy of the Preferential Trade Resolution passed at Sydney on the 16th September last, by the Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. I enclose also a copy of my remarks thereon explaining the trend of Anglo-Indian mercantile opinion as indicated to me in the replies received to my circular letter of February last (copy enclosed marked A). A very large proportion of Anglo-Indian mercantile opinion in Bombay is to my knowledge favourably inclined towards some modification of the British Customs tariff in the direction of Mutual Preference for British products.

Inviting your attention to the concluding portion of the Sydney Preferential Trade Resolution.—I am, etc.,

M. DE P. WEBB.

KARACHI, *February* 1909.

DEAR SIRS,

It is now recognised on all hands that the movement in favour of Tariff Reform is making rapid strides in Great Britain. Not only is this fact clearly revealed in the results of recent by-elections but several prominent leaders of public thought have at length openly declared their belief in the necessity for modifying and broadening the base of Great Britain's existing Customs tariff. This possibility has long been foreseen by students of the world's economics and now that the commerce and shipping of the United Kingdom have been involved in a serious depression, it seems probable that public opinion at Home will ripen very rapidly and that we shall, before long, see a marked and widespread demand from the people of Great Britain for some fiscal legislation, calculated to relieve the present position, and to enable Britain's traders in all departments once more to go ahead with their accustomed confidence and success.

The directions in which the tariff of the United Kingdom will probably be modified may be gauged by a study of the last Imperial Conference at London (1907). Without exception, Britain's Statesmen from over the Seas urged the adoption by the whole Empire of a commercial policy, whereby each section of the Empire would derive some benefit from the fact that it *was* a portion of the British Empire. At present Great Britain's Customs tariff (the heaviest of its kind in the world) is so arranged that the revenues levied thereunder are wholly paid by the British interests. Nobody will seriously contend that this tariff is incapable of improvement or that it represents a summit and climax of British statesmanship, applicable now and always—no matter what conditions or developments the world may present. This being so, it is probable that the first change will be in the direction of an effort to throw some portion of the burden of British taxation on to the manufacturers and producers of Foreign Nations and at the same time to stimulate the production within the Empire of those commodities which the Empire is very well able to yield, but for which Great Britain at present very largely depends upon Foreign supplies and Foreign good-will.

Whatever change may be made, it is quite obvious that Indian commercial interests must be involved either by the action of Great Britain herself, or by the responding actions of Foreign Nations, and it therefore behoves the commercial world of this great Dependency at once to study the problem with a view to determining at an early date the line of policy which India in her own interests ought forthwith to adopt. In order to aid in this investigation I have just written a book :—"INDIA AND THE EMPIRE" (published by Messrs. Longmans Green & Co.), of which I have sent your Chamber a copy. I do not expect everybody to agree entirely with the principles laid down therein or the policy advocated, but that the arguments advanced in the book have commanded an unusually extended measure of support, you will perceive from the extracts from Lord Milner's and Lord Curzon's speeches and from the quotations from many of the leading organs of the British and Anglo-Indian Press of which I enclose copies herewith.

Whatever trade policy we eventually adopt, the first point for which I submit it is in the interest of the commercial communities of this country to strive, is that the Indian Government shall take no action, or commit this country in any way whatever without first consulting and obtaining the approval of representative commercial opinion. A resolution in this sense was adopted by the Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, Coconada, Karachi, Madras, and Upper India Chambers of Commerce at the first Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce held in Calcutta in January 1905, and there are good reasons for believing that Government will give weight to this very reasonable demand.

Believing, as I firmly do, that a policy of Mutual Preference for each other's products throughout the various portions of the Empire is the only means whereby British economic (and consequently political) supremacy can be maintained in the face of the State-aided competition of great Foreign rivals, I am anxious to do all in my power to promote that policy. I addressed your Chamber on this subject a short time ago, and I should now esteem it a great favour if you could see your way to so far assist me in measuring the state of public feeling in Britain's Eastern Empire, as to place a cross on the enclosed sheet against the policy that you support and return the sheet to me (I enclose a stamped and addressed envelope). I need hardly say that I shall treat your communication as *strictly confidential*. My sole object is to obtain a correct estimate of the trend of mercantile opinion in India, Burmah and Ceylon on this most important subject.—I beg, &c.,

M. DE P. WEBB.

MUTUAL PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH PRODUCTS.

The following resolution was carried by a very large majority at Sydney on the 16th September 1909 at the Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire (52 Chambers FOR ; 7 Chambers AGAINST ; 13 neutral).

Whereas the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire expressed the opinion that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a beneficial commercial policy ;

Whereas it is the opinion of this Congress that it is in the interests of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement ;

Whereas the Sixth Congress held in London, in 1906, urged upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various Colonies and Dependencies the advantage of granting preferential treatment in their respective markets, on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that the bonds of union would be strengthened, the different parts of the Empire more rapidly developed, and Imperial Commerce thus increased ;

Be it therefore resolved that this Congress, whilst re-affirming the foregoing, urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical

importance, and that the organisations represented at this Congress pledge themselves to press their respective Governments—

(1) To take such action at the next Imperial Conference as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution: and meantime

(2) To appoint Commissioners to enquire into the question as it affects each of the component parts of the Empire, and to report to their respective Governments.

The following Note was contributed to the Congress by the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce (The Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E.) and published in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of the 18th September. In it the writer attempted to expound in as few words as possible the underlying principles of Preferential Trade and the position that India occupies in the commerce of the Empire.

India and Preferential Trade.

First Principles.

It may perhaps be thought somewhat late in the day to discuss first principles, but so much confusion and misunderstanding exists, that a few minutes devoted to their consideration will, I think, be well spent. The great object we all have in view is, I take it, the further development and consolidation of the British Empire. This development can only be based primarily on commerce and colonisation, whilst the consolidation that will follow must of necessity be the outcome of additional intercourse and increasing community of interest and sentiment. The first question then that we have to ask ourselves is this:—Is it possible by means of a customs tariff to add to our commerce and to further British colonisation? To many here in Australia such a question will appear perhaps childish. And yet it is a fact that there are sincere and able thinkers who will answer in the negative so far as trade is concerned, and who will frankly admit that they have never given the matter a thought so far as colonisation is concerned. Now I am not one of those who think that a Customs Tariff—like some of the patent medicines that we see advertised—can cure every conceivable ill from which the national or imperial body may suffer. But this much I confidently assert is beyond all possible doubt or question. A Customs Tariff can shape or fashion trade development. It can divert men from this industry to that. It can therefore influence the movement of men from one part of the country to another—from one portion of the Empire to another. And by making this or that employment specially attractive it can create new industries, stimulate the development of those already in existence and so—and this is most important—increase the pace at which the growth of population, the expansion of wealth—in short of the national prosperity generally—proceeds. I freely admit that all these results cannot be produced for nothing. Very few things in this world worth having can! The imposition of a Customs Tariff means that all those who live behind the shelter of that tariff, are paying the price in some form or another. At the same time wherever in the world we find a Customs Tariff in existence, we can take it for granted that those who have constructed that tariff have thought the game well worth the candle.

The effects of Tariffs.

So much for first principles. Now for their application. Canada and Australia by means of their tariffs have distinctly augmented the pace at which their population and trade have increased. Had they relied only upon the free import policy of the Mother Land, they would at this moment be solely agricultural countries. The rate of settlement upon their new lands would have been much slower. Only emigrants of agricultural ability would have been able to make headway, and their populations, spread all over immense areas of country, would have been correspondingly smaller and weaker—numerically, economically and from a political point of view. Deciding, however, to pay the price of a better, quicker and more v[illegible]ed development, they have imposed Customs Tariffs of a protective nature, with the result that [illegible] only have a number of industrial undertakings of great value sprung into existence, but th[illegible]portunities for good profits earned in a variety of ways attractive to men of all tastes, have [illegible]n emigrants to their shores in large numbers. And who can doubt for one second that th[illegible]licy has been a wise one? Certainly

not I. At the same time I would remind our Colonial kinsmen that Great Britain at the present day is in a very different position to themselves. She is not short of population; nor is there any lack of variety in her industries. So that, should she decide to pay the price which any modification in her Customs Tariff in the direction of Preferential Trade within the Empire would involve, it would not be quite on the same grounds or for the same reasons that have actuated Canada and Australia.

India's Position.

Now let me explain India's position. The trade of India—internal and external—is greater than that of all the British Colonies put together and ranks at the present day, so far as the British Empire is concerned, only next in importance to that of the United Kingdom itself. Of this enormous volume of trade over £ 120 millions sterling worth is exported and about £103 millions sterling imported. The policy of foreign nations with regard to this great trade is to secure all the raw products they can for food or for manufacturing purposes, and to handicap the sale of goods of Indian manufacture by means of import tariffs, hoping in this way to stimulate their own and to check India's manufacturing abilities. The policy of Great Britain in this matter is of a negative character—in other words to do nothing—to let things take their own course. Great Britain at present supplies about 66 per cent. of India's imports and buys 25 per cent. of her exports, and although both these figures tend to decrease as the years roll by, the Motherland, so far, does not regard the change with any apprehension. Coming directly to the question of the Customs Tariff, our present tariff is solely for revenue purposes and is not intended in any way to serve as a means of fostering or protecting Indian industries. Indeed, not only is a change of tariff of no very great importance at present so far as India alone is concerned, but even if Tariff Reform with a Preferential Trade Policy for India were adopted, the change would not produce such marked effects in India as might be expected to result in Canada, Australia, or South Africa. And for these reasons. We have a population of 300 millions of people—frugal, industrious, peace-loving—admirable and effective pillars of Empire. This population increases at the rate of at least a million a year. You see then that we do not require any artificial stimulus to bring more population into the country. The great bulk of these peoples—well over 200 millions—are engaged in agricultural pursuits and the related occupation, and no tariff is required to foster or expand our agricultural industries,—only more irrigation and more science, both of which Government are affording. With regard to manufacturing industries, I believe that about twelve millions or over are already engaged in these occupations. The social conditions and customs of the various peoples, the backwardness of education, the unfavourable climatic conditions, and the great scarcity of manufacturing and commercial ability of an advanced type all combine to retard the rate of India's industrial progress as compared with that of Canada and Australia. Although the Indian educated and professional classes are eager to copy and rival Western developments in industrial matters, it is doubtful whether a Customs Tariff could, for the reasons I have already given, quicken the pace to any very material degree, even if Great Britain considered it in the general interests of the Empire to assent to the imposition of such a tariff—a very improbable contingency. At the same time, the policy of foreign countries being to discriminate with regard to the goods they are willing to exchange with India and with the British Empire, perferring the raw products, and hindering the acceptance of those on which Indian or British labour has been expended, and this policy being unquestionably prejudicial to our continued commercial growth not only in India, but also in other parts of the Empire, I have no hesitation whatever in expressing our willingness to contribute to the cost which the forging of an Imperial trade policy will involve, and to vote heartily in favour of Mutual Preference for British products.

Anglo-Indian opinion.

And that this view is not confined to Karachi—the part of India which I have the honour to represent, I feel quite sure. I may mention that in my private capacity as a close student of this most important subject, I have during the last twelve months taken a referendum of all the leading mercantile firms in India, Burma and Ceylon—from Quetta to Mandalay and from Peshawar to Colombo,—including the members of all the Chambers of Commerce on the Continent. And with the result

that I find that a very large majority (all have not replied, of course), over 90 per cent. of the opinions that have reached me, are in favour of a policy of Mutual Preference for British products within the Empire. There can be little doubt, then, which way the best informed mercantile opinion inclines in our great Indian dominions.

Before concluding I should like to relate a little incident that occurred to me not so long ago. I was having breakfast with one of the great merchants of the City of London at his house not very far from town. On the breakfast table I noticed some sugar—what we call "brown" or "raw" sugar. My host suggested that I should try some of this sugar with my coffee. And he went on to say—"I always have this brown sugar. It costs nearly a half-penny a pound more than the foreign beet sugar, but then it comes from my brother's plantations in the West Indies." This, mind you from a keen, hard-headed merchant—a thorough-going, orthodox free-trader. "Nearly a half-penny a pound more, but it came from his brother's plantations in the West Indies." In that one little sentence, in that one small basin of brown sugar, lay the whole theory and practice of Preferential Trade. It now behoves all other free-traders to ask themselves whether it may not be worth their while to make some small sacrifice because of their brothers on the other side of the seas. And, because the reciprocity must not all be on the one side—as an Irishman would say—I would add that it also behoves our Colonial kinsmen here in Australia and elsewhere to consider what sacrifices—real sacrifices, they are prepared to make in order to strengthen the Motherland. I believe the most expedient, because most practical and effective means by which we can secure the ends we have in view, is Tariff Reform. I believe that by a re-arrangement of our several tariffs, it will be possible to stimulate commercial activity, to preserve certain industries in the United Kingdom, which may otherwise be manœuvred out of existence, to hasten on the development of the outlying portions of the Empire and the growth of their populations— in short to increase the comfort, wealth, strength and unity of the whole Empire. And in this belief I warmly support the resolution.

NOTE.—It is of interest to recall the fact that at the Sixth Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in July 1906, 105 Chambers voted FOR the Preferential Trade Resolution; 41 AGAINST; whilst 21 Chambers remained neutral.

At the Colonial Conference held in London in April 1907, all the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies supported a Preferential Trade Resolution to the effect that "*Preferential Trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.*" The (present) Government of the United Kingdom alone dissented in so far as the resolution..."implied that it was necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom."

(*Karachi, India, November* 1909.)

M. DE P. WEBB.

No. 3 OF 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th January* 1910.

M. DE P. WEBB, ESQ., C.I.E.,
KARACHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 29th December, together with enclosures on the subject of India and Preferential Trade.

The papers were read with interest by my Committee, who however feel they are not in a position to express any definite opinions at present. The information has been placed on record, and it will be reconsidered should a fitting opportunity occur.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

Outturn of Indian Cotton Crop.

D. O. No. 4838.

CALCUTTA, *2nd July* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I try to check the estimates of outturn of the Indian cotton crop by comparing them with sum of mill consumption, extra mill consumption and net exports. It is probably in your knowledge that at a conference held by me with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in 1907, it was arranged that 750,000 bales should be accepted as an approximate estimate of the extra-factory consumption, and that the mill consumption should be arrived at by adding 19 per cent. to the weight of yarn produced : that allowance being approximately equivalent to the average loss of 16 per cent. on cotton in spinning. I find that comparison of the figures on this basis leaves a large discrepancy for a series of years ; and in going more closely into the matter it occurs to me that this discrepancy must to a small extent be accounted for by cotton waste. For cotton waste appears twice in the total which I compare with the crop estimates, that is to say, it appears once in the 16 per cent. wastage allowed for, and again partly in exports and partly in the 750,000 bales estimated as extra-factory consumption, seeing that cotton waste is probably used extensively for stuffing, quilts, etc. In order that I may eliminate this element of error, I should be greatly obliged if you would obtain from your Committee an expression of opinion as to what proportion of the 16 per cent. wastage in spinning consists of cotton waste, suitable either for exportation or for mixing or for internal use in padding, quilts, etc.—Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 197 OF 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th August* 1909.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your D. O. letter No. 4838, dated 2nd July 1909, regarding the average loss of cotton in spinning, I am directed to reply as follows :—

My Committee feel that the arrangement of adding 19 per cent. to the weight of yarn produced gives a good basis for estimating mill consumption, and that the allowance is approximately equivalent to the average loss of 16 per cent. on cotton in spinning. Out of the 16 per cent. loss of wastage in spinning, about 6½ per cent. of waste is sold by mills as saleable waste, about 4½ per cent. of waste is fit to be used by mills for their own mixing for low qualities of yarn, and about 5 per cent. of waste is invisible loss, *viz.*, in cotton-seed, dirt and dust, which is blown off in the cotton in Blow Room.

I am further directed to ask you not to include or take into account cotton waste exported in arriving at the figure of total crop, as this waste is produced by the mill from cotton used by them.

I am also asked to state that the estimate of 750,000 bales taken by you as an approximate estimate of the extra-factory consumption is far too high, but having no statistics before them my Committee are unable to estimate what this extra-factory consumption actually is.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix L.

Sale of Egyptian Cotton grown in Sind.

D.O. No. C/5.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY,
POONA, 11*th January* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to you in a matter in which I hope you will be able to help us. There are about 1,000 bales of Egyptian cotton for sale at Mirpurkhas, Sind; and to facilitate the sale of this, we hold auctions every year with the object of obtaining a fair price for the cultivators. We have in former years had some difficulties with these auctions, but this year the difficulty is greater than ever. An auction was held on November 2nd last, but practically no cotton was bought except by some local Zamindars who wished to help matters along. On December 19th, a second auction was held, and there were 1,586 maunds of Abassi (white) and 492 maunds of Metaffifi (brown) to dispose of. Only one bid was made for a small lot of 9 maunds of Abassi, and only Rs. 9 per maund was offered for this. The auction then came to an end for want of bidders. This means that our auctions have been entirely boycotted this year, and that either the cotton will remain unsold or that the cultivators will have to take any price that may be offered. The boycott of the auctions appears to be to some extent intentional, since I understand that just before the auction Rs. 11 a maund was offered privately for Abassi, while at the auction only Rs. 9 a maund was bid. Further the following figures appear to show that the price bid is less than the real one. Our Metaffifi was last year graded in Alexandria as ¼ above "Fully Good Fair;" and such cotton is now quoted at Liverpool at 8½*d.* per lb. The trade allowance for this cotton was last year stated by a leading broker of Alexandria to be 315 of seed cotton to 99 of lint. Therefore one maund (80 lbs.) of seed cotton is equivalent to 25⅐ *lbs. of lint*, which at the present rate is worth 17/9, at Liverpool, *i.e.* Rs. 13-5-0. To calculate prices at Mirpurkhas from the Liverpool prices, allowance must be made for pressing and forwarding charges and also for brokerage and other charges in Liverpool. I understand that pressing and forwarding charges amount to Rs. 6-14-0 per bale, *i.e.* 7 annas per maund of seed cotton (25⅐ lbs lint.); while brokerage, &c., at 4 per cent. would amount to under 9 annas per maund at the price calculated above. Deducting, therefore, 7 annas for pressing and forwarding charges and

9 annas for brokerage, &c., per maund, *i.e.*, Re 1 in all per maund, the value of Metaffifi at Mirpurkhas ought to be Rs. 12-5-0 per maund. This is the case with Metaffifi (brown), and the Abassi (white) is slightly more valuable. A last auction is fixed for January 23rd, and unless we can get a fair price for the cotton, the system of auctions may have to be abandoned; and I fear that this means that Egyptian cotton will cease to be grown in Sind, since the cultivator will only grow it on condition that we get them a fair price for it. I remember that at a meeting of the Millowners' Association held some time ago, a gentleman suggested that the Agricultural Department encouraged the growing of Egyptian cotton in Sind only in the interests of the Liverpool trade. This is not a fact, and we have hitherto arranged to sell the cotton locally; but if we are unable to sell it locally at a fair price the only alternative to giving it up altogether may be to get some Liverpool Firm to take it. If you could bring the facts to the notice of your Association in view of the final auction on the 23rd instant, I should be much obliged.—Yours faithfully,

G. KEATINGE,
Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *6th February* 1909.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your D/O No. C/5 of the 11th ultimo, and to say that the subject matter has been carefully considered by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association who are in favour of stimulating the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind.

2. They are however of opinion that the auction of such cotton should not be held in Sind, as there are various practical difficulties in the way of purchasers from this part of the country attending on such occasions. As Bombay is the market where all kinds and qualities of cotton are sold both for local consumption and foreign export, it is considered that the Sind Egyptian cotton could easily be sold here and would at the same time realize its full value.

3. Another point I am to draw your attention to is that "Kappas" or cotton with the seed in it does not, as a rule, find ready sale anywhere. And therefore it would be advisable to have the Egyptian cotton ginned and packed in pressed bales before offering it for sale.

4. It is suggested that, if after the ginning is done, samples were drawn from the bales, and sent down here either to the Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., or the Cotton Exchange Association, they would not only value the same for you, but would, if asked, also arrange with some leading firm here to take over the bales and offer them for sale on prevailing business terms.

5. All interested in cotton here are willing to participate in the purchase of the Sind Egyptian variety, but they consider it essential that the cotton should be ginned and baled in the usual way, otherwise it will never have a fair chance against other cotton which is placed on the market in the above prescribed manner.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Registration of Trade Marks in India.

No. 1290 OF 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th February* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a letter No. 11388-11392-17, dated 17th December 1908, from the Government of India and of its accompaniments, on the subject of the registration of trade marks in India, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Association on it.—I have, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,

Acting Under Secy. to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

No. 11388—11392-17, dated *17th December* 1908.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2329, dated the 23rd March 1904, I am directed to enclose a copy of the marginally noted despatches to and from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the registration of trade marks in India.

To the Secretary of State for India, No. 258, dated 21st July 1904.
From the Secretary of State for India, No. 88, Revenue, dated 9th June 1905 (with enclosures.)
To the Secretary of State for India, No. 54, dated 14th September 1905.
From the Secretary of State for India, No. 110, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1906 (with enclosure).
To the Secretary of State for India, No. 44, dated 9th August 1906.
From the Secretary of State for India, No. 131, Revenue, dated 13th November 1908 (with enclosures).

2. It will be observed from paragraph 3 of despatch No. 131-Revenue, dated the 13th November 1908, that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom suggest that the opinion of the commercial community in India has undergone a change in favour of registration. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it may be ascertained what is the present opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and such other commercial bodies as it may be considered desirable to consult in regard to the question. I am also to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Government of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 258, dated 21st July 1904.

To—The Right Honourable ST. JOHN BRODRICK,

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord George Hamilton's despatch No. 115-Revenue,* dated the 7th August 1903, on the subject of the registration of trade marks in India. His Lordship forwarded a copy of a communication received from the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, in which it was urged that legislation should be undertaken in India, on the lines of the English Statute, for the registration of trade marks; and he intimated that, if he should decide to refer the matter for the opinion of the Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, he would be glad to learn the result of the reference. In view of the importance of the questions raised, we considered it desirable to consult the Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce; and we have now the honour to forward copies of the correspondence with them for your information.

2. As this question has frequently been considered by the Government of India, and by the various commerical associations in this country, it will be convenient to recapitulate briefly the history of the case, before discussing the replies which have been received to the present reference. In the year 1877, the Millowners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, suggested that legislation should be undertaken, on the lines of the English Statutes of 1875 and 1876, in order to provide for the registration of trade marks in India. The Government of India accepted this recommendation; and a bill giving effect to it was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Bill was eventually withdrawn, on the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, as they were of opinion, after mature consideration, that legislation was not necessary, and might possibly prove inconvenient. This opinion was endorsed by the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce and was accepted by the leading commercial associations in India.

3. In arriving at this conclusion, the Chambers were actuated chiefly by the consideration that the existing law was in fact sufficiently comprehensive to afford adequate protection to the legitimate users of trade marks; and they were also of opinion that the enactment of an Indian law, on the lines of the English Statutes, would involve certain positive disadvantages. This latter argument was elaborated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which pointed out that, under the Indian law, the owner of a recognised trade mark could obtain protection against its illicit use in India, although the mark had not been registered, and even if registration had been applied for in the United Kingdom and had been refused. If, however, an Indian Act were to be passed, similar to the law in force in the United Kingdom, the protection enjoyed by unregistered marks would fail. The protection afforded by such an Act would only be sufficient for practical purposes, either if it provided that marks registered in England should be deemed to be registered in India also; or, in the alternative, if all marks, whether already registered in England or not, were to be registered over again in India. Both these courses were, however, impracticable. The same mark might be the property of one person in England and of another person in India, which was considered a fatal objection to the first alternative; while the second alternative would have involved great trouble and expense, and would also necessitate decisions on complicated questions regarding relative priority of user. For these reasons, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was strongly opposed to the proposal to legislate.

* Printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 7268, dated 15th October 1903.

4. The question was raised again in the years 1884 and 1888; and it was decided that no action should be taken. The Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce were also consulted in 1891; and after considerable discussion, in the course of which the arguments advanced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the original proposal were reiterated, the Government of India recorded the opinion that it would be inexpedient to introduce a system analogous to that in force in the United Kingdom for the registration of trade marks in India, as the mercantile community was strongly opposed to such a measure and considered it unnecessary and possibly harmful.

5. It will be observed, from the replies which have been received to the present reference, that the Chambers of Commerce are still strongly opposed to the proposal to introduce such a system in India; they consider it unnecessary, and they question its usefulness. The Local Governments have also unanimously advised against the adoption of the suggestion that legislation should be undertaken. We agree with this opinion, and consider that the arguments adduced in support of it are conclusive. The existing law has been found adequate to secure the owners of trade marks against the improper use of such marks by other persons, and also to protect consumers of imported goods; there is therefore no necessity for the legislation proposed. In the United Kingdom the most difficult question involved appears to be concerned with the right to or ownership of the original mark, and registration may easily be of great value in facilitating proof of title. In India, however, the conditions are entirely different. The ownership of the original mark is seldom or never in dispute; and the primary question in issue is whether the new mark is or is not a colourable imitation of the original. This is manifestly a question of fact, and it is not apparent that any system of registration could be of service in deciding it.

Further objections are that, as already explained, an Indian Act, based on the English Statute, would afford less protection than is at present enjoyed under the existing law; that no expert staff is available in India to scrutinize trade marks prior to registration, and to decide as to their admissibility and that the expenditure involved in establishing a system for the registration of trade marks would be considerable, and, as it would clearly be inequitable to tax the general public for this purpose, the burden would necessarily have to be borne by the commercial community, which objects strongly to the introduction of such a system.

6. So far as imported goods are concerned, the Government of India are therefore of opinion that the existing system is in all respects adequate, and should not be altered. These considerations, however, do not apply to goods produced or manufactured in British India; and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association have suggested that a system of registration, applicable solely to such goods should be elaborated. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce supports this proposal. We are doubtful whether there is any widespread demand for such legislation, or whether any important results would be attained thereby; but if you consider that the suggestion should be further examined, we shall consult the Local Governments, and Chambers of Commerce regarding it. As at present advised, we are not disposed to move in the matter.—We have, etc.,

AMPTHILL,
KITCHENER,
E. FG. LAW,
E. R. ELLES,
A. T. ARUNDEL,
DENZIL IBBETSON,
H. E. RICHARDS.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

No. 88, Revenue, dated 9th June 1905.

To—His Excellency the Right Honorable the
Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In continuation of my despatch No. 67 (Revenue), dated 28th April 1905, I forward a copy of a memorial, dated 13th May 1905, from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, advocating legislation for the introduction of trade marks registration in India with a special exception as regards the cotton classes.

2. The special difficulties connected with the registration of cotton marks have formed an important part of the objections raised to the adoption of trade marks registration in India, and the question seems to have entered on a new stage now that a proposal has been made for the exclusion of the cotton classes.

3. I request therefore that Your Excellency in Council will consider the memorial of the Association in connection with the letter of the Cutlers' Company of 6th April 1905, which contained a more complete statement of the arguments advanced in reply to the reasons given in your letter of 21st July 1904 for your decision not to initiate legislation.

4. The advocates of the suggested legislation lay stress on the existence of arrangements for trade mark registration in British Dependencies generally. Should your Government therefore desire to obtain information as to the working of such registration in any British Colony in which a Trade Marks Registration Act is in force, I will endeavour to procure any particulars that you may require.—I have, etc.,

St. JOHN BRODRICK.

ENCLOSURE.

Indian Trade Mark Registration.

To—The Right Honourable W. St. John Brodrick, M. P.,
Secretary of State for India.

The memorial of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, of which the following Chambers of Commerce are members :—

Aberdeen,	Burnley,	Falmouth,
Anglo-Belgian,	Bury,	Gloucester,
Arbroath,	Cardiff,	Goole,
Australasian,	Cheltenham,	Great Grimsby,
Barnsley,	Chesterfield,	Greenock,
Barrow-in-Furness,	Cleckheaton,	Halifax,
Bath,	Cork,	Hartlepool,
Batley,	Coventry,	Heckmondwike,
Belfast,	Derby,	High Wycombe,
Birmingham,	Dewsbury,	Huddersfield,
Bristol,	Dublin,	Hull,
Blackburn,	Dudley,	Inverness,
Bolton,	Dundee,	Ipswich,
Bradford,	Dunfermline,	Italy (British Chr.),
Bristol,	Edinburgh,	Jersey,
Brighouse,	Exeter,	Keighley,

Kendal,
Kidderminster,
Lancaster,
Leeds,
Leicester,
Leith,
Limerick,
Lincoln,
Liverpool,
Llanelly,
London,
Londonderry,
Luton,
Macclesfield,
Manchester,
Middlesbrough,
Morley,
Newcastle,
Newport,
North Shields,
North Staffordshire,
Norwich,
Nottingham,
Oldham,
Ossett,
Paris (British Chr.),
Plymouth,
Portsmouth,
Reading,
Redruth,
Salt,
Sheffield,
Southampton,
South of Scotland,
Stockton,
Stroud,
Sunderland,
Swansea,
Tunbridge Wells,
Trowbridge,
Wakefield,
Walsall,
Warrington,
West Ham,
Wolverhampton,
Worcester,
Yeadon,
York.

Sheweth—

That at the recent meeting of your memorialists the following Resolution, with reference to the establishment of a system of registration of trade marks in India, was unanimously passed :—

"That in the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce a system of trade mark registration similar to that in this country should be established in British India, but that having regard to the difficulties presented by the complexity of cotton marks, the cotton classes should be excluded from such system of registration."

Your memorialists desire to bring this Resolution under your notice, and to urge upon you the expediency in the interests of British and Indian trade of taking action to bring about the desired result.

Your memorialists are aware that the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York have recently brought this matter under your notice, and that the Indian Government have, for various reasons, declined to establish trade marks registration in the Indian Empire.

Your memorialists are informed that the Cutlers' Company have dealt with the objections in detail, and therefore your memorialists do not desire to trouble you further than to point out that commercial countries are agreed upon the advantage of, and the necessity for, a system of trade mark registration.

That there would appear to be no circumstances whatever affecting the Indian Empire which differentiate it from the other Colonies and Dependencies and from foreign countries, the bulk of whom have established to the great advantage of traders all the world over systems of registration.

Your memorialists feel that they would run the risk of becoming tedious were they to attempt in this memorial to give reasons for the consensus of opinion of the civilised world in this respect, but they are quite sure that the advantages which have been obtained by commerce, from trade mark registration all over the world, are advantages which would be obtained from a system of Indian Registration, and that there is really no valid reason why the Indian Empire should stand in isolation from the rest of the world in this matter.

Your memorialists feel that a word of explanation is necessary with reference to the fact that the cotton marks are excluded from the proposed Resolution. The reason for this is that the Chambers of Commerce representing the cotton districts are of opinion that cotton marks present so many complexities arising from the small differences between many of them and of the great multiplicity of brands, that it would be better not to include the cotton

marks in the registration; and it is thought that probably this arrangement would get rid of a very great many difficulties which may have been felt by Indian traders with regard to a system of registration.

Your memorialists therefore hope that you will be good enough to reconsider the whole matter and to bring the Government of India into line with the rest of the civilised world by intimating a system of registration of trade marks.

Given under the Common Seal of this Association, the 13th day of May 1905.

W. H. HOLLAND, President.

EDWARD W. FITHIAN, Secretary.

Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S. W.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

No. 54, *dated 14th September* 1905.

To—The Right Honourable ST. JOHN BRODRICK,
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 88 (Revenue), dated the 9th June 1905, on the subject of the introduction of a system of trade marks registration in India, applicable to all goods other than the cotton classes. With your despatch you forwarded a copy of a memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and requested us to consider the representations contained in that memorial in connection with the letter from the Cutlers' Company, dated the 6th April 1905.

2. We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by the Chambers of Commerce and by the Cutlers' Company; but we regret that we are unable to modify the opinion which we expressed in our despatch, No. 258, dated the 21st July 1904, on this subject. The correspondence forwarded with your despatch does not contain anything which would influence us to alter the decision then arrived at. As has already been explained, we attach the greatest importance to the fact that the Local Governments and the recognised representatives of the commercial community throughout India are strongly opposed to the introduction of any system of trade marks registration such as the English Chambers desire to see inaugurated. The fact that it is now proposed not to register cotton marks does not, in our opinion, materially alter the position, as the abandonment of the suggestion that such marks should be registered appears to be due to a clear recognition, in respect of one particular class of goods, of the difficulties in the way of establishing a satisfactory system of trade marks registration in India, and to the perception of the fact that such a system is unnecessary. The objections which have led to the suggestion that cotton marks should be excluded from the purview of the proposal are, we consider, equally applicable to the scheme as a whole; but, whatever opinion may be held as to this point, we consider that the strong and practically unanimous expression of disapproval on the part of the Local Governments and Indian Chambers of Commerce should be accepted as conclusive evidence that a system of trade marks registration is not required in the interests of India, and should not be introduced.—We have, etc.,

CURZON,
E. R. ELLES,
A. T. ARUNDEL,
H. E. RICHARDS,
J. P. HEWETT,
E. N. BAKER,
C. L. TUPPER.

133717

INDIA OFFICE.

No. 110 (Revenue), dated 22*nd June* 1906.

To—H. E. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In continuation of despatch No. 88 (Revenue) of 9th June 1905, I forward, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of a memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, dated 24th May 1906, on the subject of the establishment of a system of registration of trade marks in India. I also forward a copy of a letter, * dated 23rd November 1905, which on receipt of the Government of India's letter No. 54 (Customs), dated 14th September 1905, I caused to be addressed to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and to the Cutlers' Company.—I have, etc.,

*No. R. & S.—2536, dated 23rd November 1905.

JOHN MORLEY.

INDIA OFFICE.

No. R. & S.—2536, dated 23rd November 1905.

To—The President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence ending with the letter from this office of the 6th June last, No. R. & S.—1258, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that the Government of India, having carefully considered the arguments advanced by the Cutlers' Company and the Association of Chambers of Commerce, regret that they are unable to modify the conclusion at which they had previously arrived, that the establishment of a system of trade mark registration in India is not required in the interests of India and that such a system should not be introduced. The enclosed copy of an extract from the Government of India's reply will acquaint you with the reasons which have influenced their decision.

I am to say that the Secretary of State in Council, without entering upon a consideration of the merits of the case, has come to the conclusion that so long as the preponderance of commercial and mercantile opinion in India is opposed to the establishment of trade marks registration, no practical result will be attained by prolonging the present discussion. Even if the Government of India were to be convinced that its establishment was desirable, they would have grounds for hesitating to propose the necessary legislation. if they held that it would encounter the determined opposition of the representatives of trade and commerce in the Legislative Council, and possibly that of other unofficial members of the Council. The advancement of the question must, therefore, depend upon a change of public opinion in India.—I have, etc.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

To—The Right Honourable JOHN MORLEY, M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The memorial of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, of which the following Chambers of Commerce are members :—

Aberdeen,	Gloucester,	Newport,
Anglo-Belgian,	Goole,	North Shields,
Arbroath,	Great Grimsby,	North Staffordshire,
Australasian,	Greenock,	Nottingham,
Barnsley,	Halifax,	Oldham,
Barrow-in-Furness,	Hartlepool,	Ossett,
Batley,	Heckmondwike,	Paris (British Chamber),
Bath,	High Wycombe,	Plymouth,
Belfast,	Huddersfield,	Portsmouth,
Birmingham,	Hull,	Poole,
Bristol,	Ipswich,	Salt,
Bolton,	Italy (British Chamber),	Sheffield,
Blackburn,	Jersey,	Southampton,
Bradford,	Kendal,	South of Scotland,
Bristol,	Kidderminster,	Stockton,
Burnley,	Lancaster,	Stroud,
Bury,	Leeds,	Sunderland,
Cardiff,	Leicester,	Swansea,
Cleckheaton,	Leith,	Torquay,
Coventry,	Lincoln,	Trowbridge,
Derby,	Liverpool,	Wakefield,
Dewsbury,	Llanelly,	Walsall,
Dublin,	London,	Woolwich,
Dudley,	Luton,	Warrington,
Dundee,	Macclesfield,	Worcester,
Edinburgh,	Middlesbrough,	Yeadon,
Exeter,	Morley,	York.
Falmouth,	Newcastle,	

Sheweth—

That at their recent annual meeting your memorialists unanimously passed the following Resolution with reference to the establishment of a sytsem of registration of trade marks in India :—

> "That in the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce a system of trade mark registration similar to that in this country should be established in British India, but that having regard to the difficulties presented by the complexity of cotton marks, the cotton classes should be excluded from such system of registration."

Your memorialists desire to bring this Resolution under your notice, and to urge upon you the expediency in the interest of British and Indian trade of taking action to bring about the desired result.

Your memorialists are aware that the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York have recently brought this matter under your notice, and that the Indian Government have for various reasons declined to establish trade marks registration in the Indian Empire.

Your memorialists are informed that the Cutlers' Company have dealt with the objections in detail, and therefore your memorialists do not desire to trouble you further than to point out that the civilised world is agreed upon the advantage of, and the necessity for, a system of trade mark registration.

That there would appear to be no circumstances whatever affecting the Indian Empire which differentiate it from the other Colonies and Dependencies in this country and from foreign countries, the bulk of whom have established to the great advantage of traders all the world over, systems of registration.

Your memorialists feel that they would run the risk of becoming tedious were they to attempt in this memorial to give reasons for the consensus of opinion of the civilised world in this respect, but they are quite sure that the advantages, which have been obtained by commerce from trade mark registration all over the world, are advantages which would be obtained from a system of Indian Registration, and that there is really no valid reason why the Indian Empire should stand in isolation from the rest of the world in this matter.

Your memorialists feel that a word of explanation is necessary with reference to the fact that the cotton marks are excluded from the proposed registration. The reason for this is that the Chambers of Commerce representing the cotton districts are of opinion that cotton marks present so many complexities arising from the small differences between many of them and of the great multiplicity of brands that it would be better not to include the cotton marks in the registration, and it is thought that probably this arrangement would get rid of a very great many difficulties which may have been felt by Indian traders with regard to a system of registration.

Your memorialists, therefore, hope that you will be good enough to reconsider the whole matter and to bring the Government of India into line with the rest of the civilised world by initiating a system of registration of trade marks.

Given under the Common Seal of this Association the 24th day of May 1906.

W. H. HOLLAND,
EDWARD W. FITHIAN.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

No. 44, *dated 9th August* 1906.

To—The Right Honourable JOHN MORLEY, M.P.,
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 110 (Revenue), dated the 22nd June 1906, with which you forwarded, for our consideration, a copy of a memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, dated the 24th May 1906, on the subject of the establishment of a system of registration of trade marks in India.

2. The question has, as you are aware, received our fullest consideration on several occasions in the past, and its advancement must, we consider, depend upon a change in public opinion in India. We have no reason to believe that there has been any such change in public opinion since our despatch No. 54, dated the 14th September 1905, was written, and the reasons adduced in that despatch against the introduction of a system of registration of trade marks must, we think, be held to apply with equal force to the present proposal.—We have, etc.

MINTO,
KITCHENER,
A. T. ARUNDEL,
DENZIL IBBETSON,
H. E. RICHARDS,
E. N. BAKER,
C. H. SCOTT,
C. L. TUPPER.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

No. 131 (Revenue), dated 13th November 1908.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the
Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In continuation of my despatch No. 110 (Revenue) of 22nd June 1906, I forward, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of a further memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, dated 19th October 1908, on the subject of the establishment of a system of registration of trade marks in India.

2. In reply to that despatch Your Government stated that public opinion had undergone no change since your predecessor's Government declared, in letter, dated 14th September 1905, that the Local Governments and the recognised representatives of the commercial community throughout India were strongly opposed to the introduction of such a system.

3. The memorialists, it will be seen, suggest that the opinion of the commercial community in India has now undergone a change in favour of registration, and I shall be glad to learn your present views on the question.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

Enclosure.

Indian Trade Mark Registration.

To—The Right Honourable Viscount Morley of Blackburn, o.m.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The memorial of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom of which the following Chambers of Commerce are members :—

Aberdeen,	Derby,	Kendal,
Anglo-Belgian,	Dewsbury,	Kidderminister,
Australasian,	Dover,	Lancaster,
Arbroath,	Dublin,	Leeds,
Barnsley,	Dudley,	Leicester,
Bath,	Dundee,	Leith,
Batley,	Edinburgh,	Limerick,
Belfast,	Erith,	Lincoln,
Birmingham,	Exeter,	Liverpool,
Bristol,	Falmouth,	Llanelly,
Blackburn,	Gloucester,	London,
Bolton,	Goole,	Luton,
Bradford,	Greenock,	Macclesfield,
Brighouse,	Halifax,	Manchester,
Bristol,	Hartlepool,	Morley,
Burnley,	Heckmondwike,	Newcastle,
Bury,	High Wycombe,	Newport,
Camborne,	Huddersfield,	Nice,
Cardiff,	Hull,	North Shields,
Chesterfield,	Inverness,	North Staffordshire,
Cleckheaton,	Ipswich,	Norwich,
Cork,	Italian Chamber,	Nottingham,
Coventry,	Jersey,	Oldham,
Croydon,	Keighley,	Ossett,

Paris,	Southampton,	Trowbridge,
Penzance,	South of Scotland,	Wakefield,
Plymouth,	Stockton,	Walsall,
Portsmouth,	Stroud,	Warrington,
Reading,	Sunderland,	Wolverhampton,
Redruth,	Swansea,	Worcester,
Salt,	Taunton,	Yeadon, and
Sheffield,	Torquay,	York.

Sheweth—

1. That your memorialists at their autumnal meeting held at Cardiff on the 16th September 1908, passed the following Resolution :—

> "That in the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, a system of trade mark registration, similar to that in this country, should be established in British India, but that, having regard to the difficulties presented by the complexity of marks, the cotton classes should be excluded from such system of registration."

2. This Resolution has been several times passed at meetings of your memorialists, but up to the present time His Majesty's Government have not thought it expedient to take steps to carry this Resolution into effect.

3. Your memorialists desire to bring this Resolution under your notice, and to urge upon you the expediency, in the interests of British and Indian trade, of taking action to bring about the desired result.

4. Your memorialists are aware that the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the County of York, in the year 1904 brought this matter under the notice of His Majesty's Government, and strongly advocated the establishment of a system of trade mark registration in India.

5. That practically all the countries in the world have now established systems of trade mark registration, and there do not appear to be any reasons why the Indian Empire should be an exception, especially as infringements of trade marks are very frequently committed in India, and no doubt trade mark registration there would stop, to a very large extent, this reprehensible practice.

6. The existence of trade mark registration and the production of the certificate would enable holders of marks to defend their rights far more easily, and would negative the very usual defence which is made to the effect that the infringer was ignorant of the fact that the mark belonged to anyone else.

7. In November 1905 your memorialists were informed that the preponderance of the commercial and mercantile opinion in India was opposed to the establishment of trade mark registration, but recently some of the Indian Chambers of Commerce have made pronouncements in favour of trade mark registration, so that it would appear that the commercial community in India are rapidly coming round to the view that registration would be a beneficial thing.

8. Your Memorialists feel that a word of explanation is necessary with reference to the fact that the cotton marks are excluded from the proposed Resolution. The reason for this is that the Chambers of Commerce representing the cotton districts are of opinion that cotton marks present so many complexities arising from small differences between many of them, and of the great multiplicity of brands, that it would be better not to include the cotton marks in the registration, and it is thought that probably this arrangement would get rid of a very great many difficulties which may have been felt by Indian traders with regard to a system of registration.

Your memorialists, therefore, hope that you will be good enough to reconsider the whole matter, and to bring the Government of India into line with the rest of the civilised world by initiating a system of registration of trade marks.

Given under the Common Seal of this Association the 19th day of October 1908.

BRASSEY, President,
EDWARD W. FITHIAN, Secretary.

Parliament Mansions,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.

No. 149 of 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th June* 1909.

THE ACTING UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of No. 1290 of the 6th February 1909 on the subject of the registration of Trade Marks in India.

2. In reply I am to state that the general consensus of opinion has not changed on the subject; and my Committee are still convinced that there is no necessity for the proposed legislation, as from experience it has been found that the existing law is sufficiently comprehensive to afford adequate protection to the legitimate users of trade marks. An Indian Act based on the English statute would, in fact, my Committee consider, afford less protection than is at present enjoyed under the law as it now stands.

3. Further it is not felt that the Association's opinion can in any way be changed by the proposal to exclude Cotton Marks from the suggested registration, such exclusion would, it is felt, deprive all producers of cotton goods from the benefits of any Act of this nature.

4. In these circumstances my Committee are unable to approve of the suggested legislation, and they trust that no change will be made in the existing conditions.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix N.

Telegraphic Receipts.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *8th April* 1909.

No. 292 of 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a letter addressed by this Chamber to the Director General of Telegraphs on 5th ultimo, and its enclosures, on the subject of the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram; and in doing so am to express the hope that your Committee may be pleased to support the representation.

I also enclose copies of letters received from the Bombay, Burma and Karachi Chambers of Commerce and their enclosures, on the same subject, for your Committee's information.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES PRENTICE,
Secretary.

No. 140 T—1909, dated 5th March 1909.

From—THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta.

SIR,

With reference to the New receipt and the particulars recorded on it which is now granted on payment for a telegram and which has been the subject of the correspondence, a copy of which is attached, I am instructed by my Committee to place before you the opinion they hold on the experience of their members over the past six months working of it, along with a suggestion which they respectfully submit to you for favourable consideration. The general public have not, my Committee believe, adopted the plan of sending with their telegrams the loose receipt forms which may be obtained from Telegraph Offices on application, and in which it was believed they would enter whatever particulars they wished to. Telegrams are usually sent to Telegraph Offices by the hands of illiterate servants and the receipts granted only bears a number, a date, the class and the cost of the telegram.

It has also been brought to the notice of my Committee that a slack system obtains from time to time at some Combined Post and Telegraph Offices of handing to senders of telegrams receipts in the form of slips of plain paper bearing a number, a date and the cost of the telegram only. Presumably this is resorted to when they run short of the prescribed forms. It is obvious that there are grave objections to the practice, and for this and for the other reasons already given, my Committee desire to submit to you the enclosed form which they have had printed in order to make their proposal absolutely clear, and which combines with the present one on which telegrams are written, a receipt in which senders can enter whatever particulars they wish to and which when the telegram has been paid for can be easily detached (there being as you will see a perforation) and handed to the sender.

I am to point out that the only additional work which this form suggested by my Committee entails to your Department is the insertion on the receipt of the time at which the message is handed in at the Telegraph Office for despatch. It is important that merchants should have an acknowledgment from the Telegraph Office of the time at which the message is handed in for easy reference. My Committee are of opinion that the facility with which the proposed form and the receipt can be dealt with at your offices will compensate for any slight delay that may be occasioned by the filling in of the time on the receipt.

In conclusion, I have to express the hope that you may be pleased to adopt this or any other combined form which will serve the same purpose.

Extract from a letter No. 599—1908, *dated* 15*th April* 1908, *from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, to the Director General of Telegraphs, Simla.*

"Further with regard to the new receipt which is granted on payment for a telegram and which only records the number of the telegram, the date, the class and cost of it, my Committee would suggest that a space should also be provided for the destination of the telegram. It is at present impossible for a sender of two or more telegrams of equal cost to different places to know the number of the receipt allotted to each telegram. If provision was made for the receipt to be attached by perforation to the telegraph form on which messages are written for despatch, this last particular could be filled in by the sender of the telegram himself for his own convenience and would not entail any extra work on the Telegraph Department.

Extract from a letter, dated 21st April 1908, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, Calcutta, to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

"About the receipts kindly make it generally known to the members of your Chamber that anyone can, on application at the Central Telegraph Office, Delhi, obtain packets of the receipt forms, on which he can enter any information regarding place of destination, name of sending firm and the receipt form can then be handed in with the telegram and receive the date stamp and particulars of charge."

Extract from a letter No. 628-1908, dated 5th May 1908, from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, to the Director-General of Telegraphs, Simla.

"My Committee note that packets of receipt forms can be obtained at the Central Telegraph Office on which a sender of a telegram can enter particulars of destination, etc., and then hand in the receipt with the telegram to be stamped and returned.

My Committee accept this arrangement as a temporary measure and have given publicity to it. They would however recommend the adoption of a telegraph form with receipt attached by perforation as suggested in my letter of 15th ultimo to your careful consideration, as they feel that such an arrangement would be preferable to that now existing and would be appreciated by the public."

Extract from a letter No. 5433-T, dated 1st June 1908, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

"With reference to your letter No. 628-1908, dated the 5th of May 1908, I have the honour to inform you that, judging from the suggestions received regarding the various particulars, which firms, private individuals and Government Officials require on their receipts for telegrams tendered, the best plan is found to be to continue the practice of furnishing the senders of telegrams with receipt forms on which they can enter whatever particulars they wished to. It is understood this plan is found to suit admirably."

Extract from a letter No. 710-1908, dated 17th June 1908, from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, to the Director-General of Telegraph, Simla.

"With regard to the new receipt which is granted on payment for a telegram and which only records the number of the telegram, the date, the class and cost of it, my Committee are of opinion that while it may suit some mercantile firms, private individuals and Government officials to keep a supply of receipt forms with them on which they can enter whatever particulars they wish and send the receipt with the telegram to the telegraph offices, it is not a practice that the public will generally find convenient.

It is to be admitted that it is important to the sender of a telegram that the destination of the telegram should be acknowledged and confirmed by the Telegraph Office.

If to obtain this acknowledgment it is thrown on to the sender to write the destination on the receipt and tender the receipt along with the telegram, it will be necessary, my Committee submit, for the Telegraph Department to supply the receipt forms in some way or other attached to the presented telegram forms on which messages for transmission are written. On the other hand if the Telegraph Office will undertake to enter the destination of the telegram on the receipt with the particulars that are now entered on it nothing more need be done.

Copy of a letter No. 5900-T, dated 30th June 1908, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, Simla, to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 710—1908, dated the 17th of June 1908 on the subject of entering the office of destination in the receipts granted for telegrams, and to state that the matter will receive attention.

No. 269—1909, *dated 23rd March* 1909.

From—THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 186 of the 9th instant, regarding the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram.

In reply, I am to inform you that my Committee are in favour of your proposal, and have addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs supporting the adoption of the new combined receipt form. A copy of the said letter is herewith attached for your information.

Dated 19th March 1909.

From—THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta.

My Committee have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram.

2. On careful consideration of the correspondence and examination of the new combined message and receipt form, my Committee are in entire accord with the Punjab Chamber's wishes that the proposed form should be universally adopted in India, and it is further suggested that this should be for both foreign as well as inland messages.

3. It is also felt that the insertion on the receipt of the time at which a telegram is handed it will be a welcome addition, as such indication of time is often of the utmost importance, especially to merchants and bankers.

4. While supporting the Punjab Chamber, my Committee wish to avoid as far as possible any additional work being thrown on your department, and therefore, in urging the adoption of the new combined form, they make the proviso that the public should be informed that in cases where the counterfoil is not filled in by the sender, the latter will not be entitled to the ordinary receipt at present in use. It is however felt that such cases will be rare, if clear instructions are printed on the counterfoil for the sender's guidance.

Dated 26th March 1909.

From—THE BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Rangoon.

To—THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 186, dated 9th March 1909, with enclosures, regarding the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram.

I have to inform you that this Chamber approves of your action in the matter, and should other Chambers take any further action in the matter, this Chamber will be pleased to extend its support.

No. 193, *dated 18th March* 1909.

From—THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I am in receipt of your letter of 9th instant, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by your Chamber to the Director-General of Telegraphs, suggesting certain improvements in the form of receipt now granted on despatch of a telegram.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that my Committee approve of the proposed form of receipt, and have addressed a letter to the Director-General supporting your Chamber's suggestion, copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information.

No. 194, *dated 18th March* 1909.

From—THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Karachi.

To—THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta.

I am directed to inform you that this Chamber has received from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce a copy of suggested receipt attached to telegraph form, and my Committee approve of the form suggested, and trust that your Department will see its way to same being adopted at an early date.

No. 128 OF 1909.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th May* 1909.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS,
Simla.

SIR,

The Committee of the Association have been favoured with a copy of the correspondence addressed to you by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram.

The Punjab Chamber have suggested the adoption of a combined form of telegram and receipt, which my Committee entirely approve, and they urge its universal adoption in India.

While on this subject my Committee would further point out that the insertion on the receipt of the time at which a telegram is handed it will be a welcome addition, as such indication is often of the utmost importance, especially to merchants and bankers.

They are also of opinion that it would be a great convenience to the public, more particularly in the mofussil, where ready access to a telegraphic guide is not always available, if the rates for the different grades of messages could be printed on some part of the form for the information of the sender; and I am further to add that it is considered very advisable that this informatin should not only appear in English but in the principal vernaculars of each Presidency.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 129 OF 1909.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th May* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Delhi.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 8th ultimo, with enclosures, regarding the form of receipt now granted on despatch of a telegram.

In reply, I am to inform you that my Committee approve of the new Receipt form proposed by you, and they have addressed a letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs supporting the adoption of the same. A copy of the said letter is herewith attached for your information.—Yours faithfully,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 10372-T.

SIMLA, *dated the 25th May 1909.*

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 128 of 1909, dated the 18th May 1909, on the subject of the form of receipt granted on despatch of a telegram and of the printing of the rates on telegram forms, and to say that the suggestion will receive consideration. A further communication will be made to you later on.—I have, etc.,

J. T. DEMPSTER,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 11419-T.

SIMLA, *dated the 17th September* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated the 18th May 1909, supporting a proposal put forward by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for a new telegram form, with a receipt form combined, I have the honour to inform you that it has been decided to make no change in the present form of receipt, which is granted separately for each telegram tendered for transmission.

2. I may add that, in the telegram forms now being issued, the rates for telegrams are given in English on the reverse of the form. A specimen of the form is enclosed, for information.—I have, etc.,

J. T. DEMPSTER,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

Appendix O.

The Landing and Storage of Coal on the Bunders.

No. 127 OF 1909.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *17th May* 1909.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to approach you regarding the absence of facilities for landing and stacking coals on the Port Trust Bunders.

Many complaints have reached my Committee regarding the difficulties of discharging coal from lighters. It has, for instance, been found impossible to bring lighters alongside the

Bunders during neap-tides. Loaded lighters consequently accumulate, and this detention, both directly and indirectly, raises the hiring of these boats, and adds appreciably to the final cost of coal delivered at the Mills.

Bombay, which a few years ago, was considered one of the cheapest ports of discharge in India, and had a reputation second to none for quickness of despatch, has of late, my Committee are of opinion, become one of the most expensive ; and, moreover, does not hold out at present any inducement to steamship owners on the score of despatch. The cost of coal freight from Calcutta to Bombay used to be 4 annas to 8 annas per ton below that to Karachi. At present, however, some owners prefer the latter port at 4 annas per ton less freight, though it means two days' extra steaming for their vessels.

The second point I am to draw your attention to is the want of adequate space for stacking coal landed from lighters. The space now allotted is considered insufficient for the requirements of the trade, especially during the summer months, when coal imports are heaviest. It follows that landing contractors dare not, even when sufficient lighters are available, take delivery of more than a moderate quantity each day, for fear that, for lack of storage ground, their lighters will have to remain undischarged until such time as space is cleared for them. This has also a deterrent effect on getting steamers discharged with the celerity which might otherwise be possible.

To the two points referred to, my Committee would invite the earnest consideration of the Port Trustees, as it is believed they are of vital importance to the coal trade of this port.

The remedy for the first complaint lies, it is believed, in conducting constant dredging operations along the foreshore where my Committee are informed a gradual silting up is in progress. The second point is the question of allotting more space for the storage of coal, a matter which it is hoped will receive the early and earnest consideration of the Trustees.

My Committee feel convinced that if these difficulties are removed an important step will have been taken in once more making Bombay the most desirable port in India for dealing with seaborne coal traffic, and incidentally aiding the further expansion of the local mill industry by cheapening the cost of production.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix P.

Public Holidays.

No. 1877 of 1909.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th May* 1909.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—The Jain Graduates' Association has brought to the notice of Government that no holidays of the Jain Community have up to now been notified as public holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. The Association has represented that the following days in the Hindu Calendar should be so notified :—

Kartik Sud 15,
Chaitra Sud 15,
Bhadarwa Sud 1,
Bhadarwa Sud 4.

These days fall in the current year on the 27th November, 5th April, 15th September, and 18th September, respectively. The last-named holiday, which represents the Jain Festival of Samvatsari, falls on the same day as the Hindu Festival of Ganesh Chathurthi, which is usually observed as a holiday under the Act; and it is consequently suggested that the names of both the festivals should be coupled together in the official announcement of the holidays. The number of Bank holidays ordinarily notified by Government every year is 21, besides New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and the Association's proposal, if accepted in its entirety, would involve an addition of at least three to that number. An increase in the total number of Bank holidays appears undesirable.

2. As usual a Committee will be appointed later in the year to consider what days in the ensuing year should be notified as public holidays. In order that sufficient information may be available to enable that Committee to come to a satisfactory decision, I am to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of your Association as to how far the claims of the Jains should be met by—

(1) creating new, *i. e.*, additional public holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act; or

(2) substituting important Jain holidays for holidays of less importance now notified on account of religious festivals of other denominations.

3. I am to enclose, for information, a copy of a petition, dated 3rd December 1908, from the Jain Graduates' Association, and to state that Government have already notified the following ten days as *sectional holidays* for the Jains in the current year:—

Chaitra Sud 15	15th April.
Shrawan Vad 13 to Bhadarwa Sud 5 ...	12th to 19th September.
Kartik Sud 15	27th November.

I have, etc.,
H. B. CLAYTON,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable
Sir GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.,
Governor of Bombay and President in Council.

The humble petition of the Jain Graduates' Association.

Respectfully sheweth,

That your Excellency's Petitioners are members of the "Jain Graduates' Association," which consists of graduates of the Bombay and other recognised Universities, holding various degrees and belonging to the Swetamber Jain community.

2. That the Jain community in British India numbers in population about thirteen lakhs, the majority of whom reside in the Bombay Presidency, especially in Gujarat and Bombay.

3. That the said community occupies among the divers races and creeds in the Presidency an important position in social and commercial status, in its educational activities, in its peaceful disposition, in its loyalty, and is especially noted for its firm and devoted adherence to religious tenets and observances.

4. That, possessing as they do, fairly large resources, members of the Jain community have been foremost in various industrial and commercial enterprises, in which they have invested a large capital. Many of them, therefore, claim to be called "Captains of Industry" in the real sense of the term.

5. That, through the Educational Conference which has now become an annual fixture and which through its provincial committees is doing useful work throughout the year, several members of the community have, during late years, made munificent donations for the spread of higher learning amongst all sections of the community, and your Excellency's Petitioners are glad to mention that higher education has been making rapid strides in the community, as will be seen from the statistics of the various University examinations for the past several years. Your Excellency's Petitioners cannot forget to mention with gratitude the fact that the Bombay University has recently acknowledged the importance of the study of ancient Jain literature in consonance with the important status occupied by the Jain community, by making provision in its new syllabus for the B. A. and M. A. examinations for the teaching of various philosophical and rhetorical texts written by famous Jain authors.

6. Your Excellency's Petitioners submit that the peaceful disposition and loyalty of the Jains does not require to be specially asserted, as it is too well known to be detailed here.

7. That, above all, the Jains are peculiarly devoted to their religious rites and observances—a fact to which the splendid Jain temples in the Presidency and the munificent endowments made for the maintenance of these temples—bear significant testimony. Your Excellency's Petitioners crave leave to refer in this connection to the intense feeling that was aroused in all parts of India with reference to the announcements recently made about the intention to devote portions of the Parsnath Hill in Bengal for the purposes of building sites.

8. That the Jains have, up to now, been observing their religious feasts and attending to their sacred rites and ceremonies, though they have been put to no little inconvenience and even pecuniary sacrifices, as not a single holiday of theirs has been declared as a gazetted or bank holiday.

9. Your Excellency's Petitioners submit that looking to the position occupied by the Jain community, the time has now come when certain of their most important holidays should be recognised as gazetted and bank holidays, as has been done in the case of the Hindu, the Mohammadan, and the Parsi communities. Your Excellency's Petitioners submit that the omission is due to the unfortunate mistake which was till lately made of mixing up the Jains with the Hindus from whom they differ materially in religion, although the Hindu law is by custom made applicable to them.

10. Your Excellency's Petitioners submit that when about four Parsi holidays have been recognised as bank holidays for that small, though we admit, important community, the modest claims of the Jain community in the matter should be recognised, and their important holidays gazetted as public and bank holidays.

11. Your Excellency's Petitioners crave leave to refer in particular the following days in the Hindu calendar: *viz.*, Kartik Sud 15th, Chaiter Sud 15th, and the eight days of the Pajusan, *viz.*, Shravan Vad 13th to Bhadarwa Sud 5th, which are days devoted to the performance of religious rites by all Jains, and on which they find themselves unable to pay any attention to their secular duties. For instance, the well-known race of money-lenders in the Presidency, the Marwadis as also the grain dealers are all Jains. And in spite of their known parsimonious habits, they are known to obtain adjournments in Courts of law on account of their inability to attend on the Pajusan holidays, even though they have often to pay the professional costs of their opponents. And it is also a known fact that, even in cases of urgency, the Marwadis abstain from filing suits against their borrowers when they see from the routine of Court business that the day of hearing of such suits would fall on one of the Pajusan holidays. In fact, considering the connection of such a large number of Jains in various industrial and commercial enterprises in Bombay and Gujarat, the fact that these days are not gazetted as holidays works great hardship on them, and they are put to great loss in their dealings with other communities. In Ahmedabad and other places the days of Pajusan are

recognised as holidays, but now-a-days, Bombay is the chief centre of Jain population in India, and Pajusan as well as the other holidays above mentioned should be recognised as public holidays.

12. Your Excellency's Petitioners, therefore, most earnestly pray that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to declare the above named Jain holidays as gazetted public and bank holidays within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

And your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

VADILAL T. PARIKH,
President, Jain Graduates' Association.

MAKANJI J. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.,
General Secretary, Jain Graduates' Association.

JAIN ASSOCIATION HALL, PYDHONI, POST No. 3,
BOMBAY, *3rd December* 1908.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th June* 1909.

No. 156 OF 1909.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1877 of the 6th ultimo, together with a copy of a petition from the Jain Graduates' Association, advocating the addition of certain Jain holidays to the present official list of public holidays.

2. In reply, I am directed to state my Committee are in accord with Government in considering that an increase to the total number of public holidays is not desirable. And they are further of opinion that none of the holidays now on the list should be deleted to make room for one or more of the Jain festivals mentioned in the graduates' petition.

3. My Committee, however, approve of the suggestion that as the Jain festival of Samvatsari and the Hindu Ganesh Chaturthi fall on the same day, these two should be coupled together in the official announcement of public holidays.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1851 *to* 1909, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1900 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 5,91,977	Pcs. 7,69,487	Pcs. 4,64,790	Pcs. 5,76,095	Pcs. 7,87,868	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,805	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931
37/9 " do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under ...	" 21,859	" 14,577	" 3,789	" 6,645	" 300	"	" 540	" 665	"	" 282
" " do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	" 79,251	" 1,00,120	" 78,905	" 1,12,216	" 48,279	" 27,874	" 20,318	" 26,425	" 7,055	" 3,507
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 1,16,975	" 65,324	" 73,162	" 56,800	" 25,006	" 8,959	" 25,571	" 64,521	" 28,439	" 40,788
" " do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	" 1,04,626	" 88,196	" 91,745	" 86,247	" 89,276	" 83,779	" 77,763	" 1,18,832	" 76,062	" 94,349
" " do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	" 3,61,514	" 5,47,143	" 4,31,428	" 5,41,280	" 2,96,559	" 4,29,376	" 6,00,850	" 5,43,025	" 3,24,735	" 5,47,992
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 88,968	" 1,53,624	" 2,46,386	" 2,32,233	" 1,51,465	" 1,98,021	" 2,99,438	" 2,07,083	" 1,98,814	" 3,22,174
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 80,638	" 75,154	" 87,057	" 1,01,187	" 67,621	" 87,667	" 1,57,428	" 1,19,664	" 1,04,147	" 1,31,179
40/5 " do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	"	" 150	"	" 1,200	" 878	" 6,802	" 31,029	" 41,812	" 32,120	" 16,492
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 1,097	" 5,196	" 3,078	" 76,183	" 66,771	" 1,24,506	" 1,44,860	" 84,717	" 39,970	" 32,148
" " do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	" 2,14,494	" 2,13,340	" 1,97,725	" 1,85,092	" 1,07,266	" 1,45,491	" 93,177	" 1,62,399	" 1,09,666	" 86,159
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 1,90,600	" 2,62,940	" 1,95,422	" 1,70,924	" 1,77,426	" 2,68,861	" 2,38,059	" 2,99,967	" 2,41,211	" 2,64,469
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 1,89,229	" 4,06,422	" 3,99,897	" 3,48,704	" 3,80,278	" 5,37,547	" 5,42,665	" 5,42,044	" 5,06,164	" 5,84,352
46/49 " do. do. all weights ...	" 2,03,655	" 2,51,397	" 1,90,369	" 1,89,493	" 1,34,427	" 1,95,806	" 1,90,806	" 1,53,071	" 1,37,747	" 1,56,420
50/52 " do. do. do. ...	" 58,163	" 81,625	" 61,739	" 85,236	" 62,311	" 90,221	" 87,255	" 1,08,819	" 39,525	" 1,04,611
53/60 " do. do. do. ...	" 70,345	" 73,892	" 91,002	" 88,952	" 68,979	" 1,30,170	" 1,58,686	" 15,7,095	" 1,11,231	" 1,46,326
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 1,050	"	" .....
" do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	"	" 200	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
" do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	"	" 1	" 589	" 297	" 600	" 200	"	" 19,290	" 5,918	" 200
" do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 1,33,575	" 2,79,014	" 1,40,624	" 1,75,130	" 1,17,883	" 1,18,513	" 1,31,936	" 90,225	" 54,894	" 19,993
" do. do. above 7 lbs.	" 11,510	" 16,009	" 1,410	" 15,447	" 16,767	" 8,958	" 11,803	" 3,891	" 9,496	" 5,037
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	" 20,677	" 76,020	" 21,135	" 38,662	" 48,206	" 43,582	" 57,119	" 83,784	" 11,536	" 2,000
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 27,355	" 81,827	" 19,226	" 21,201	" 25,911	" 29,710	" 15,706	" 63,273	" 9,075	" 3,200
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	" 3,999	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 1,011	"	" .....
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 13,647	" 18,015	" 15,231	" 17,366	" 2,820	" 7,175	" 5,798	" 4,866	" 18,180	" 4,454
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	" 7,976	" 92,661	" 22,228	" 417	" 7,877	" 12	" 4	" 1,892	" 1,304	" 15
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs. ...	" 1,78,886	" 2,49,440	" 1,29,379	" 44,975	" 66,678	" 1,04,473	" 1,09,472	" 1,32,937	" 1,23,389	" 41,078
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	" 5,701	" 39,147	" 5,085	" 4,069	" 22,574	" 9,757	"	" 10,584	" 375	" .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	"	" 4,410	" 11,624	" 1,250	" 1,600	" 1,857	" 3,750	"	" 4,887	" 8,627
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	" 2,98,347	" 6,86,642	" 2,49,179	" 3,26,575	" 2,90,730	" 1,38,967	" 2,58,051	" 1,83,429	" 1,19,978	" 51,659
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 3,94,145	" 4,48,521	" 3,16,021	" 4,67,847	" 6,50,800	" 7,00,578	" 10,29,094	" 11,71,692	" 7,41,737	" 7,86,758
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 4,60,181	" 3,73,994	" 4,54,723	" 4,90,030	" 3,73,772	" 2,48,018	" 2,67,481	" 1,73,023	" 1,36,672	" 1,68,056
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	" 5,10,841	" 5,87,191	" 3,23,519	" 5,27,454	" 3,88,383	" 2,65,426	" 4,17,647	" 5,10,423	" 2,56,967	" 1,51,118
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 1,69,994	" 1,82,876	" 79,112	" 1,03,327	" 1,58,021	" 69,288	" 58,011	" 30,845	" 23,510	" 21,708
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 55,555	" 63,386	" 21,918	" 22,049	" 89,850	" 65,338	" 2,07,846	" 41,278	" 1,17,622	" 80,155
Twills and Drills	" 3,37,218	" 3,67,714	" 2,98,942	" 3,39,770	" 3,23,785	" 3,60,230	" 4,01,748	" 2,74,682	" 2,37,416	" 3,27,205
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 50,02,998	Ps. 66,69,655	Ps. 47,26,439	Ps. 54,54,263	Ps. 50,50,967	Ps. 50,73,155	Ps. 66,11,439	Ps. 60,09,119	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,25,442

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 5,18,993	Pcs. 8,90,909	Pcs. 5,65,083	Pcs. 6,65,771	Pcs. 9,14,165	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,03,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ... / 40 in. & wider " do.	" 2,52,772	" 5,17,724	" 1,79,628	" 1,24,817	" 3,24,634	" 3,26,681	" 2,29,181	" 1,80,496	" 1,94,794	" 1,77,292
26/39 in. × " Mulls and Nainsooks	" 42,49,615	" 51,10,352	" 37,90,090	" 46,03,488	" 50,94,414	" 49,32,495	" 51,57,818	" 48,47,247	" 34,17,183	" 27,47,456
40/45 in. × " do. do.	" 10,71,745	" 14,79,168	" 8,36,093	" 5,14,282	" 8,69,782	" 8,22,191	" 7,54,930	" 11,49,512	" 8,47,017	" 7,01,298
46 in. and upwards do. do.	" 8,49,067	" 12,47,332	" 9,74,576	" 7,63,333	" 10,40,741	" 12,54,348	" 10,69,613	" 13,62,870	" 11,73,952	" 11,74,297
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	" 2,648	" 17,841	" 20,466	" 8,197	" 14,372	" 15,782	" 7,266	" 18,732	" 10,596	" 12,106
Twills and Drills	" 72,178	" 1,22,154	" 48,147	" 66,495	" 88,995	" 1,27,676	" 61,574	" 71,762	" 56,531	" 45,997
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 70,17,018	Pcs. 93,85,480	Pcs. 64,14,083	Pcs. 67,46,383	Pcs. 83,47,103	Pcs. 85,55,248	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,38,797	Pcs. 2,49,783	Pcs. 3,23,222	Pcs. 3,15,749	Pcs. 4,16,091	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	" 4,469	" 8,081	" 5,971	" 6,462	" 4,419	" 12,587	" 9,634	" 10,231	" 2,475	" 693
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	" 1,34,765	" 2,75,846	" 2,66,151	" 2,59,747	" 2,61,738	" 3,91,824	" 3,70,310	" 2,98,028	" 3,68,650	" 3,38,123
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	" 22,737	" 59,484	" 29,209	" 18,421	" 40,678	" 37,549	" 15,410	" 62,415	" 33,660	" 13,590
Do. do. Jacconets	" 4,043	" 8,271	" 15,719	" 6,041	" 8,544	" 14,513	" 15,253	" 1,498	" 3,454	" 14,442
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	" 15,607	" 29,971	" 17,938	" 18,326	" 29,673	" 32,690	" 25,652	" 38,707	" 34,777	" 27,296
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	" 731	" 1,761	"	" 1,704	" 800	"	"	"	.....	.....
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	" 5,483	" 1,700	" 1,680	" 892	" 600	"	" 1,296	" 108	" 498	" 824
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	" 3,79,964	" 3,72,526	" 6,51,843	" 5,08,042	" 4,72,735	" 4,27,953	" 4,64,997	" 4,42,895	" 2,96,647	" 3,36,796
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	" 90,988	" 1,99,009	" 1,49,168	" 2,04,956	" 2,11,057	" 1,88,234	" 1,71,743	" 2,18,850	" 1,70,557	" 1,55,698
Scarfs and Sarries	" 7,01,167	" 7,04,926	" 9,24,238	" 11,31,078	" 15,31,283	" 14,69,341	" 13,02,356	" 17,49,482	" 11,38,835	" 12,49,359
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	" 3,16,242	" 2,16,996	" 2,26,159	" 9,26,795	" 6,36,181	" 4,69,255	" 10,84,019	" 3,64,398	" 4,80,065	" 2,93,874
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 19,14,993	Pcs. 21,28,354	Pcs. 26,11,298	Pcs. 33,98,213	Pcs. 36,13,799	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 79,013	Yds. 2,24,213	Yds. 1,65,485	Yds. 2,03,022	Yds. 2,29,514	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	" 1,26,698	" 3,73,247	" 1,62,519	" 1,50,836	" 1,83,114	" 3,05,054	" 2,40,065	" 1,37,426	" 46,161	" 61,254
Flannels	" 19,99,888	" 34,81,908	" 17,02,588	" 18,57,278	" 37,50,121	" 36,53,288	" 18,37,990	" 24,85,837	" 29,90,746	" 24,86,232
Broad Cloth	" 1,26,210	" 2,33,655	" 1,77,686	" 1,60,048	" 1,48,505	" 2,02,974	" 1,79,691	" 2,32,411	" 1,85,894	" 1,44,930
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	" 4,83,001	" 8,88,739	" 5,30,252	" 7,70,072	" 12,61,626	" 9,54,030	" 7,38,758	" 9,53,259	" 13,26,302	" 8,70,441
Union Cloth	" 57,247	" 54,049	" 30,758	" 53,739	" 56,457	" 59,874	" 30,410	" 36,135	" 39,977	" 31,800
Cashmere and Coatings	" 12,39,874	" 21,03,451	" 11,97,762	" 19,41,299	" 30,12,840	" 28,46,032	" 17,92,178	" 26,27,378	" 31,63,979	" 22,36,232
All other Sorts	" 11,43,093	" 16,19,626	" 14,89,174	" 22,87,212	" 30,70,420	" 32,44,299	" 22,53,461	" 25,51,727	" 17,32,044	" 22,93,171
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 52,55,024	Yds. 89,78,888	Yds. 54,56,224	Yds. 74,23,506	Yds. 1,17,12,597	Yds. 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,324	Yds. 92,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 82,78,999

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 1,89,168	Pcs. 3,87,768	Pcs. 2,16,124	Pcs. 2,63,778	Pcs. 2,55,156	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 53,683	„ 98,016	„ 73,811	„ 1,53,988	„ 1,69,307	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178
„ Jacconets	„ 4,609	„ 12,672	„ 11,748	„ 2,774	„ 1,389	„ 6,632	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 3,85,291	„ 15,29,044	„ 13,41,706	„ 14,63,975	„ 17,35,760	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 82,782	„ 1,85,951	„ 1,22,952	„ 2,06,264	„ 3,05,677	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500
Lappets, White	„ 75,625	„ 88,882	„ 1,19,070	„ 1,18,640	„ 1,37,945	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968
„ Coloured	„ 18,751	„ 37,247	„ 28,358	„ 24,859	„ 48,865	„ 48,764	„ 49,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 40,733	„ 21,182	„ 38,484	„ 60,543	„ 31,982	„ 34,762	„ 28,373	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705
Dhoties, Grey	„ 13,29,728	„ 31,75,470	„ 30,46,064	„ 16,58,936	„ 24,71,494	„ 28,68,374	„ 47,40,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366
„ Bleached	„ 5,04,471	„ 8,04,952	„ 3,32,250	„ 3,53,252	„ 6,41,489	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,83,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 1,12,639	„ 1,14,355	„ 2,07,459	„ 1,44,080	„ 94,811	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123
„ „ Bleached	„ 4,13,435	„ 3,45,777	„ 4,17,921	„ 4,03,169	„ 3,24,046	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897
„ „ Colored and Printed ...	„ 6,62,041	„ 9,33,055	„ 11,17,132	„ 12,46,646	„ 16,00,954	„ 17,42,172	„ 23,37,239	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579
Book Muslins	„ 3,45,924	„ 5,04,356	„ 1,75,445	„ 3,06,119	„ 4,30,036	„ 3,09,912	„ 2,87,381	„ 8,88,616	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 2,20,784	„ 5,73,543	„ 2,75,827	„ 5,72,807	„ 6,61,616	„ 3,36,163	„ 2,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 3,99,639	„ 9,29,273	„ 6,06,042	„ 3,33,040	„ 7,07,718	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 1,950	„ 3,689	„ 3,104	„ 6,166	„ 4,051	„ 5,391	„ 3,708	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 76,158	„ 1,00,415	„ 91,828	„ 1,14,282	„ 82,958	„ 1,10,830	„ 83,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 45,356	„ 67,209	„ 38,095	„ 36,759	„ 48,724	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 1,54,620	„ 1,61,244	„ 2,10,796	„ 1,71,105	„ 2,43,064	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,882	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored	„ 3,797	„ 4,051	„ 5,639	„ 1,947	„ 5,786	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,869
Trouserings	„ 23,628	„ 36,432	„ 39,734	„ 69,869	„ 88,065	„ 73,159	„ 50,352	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162
Merced.-Tussore Suitings	„	„	„	„	„ 21,117	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 26,361	„ 29,856	„ 31,946	„ 57,360	„ 45,151	„ 35,828	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942
Satin	„ 47,785	„ 94,929	„ 55,649	„ 93,068	„ 1,18,018	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,429	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945
Coatings	„ 34,901	„ 37,377	„ 30,144	„ 49,731	„ 68,500	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220
Italians	„ 33,555	„ 73,866	„ 34,583	„ 41,792	„ 80,518	„ 67,931	„ 45,302	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 61,206	„ 1,66,181	„ 79,263	„ 94,500	„ 1,15,603	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 58,46,620	Pcs. 1,05,16,792	Pcs. 87,51,174	Pcs. 80,55,449	Pcs. 1,05,39,800	1,07,53,662	Pcs. 1,29,67,855	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 39,35,533	yds. 42,52,682	yds. 27,09,853	yds. 36,72,982	yds. 44,26,332	yds. 59,44,392	yds. 49,48,485	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928
Nets Do. ...	„ 17,73,409	„ 10,87,700	„ 14,84,050	„ 22,95,218	„ 15,77,338	„ 21,97,762	„ 13,74,358	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 85,871	doz. 1,37,784	doz. 1,30,535	doz. 95,571	doz. 96,316	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 1,78,687	„ 2,62,142	„ 2,42,087	„ 2,15,479	„ 4,04,468	„ 5,69,854	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 15,664	lbs. ...	lbs. 620	lbs. 2,260	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 6,82,505	" 8,17,599	" 7,20,761	" 97,918	" 2,03,211	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,636	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 3,97,230	" 9,05,630	" 8,30,974	" 8,49,787	" 6,77,714	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,981
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 2,44,513	" 4,12,505	" 3,32,799	" 3,18,385	" 3,08,656	" 5,32,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 3,34,411	" 3,22,639	" 2,09,438	" 2,00,731	" 2,13,588	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232
" " above 60's	" 2,28,727	" 1,61,932	" 2,02,568	" 1,57,066	" 2,84,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,305
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 8,100	" 4,500	" 12,900	" 13,500	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 16,90,962	" 20,68,073	" 12,57,392	" 11,12,458	" 12,44,252	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255
" " 40's	" 3,93,163	" 6,48,320	" 5,19,689	" 5,13,220	" 7,51,083	" 9,37,900	" 13,56,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968
" " above 40's	" 63,027	" 23,056	" 25,600	" 11,700	" 14,005	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 40,58,302	lbs. 53,64,254	lbs. 41,62,741	lbs. 32,77,025	lbs. 37,00,926	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 4,61,112	lbs. 7,34,656	lbs. 6,63,204	lbs. 6,78,381	lbs. 8,16,168	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638
Turkey Red	lbs. 6,07,437	lbs. 11,62,693	lbs. 8,50,286	lbs. 8,57,607	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,713	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805
Orange and Yellow	" 2,33,904	" 4,00,375	" 3,42,601	" 3,14,790	" 3,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408
Green	" 43,650	" 1,25,200	" 1,14,248	" 65,425	" 56,795	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326
Other Colours	" 27,519	" 33,174	" 30,287	" 66,812	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" * 14,05,465
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 9,12,510	lbs. 17,21,442	lbs. 13,37,422	lbs. 13,04,634	lbs. 14,20,886	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 54,31,924	lbs. 78,20,352	lbs. 61,63,367	lbs. 52,60,040	lbs. 59,37,980	lbs. 1,03,00,226	lbs. 1,15,43,634	lbs. 1,09,68,816	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 58,631	Tons 83,824	Tons 1,81,641	Tons 1,24,723	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 23,936	" 56,565	" 7,421	" 11,022	" 24,334	" 28,302	" 3,367	" 2,581	.....	" 10
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 645	" 8,952	" 56,611	" 34,324
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	" 5,91,997	" 7,41,474	" 4,63,973	" 6,60,654	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076
Coke (" Europe). Do. ...	" 3,355	" 5,960	" 2,018	" 2,826	" 5,464	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...								" 1,798	" 619	" 651
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ..								" 3,502	3,770	" 1,709
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...	Figures	from 1900 to	1906 not	recorded.				" 10,682	16,406	" 35,587
" (" other Fgn. Ports) Do. ...								" 8,150	7,697	" 33,832
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...								" 2,15,145	2,72,986	" 1,56,470

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1909.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	29,011	5,41,66,491	1,38,19,803	11,299	1,87,72,614	40,310	7,29,39,105	28,253	1,12,34,700
BENGAL—Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	13	5,155
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	813	14,65,162	4,32,226	610	12,81,051	1,423	27,46,213	11,988	43,30,346
SCIND (Kurrachee)	71,381	13,85,17,928	4,07,47,108	14,055	2,30,40,168	85,436	16,15,58,096	12,037	46,38,990
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	682	13,08,248	3,61,180	201	4,48,749	883	17,56,997	8,494	33,23,498
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	984	17,61,268	4,84,132	1,501	26,80,925	2,485	44,42,193	1,138	4,16,722
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	62	89,341	22,251	81	1,26,291	143	2,15,632	54	18,350
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	884	13,66,885	2,88,533	126	2,21,510	1,010	15,88,395	191	72,700
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	4,087	60,67,528	18,37,503	2,477	36,39,969	6,564	97,07,497	5,954	18,12,860
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	21	37,010	13,770	97	2,13,604	118	2,50,614	98	38,290
CHINA (Hongkong)	81	1,14,390	38,287	17	20,236	98	1,34,626	2,00,097	8,00,38,800
CHINA (Shanghai)	2,306	28,42,400	6,54,925	3	1,024	2,309	28,43,424	3,10,644	12,42,57,600
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	77	1,59,577	77	1,59,577	5	2,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	59	1,06,850	27,735	613	10,95,907	672	12,02,757	13,966	52,62,130
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	2,044	43,39,296	11,17,897	1,885	37,98,474	3,929	81,37,770	4,971	18,90,090
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,227	18,34,152	4,91,123	864	24,44,982	2,091	42,79,134	1,887	6,78,161
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	3,501	72,09,419	18,03,415	740	11,21,529	4,241	83,30,948	22,031	88,06,720
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	101	1,31,240	35,760	...	...	101	1,31,240	4	1,600
ADEN	5,788	78,72,012	21,38,701	1,124	21,32,876	6,912	1,00,04,888	4,889	18,40,036
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	859	15,57,340	4,07,448	348	5,54,281	1,207	21,11,621	1	600
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	8,980	95,05,326	24,89,238	1,396	18,72,687	10,376	1,13,78,013	214	80,496
AFRICA (Mozambique)	3,554	48,82,721	10,02,801	518	7,14,457	4,072	55,97,178	7	2,800
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	1,026	15,74,497	3,63,434	121	2,72,023	1,147	18,46,520	319	1,02,094
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,553	19,24,776	5,56,201	378	7,60,790	1,931	26,85,566	4	1,500
AFRICA (Egypt)	.....	.....	.....	2	5,000	2	5,000	3,819	15,46,900
AFRICA (Natal)	1,695	20,28,932	4,40,229	71	84,972	1,766	21,13,904	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	440	6,59,665	1,26,799	47	61,155	487	7,20,820	130	52,000
AFRICA (Madagascar)	12	17,400	7,415	22	23,287	34	40,687	4	1,600
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	165	50,375
SIAM (Bangkok)	769	16,12,223	3,85,225	531	10,14,061	1,300	26,26,284	1,086	4,36,500
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	113	1,79,088	113	1,79,088	117	23,400
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	9	10,430	9	10,430	2,532	10,07,022
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,212	4,84,800
BATOUMALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	5	2,000
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Exported same time 1908	1,20,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,957	22,23,06,983	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,783
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,13,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,89,184
Do. do. 1904	1,03,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,062	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,88,91,304	5,80,847	22,94,80,205
Do. do. 1903	86,838	14,30,54,079	3,47,98,444	20,340	3,24,36,521	1,07,178	17,54,90,600	7,25,338	28,69,20,007
Do. do. 1902	89,216	14,12,52,169	3,49,07,243	15,944	2,46,06,384	1,05,160	16,58,58,553	6,74,450	26,66,98,930
Do. do. 1901	84,525	13,63,00,064	3,35,85,159	12,623	1,99,63,669	97,148	15,62,63,733	6,42,032	25,43,17,562
Do. do. 1900	74,415	11,69,55,481	2,81,68,912	9,516	1,56,02,237	83,931	13,25,57,718	3,46,503	13,65,71,588
Do. do. 1899	84,238	12,28,07,108	2,98,19,677	8,513	1,28,42,538	92,751	13,56,49,646	6,81,039	26,95,59,281

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1909.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal—Calcutta	174	3,66,260	61	1,15,419	30	88,609	...	.....	265	5,70,288	168	66,276
Bengal—Other Ports	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Madras	3	6,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	6,000	13	2,725
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	6,263	1,37,36,567	2,519	64,71,274	722	20,02,316	...	.....	9,504	2,22,04,157	411	1,26,988
Scind (Kurrachee)	6,992	1,37,59,554	7,284	1,83,95,110	4,781	1,11,29,468	7	5,040	19,064	4,32,89,172	519	1,56,785
Kutch and Kattyawar	4,197	78,57,150	3,446	78,96,716	2,335	61,63,833	1	240	9,979	2,19,17,439	122	36,645
British Concan & Guzerat (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	608	11,73,153	621	9,75,638	394	7,17,681	...	.....	1,623	28,66,472	197	62,445
Foreign Concan (Jafierabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	44	65,908	12	15,986	26	30,098	...	.....	82	1,11,992	4	1,200
Marmagoa, Goa, Damaun, and Diu	160	2,77,757	452	5,97,319	525	9,49,514	1,006	11,35,126	2,143	29,59,716	...	.....
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	2,173	28,80,275	287	5,57,516	329	5,83,327	24	48,476	2,813	40,69,594	61	17,090
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	649	6,00,780	256	6,42,364	368	8,78,334	21	37,300	1,294	21,58,778	5	1,450
China (Hongkong)	...	420	21	25,094	11	10,648	...	.....	32	36,162	...	.....
China (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,094	...	.....	2	1,094	...	.....
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	6	10,899	5	6,437	1	2,000	12	19,336	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	1	2,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,000	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	2	3,600	47	1,24,361	42	66,565	38	82,600	129	2,77,126	...	.....
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	363	7,98,789	336	8,13,698	761	13,19,631	5,134	65,14,549	6,594	94,46,667	2,618	7,60,800
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	387	6,05,562	847	23,54,518	1,352	30,64,172	2,653	84,14,363	5,239	1,44,38,615	165	51,815
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	16	29,637	21	38,290	68	1,29,810	687	6,53,561	792	8,51,298	194	58,300
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	4	4,521	6	4,513	...	.....	10	9,034	...	.....
Aden	173	2,47,959	294	7,44,323	1,051	16,12,927	751	17,97,683	2,269	44,02,892	145	43,350
Africa (Mauritius, &c.)	193	3,42,462	78	1,72,693	375	8,68,619	40	88,545	686	14,72,319	...	.....
Africa (Madagascar)	14	16,060	14	26,335	8	22,030	4	7,225	40	71,650	...	.....
Africa (Zanzibar)	216	3,33,917	468	10,77,015	896	17,41,114	1,895	24,34,668	3,475	55,86,714	13	4,300
Africa (Mozambique)	76	1,11,163	171	2,85,720	268	6,96,036	1,716	22,39,526	2,231	33,32,445	...	.....
Abyssinia (Massowa)	14	31,056	14	37,375	67	1,43,170	60	1,29,290	155	3,40,891	12	3,600
Africa (Suakim)	10	17,195	73	1,59,380	36	73,803	61	2,29,000	180	4,79,378	...	.....
Africa (Egypt)	...	.....	1	1,200	1	8,000	15	29,000	17	38,200	...	.....
Africa (Natal)	7	16,289	24	41,700	74	1,98,054	171	1,57,550	276	4,13,593	...	.....
Africa (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	4	2,326	17	20,580	39	56,863	75	56,624	135	1,36,393	...	.....
Siam (Bangkok)	1	1,600	87	2,78,783	39	1,10,387	143	2,84,670	270	6,75,440	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	1	2,200	1	2,750	...	.....	2	4,950	...	.....
Sumatra (Padang)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Australia (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Europe	1	100	2	1,275	28	62,641	...	.....	31	64,016	...	.....
Turkey in Europe	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	5,000	1	5,000	...	.....
Batoum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
America	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1909	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Exported same time 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,86,30,298	20,636	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,80,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,46,453	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,85,769	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,080
Do. do. 1905	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,53,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,759
Do. do. 1904	25,635	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,36,130	15,166	3,73,57,020	17,437	2,80,24,673	82,879	18,82,12,930	4,522	13,25,248
Do. do. 1903	27,349	5,82,82,733	23,371	6,12,45,692	14,660	3,57,63,284	17,746	3,01,76,326	83,126	18,54,68,035	4,680	13,78,323
Do. do. 1902	26,314	5,51,38,594	19,757	5,16,64,073	13,088	3,12,00,130	15,619	2,63,46,441	74,778	16,43,49,238	8,182	23,94,416
Do. do. 1901	28,462	5,85,51,551	22,230	5,93,59,905	13,410	3,29,84,643	21,146	3,22,90,294	85,248	18,31,86,393	8,064	26,73,641
Do. do. 1900	27,633	5,53,43,428	19,380	5,13,63,885	13,872	3,31,94,103	17,215	2,74,64,423	78,100	16,73,65,839	9,757	28,84,984
Do. do. 1899	34,887	7,05,60,679	22,610	5,98,08,127	15,127	3,44,42,885	21,402	3,37,70,400	94,026	19,85,82,091	13,161	40,20,855

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1909.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	26	...	21	
NASIK	13	3	55	
NASIK TO MANMAD	143	...	33	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	88	...	17	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	16	...	8	
AKOLA	13	5	75	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	...	1	2	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	3	...	...	
WARDHA	...	...	...	
WARDHA TO NAGPUR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	27	9	72	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	2	...	...	
KHANDWA	4	...	...	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	2	...	1	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	2	...	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	...	...	...	
JUBBULPORE	...	...	...	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	141	1	17	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	2	...	1	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	3	...	1	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	...	...	7	
WARDHA TO WARORA, EXCLUDING WARORA	1	...	1	
WARORA	...	...	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR... ...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	1	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	3	7	1	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	3	2	...	
BHOPAL TO BINA...	5	3	...	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	7	...	14	
BINA TO KOTAH	...	...	...	
BINA TO JHANSI	1	...	1	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	1,507	491	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA...	9	...	2	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	5	3	...	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	42	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	...	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	...	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	...	
DELHI	3,576	2,118	39	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	83	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE...	...	...	...	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	...	...	...	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	4	...	...	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	...	...	...	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.	3	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD ...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	28	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	...	...	...	
HATHRAS	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	...	...	...	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	...	...	...	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	...	...	...	
CARRIED FORWARD ...	5,763	2,643	368	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward	5,763	2,643	368	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	53	3	31	
RAIPUR	33	.....	56	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	20	.....	88	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT), HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	929	12	175	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	81	22	4	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	644	14	251	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	15	.....	.....	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	30	3	54	
AURANGABAD	17	2	5	
JALNA	19	1	43	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	6	.....	2	
TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	42	.....	40	
POONA...	228	4	110	
POONA TO DHOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND BARSI ROAD	.....	.....	10	
BARSI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	7	.....	.....	
SHOLAPUR	6	.....	66	
HOTGI TO WADI	9	.....	32	
WADI TO RAICHUR	3	.....	15	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	5	
HYDERABAD	36	18	2	
SECUNDERABAD	9	6	17	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	.....	.....	.....	
BEZVADA AND VIA	5	4	38	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	14	.....	80	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	58	3	19	
MADRAS	179	240	168	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE...	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE CITY...	23	1	5	
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	1	.....	.....	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
POONA TO MIRAJ	3	.....	4	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	9	.....	3	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	3	.....	12	
BELGAUM	.....	.....	15	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	.....	.....	1	
HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	.....	.....	3	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE...	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG...	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG TO BELLARY	.....	.....	.....	
BELLARY	3	.....	.....	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	3	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,263	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	735	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	
Do. do. do. 1904...	4,924	861	2,110	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	REMARKS.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,599	73	845	
SURAT...	469	83	1,212	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	67	1	88	
BROACH	97	48	306	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	166	2	13	
BARODA	493	38	302	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING BARODA	109	...	30	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	166	6	53	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	65	1	3	
GODHRA	177	17	71	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	151	1	124	
AHMEDABAD	1,270	220	4,460	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN	84	1	441	
BRANCH LINES.				
TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY	498	55	326	
RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY	67	2	28	
GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY	436	20	855	
PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY	189	...	230	
AHMEDABAD-PRANTIJ RAILWAY	138	1	56	
AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY	89	23	57	
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.				
VIA GODHRA. GODHRA TO RUTLAM	138	8	203	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	64	12	148	
VIA UJJAIN (I. M. RY.)	5	...	5	
VIA NAGDA (N.-M. RY.)	798	15	602	
RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	437	37	152	
RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	326	3	437	
VIA CHITORGARH (U.-C. RY.)	84	9	17	
CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER... ...	250	9	27	
AJMER	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	160	22	523	
MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	254	70	3,027	
AJMER TO PHULERA	21	...	...	
PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	14	2	...	
PHULERA TO JEYPUR	524	26	30	
JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	10	1	...	
BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	3	2	...	
ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA	8	2	13	
ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	179	10	...	
BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	66	7	1	
DELHI	43	151	414	
REWARI TO NARNAUL (REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE)	164	15	...	
REWARI-BHATINDA-FAZILKA SECTION AND BEYOND.	2,278	410	122	
VIA KALOL	19	...	56	
„ MEHSANA	131	...	322	
„ PALANPUR	73	2	82	
„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	779	127	1,074	
„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	85	26	4	
„ SANGANER	25	...	1	
„ AGRA	...	...	...	
„ AGRA CANTONMENT...	...	...	...	
„ KASGANJ...	11	2	2	
„ HATHRAS ROAD	...	...	2	
„ CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
„ DELHI	38	5	...	
VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	157	3	4	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	
Do. do. 1904.	32,998	11,842	8,211	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	8,251	2,976	1,723	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	13,474	1,568	16,768	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1903 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20	1867	3,929	1881	9,890	1895	19,547
1854	71	1868	4,008	1882	10,149	1896	20,254
1855	169	1869	4,255	1883	10,458	1897	21,115
1856	272	1870	4,771	1884	11,631	1898	22,040
1857	287	1871	5,074	1885	12,283	1899	23,523
1858	427	1872	5,369	1886	12,892	1900	24,752
1859	625	1873	5,697	1887	14,103	1901	25,363
1860	838	1874	6,226	1888	14,576	1902	25,931
1861	1,587	1875	6,541	1889	15,887	1903	26,956
1862	2,333	1876	6,860	1890	16,401	1904	27,565
1863	2,507	1877	7,320	1891	17,308	1905	28,295
1864	2,958	1878	8,217	1892	17,815	1906	29,097
1865	3,363	1879	8,494	1893	18,504	1907	29,357
1866	3,563	1880	9,162	1894	18,900	1908	30,576

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1900 *to* 1909.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1900	83,931	46,526	1,30,457	3,46,503	13,65,71,588	6,599	21,92,174	3,53,102	13,87,63,762	
1901	97,148	90,404	1,87,552	6,42,032	25,43,17,562	8,105	26,68,361	6,50,137	25,69,85,923	
1902	1,05,160	78,924	1,84,084	6,74,450	26,66,98,930	8,850	29,70,596	6,83,300	26,96,69,526	
1903	1,07,178	74,029	1,81,207	7,25,338	28,69,20,007	10,089	33,39,154	7,35,427	29,02,59,161	
1904	1,23,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,80,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	23,33,95,725	
1905	1,38,321	30,637	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,89,194	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,345	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,88,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,373	*76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,930	1,69,277	5,93,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	*73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	

* Corrected.

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1900 *to* 1909.

By	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	5,58,829	5,48,171	7,13,185	11,54,650	13,77,026	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6,78,406	13,46,872	16,50,540	21,03,109	18,75,122	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445
G. I. P. Railway	18,60,160	53,21,171	48,64,101	55,38,828	47,06,884	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478
Total Cwts...	30,97,395	72,16,214	72,27,826	87,96,587	79,59,032	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	8,84,977	20,61,775	20,65,091	25,13,310	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1900 *to* 1909.

To	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	2,32,425	5,60,434	5,77,929	9,58,199	9,25,995	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,376	6,59,822	6,72,247
China	15,570	89,214	59,934	30,812	32,050	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320
Japan	1,61,124	4,77,045	4,41,753	5,23,809	2,88,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101
Calcutta and other Ports	16,337	17,668	12,063	13,988	14,997	38,808	43,170	60,982	33,930	29,516
Total Bales...	4,25,456	11,44,361	10,91,679	15,26,808	12,61,988	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,520	*14,50,184

* Excluding 2,265 Bales exported to America.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

1908-1909.

Foreign Ports	55·57	*13·89	225·24	15·89	84·77	239·13	67·72	† 90·00	927·17	16·08	84·89	‡1,017·17	61·58
Indian Ports	215·60	*53·90	30·11	61·66	11·34	84·01	23·79	(a) 358·68	128·40	64·09	11·76	(b) 487·08	29·49
Interior by Rail	* 78·53	19·63	10·33	22·45	3·89	29·96	8·49	110·98	36·64	19·83	3·35	147·62	8·93
Total Indian...	294·13	73·53	40·44	84·11	15·23	113·97	32·28	469·66	165·04	83·92	15·11	634·70	38·42
GRAND TOTAL...	349·70	87·42	265·68	100·00	100·00	353·10	100·00	559·66	1,092·21	100·00	100·00	1,651·87	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 94·21 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,021·38 lakhs of Rupees.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) 367·09 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 495·50 lakhs of Rupees.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1907-08. (*Year ending* 31*st March* 1908.)

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports.....	51·73	*12·93	207·80	15·45	84·50	220·73	66·96	†87·43	865·07	16·20	83·54	‡952·50	60·46
Indian Ports	244·91	*61·23	29·37	73·12	11·93	90·60	27·48	(a) 396·94	131·45	73·53	12·69	(b) 528·39	33·54
Interior by Rail.....	*38·28	9·57	8·76	11·43	3·57	18·33	5·56	55·45	39·00	10·27	3·77	94·45	6·00
Total Indian...	283·19	70·80	38·13	84·55	15·50	108·93	33·04	452·39	170·45	83·80	16·46	622·84	39·54
GRAND TOTAL...	334·92	83·73	245·93	100·00	100·00	329·66	100·00	539·82	1,035·52	100·00	100·00	1,575·34	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 92·10 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,044·60 lakhs of Rupees.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 405·39 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 536·83 lakhs of Rupees.

1906-1907.

Foreign Ports	52·81	*13·20	233·82	17·57	87·82	247·02	72·35	†86·16	999·07	18·96	86·62	‡1,085·23	67·50
Indian Ports	169·52	*42·38	24·69	56·39	9·27	67·07	19·65	(a) 254·21	112·95	55·97	9·79	(b) 367·16	22·84
Interior by Rail.....	* 78·29	19·57	7·75	26·04	2·91	27·32	8·00	113·90	41·45	25·07	3·59	155·35	9·66
Total Indian...	247·81	61·95	32·44	82·43	12·18	94·39	27·65	368·11	154·40	81·04	13·38	522·51	32·50
GRAND TOTAL...	300·62	75·15	266·26	100·00	100·00	341·41	100·00	454·27	1,153·47	100·00	100·00	1,607·74	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 90·39 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,089·46 lakhs of Rupees.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) 261·26 lakhs ; or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 374·21 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1902-1903.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
T-Cloths ...	Mozambique ...	2·94	2·10	1·68	1·26	1·81	1·20	2·42
	Zanzibar ...	3·95	3·51	4·24	3·42	4·45	4·19	4·13
	Aden ...	2·22	2·20	1·02	·57	·87	·71	·43
	China (Hongkong) ...	·21	·04	·03	1·37	·31	·06	...
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	3·26	·25	·43	5·38	3·51	·07	·18
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·11	·13	·13	·10	·03	·09	·10
	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa.)	·74	·54	·64	·80	1·76	1·01	·87
	Other Countries ...	8·93	6·71	5·78	4·62	4·01	2·04	1·74
	Total ...	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75	9·37	9·87
Sheetings ...	Mozambique ...	.....	...	·05	·02	·03	.....	·05
	Zanzibar ...	·02	·08	·24	·46	·17	·14	·06
	Aden ...	.....	·03	·04	·02	·42	·32	·08
	Arabia ...	.....	...	...	.....	·02	·03	·02
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	...	...	·69	·34	.....	...
	Other Countries ...	·07	·02	·10	·34	·13	.....	·41
	Total ...	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11	·49	·62
Domestics ...	Aden ...	2·23	3·34	3·46	2·83	2·17	3·28	2·95
	Arabia ...	.....	·02	·11	·08	·17	·15	·02
	Other Countries ...	·60	·54	·72	·73	·49	·49	·27
	Total ...	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83	3·92	3·24
Drills and Jeans..	Zanzibar ...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	Aden ...	.....	·03	...	·55	·01	·01	·01
	Other Countries ...	·13	·07	·05	·64	·34	.....	·01
	Total ...	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35	·01	·02
Long Cloths ...	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa).	·76	·45	·59	1·22	3·00	1·47	1·27
	Mozambique ...	·85	1·05	2·41	3·05	1·90	4·76	6·40
	Zanzibar ...	·21	1·02	1·50	2·61	1·78	1·45	1·40
	Aden ...	2·32	1·56	2·79	3·06	2·81	4·59	2·54
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	...	...	·12	.....	.....	·21
	Arabia ...	·12	·21	·35	·11	·36	·29	·09
	Persia ...	·26	·23	·27	·25	·23	·14	·09
	Straits ...	.....	...	...	·02	·15	·13	·05
	Turkey in Asia ...	1·73	2·01	1·42	1·29	1·98	1·57	·96
	Egypt ...	1·05	·77	1·25	·97	·54	·59	·93
	Other Countries ...	·52	·43	·55	·36	·37	·09	·03
	Total ...	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12	15·08	13·97
Chudders ..	Aden ...	·81	·55	1·28	1·09	·52	·52	·36
	Zanzibar ...	2·72	3·46	3·53	2·71	3·04	2·66	2·51
	Other Countries ...	1·74	1·52	1·42	1·77	1·30	2·72	2·36
	Total ...	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86	5·90	5·23
Dhooties ...	Aden ...	·13	·11	·19	·33	·20	·14	·14
	Other Countries ...	·39	·25	·59	·77	·53	·35	·22
	Total ...	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73	·49	·36
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45	5·10	2·40
	Grand Total ...	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20	40·36	35·71

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1901-1902.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).							
	1908-1909.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.
T-Cloths	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75	9·37	9·87	9·85
Sheetings	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11	·49	·62	·85
Domestics	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83	3·92	3·24	3·57
Drills and Jeans	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35	·01	·02	·05
Long Cloths	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12	15·08	13·97	14·39
Chudders	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86	5·90	5·23	4·05
Dhooties	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73	·49	·36	·29
Other sorts	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45	5·10	2·40	1·95
Total Millions of Yards...	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20	40·36	35·71	35·00
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	62·23	57·71	58·74	69·92	60·27	51·09	44·02	45·06

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1901-1902.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.
Mule No. 15s and under	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16	94·47	116·14
„ „ 16s to 24s	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87	132·10	129·05
„ „ 25s to 32s	·84	1·54	·92	·43	1·07	·59	·33	·29
„ „ 33s to 44s	·39	·44	·41	·30	·52	·29	·13	·04
Total ...	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91	227·03	245·52
Water No. 20s and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28	1·41	1·06
Total Yarns ...	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19	228·44	246·58

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1901-1902.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	·95	·99	·94	·67	·69	·72	1·12	·76
	U. K. & Continent ...	3·59	16·26	·82	·07	·45	·22	·80	...
	China (Hongkong) ...	39·78	30·59	40·07	66·71	43·62	51·49	40·74	43·70
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	68·78	56·45	71·75	68·93	69·81	58·05	49·01	70·19
	Other Countries ...	7·07	6·81	5·00	2·75	3·78	3·68	2·80	1·49
	Total ...	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16	94·47	116·14
16s to 24s	Aden	·48	·55	·56	·49	·38	·63	·60	·67
	U. K. & Continent ...	·60	9·86	·11	·01	·09	·09	·03	...
	China (Hongkong) ...	47·14	33·07	38·96	61·38	43·83	54·65	56·47	53·17
	China (Treaty Port*) ...	44·79	36·38	65·36	66·33	58·49	57·13	67·87	68·87
	Straits	3·49	3·79	3·43	4·35	4·28	3·03	4·30	3·15
	Other Countries ...	6·03	9·33	3·95	3·42	4·37	4·34	2·83	3·19
	Total ...	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87	132·10	129·05
Above 24s	Total ...	1·23	1·98	1·33	·73	1·59	·88	·46	·33
	Total Mule ...	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91	227·03	245·52
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	„ Colored ...	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28	1·41	1·06
	Grand Total ...	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19	228·44	246·58
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	927·16	865·07	999·06	1,164·55	924·56	829·97	787·89	844·54

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642		
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.	
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.	
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864	
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.	
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066		
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1909 to March 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
British India.			
Bombay	457,146,197	469,194,256	437,484,282
Madras	36,935,891	39,635,423	40,595,990
Bengal	41,817,831	39,146,723	34,419,392
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	37,141,635	38,870,997	39,801,222
Punjab	12,872,986	13,265,405	10,936,800
Central Provinces and Berar	27,857,536	29,773,277	29,969,169
Total ...	613,772,076	629,886,081	593,206,855
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon (*a*), Kishengarh, Ujjain and Pondicherry (*b*)... ...	24,523,039	27,699,078	34,157,321
GRAND TOTAL ...	638,295,115	657,585,159	627,364,176

(*a*) Mill closed since October 1909. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represent the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	154,644,775	154,684,146	183,395,689
	yards.	677,826,951	678,846,618	791,253,704
	dozens.	667,406	573,161	617,978
Madras	pounds.	7,593,323	7,596,792	7,738,451
	yards.	24,852,406	24,622,286	23,926,476
	dozens.	15,047	11,491	14,566
Bengal	pounds.	1,934,073	2,861,278	2,876,631
	yards.	7,910,796	16,596,945	14,169,596
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	8,862,526	9,597,134	10,798,937
	yards.	34,492,402	36,218,710	40,760,650
	dozens.	42,626	47,113	53,276
Punjab	pounds.	463,770	501,851	346,641
	yards.	1,268,869	1,240,312	867,137
	dozens.	2,067	5,879	2,112
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	7,770,752	8,922,405	10,204,255
	yards.	31,832,333	35,635,977	38,679,334
	dozens.	7,535	5,085	6,225
Total ...	pounds.	181,269,219	184,163,606	215,360,604
	yards.	778,183,757	793,160,848	909,656,897
	dozens.	734,681	642,729	694,157
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan and Pondicherry (*a*) ...	pounds.	7,782,510	8,201,091	13,362,623
	yards.	30,242,804	31,328,316	53,805,894
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	189,051,729	192,364,697	228,723,227
	yards.	808,426,561	824,489,164	963,462,791
	dozens.	734,681	642,729	694,157

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	1,763	12,515	26,553	1	1,763	12,515	26,433
2	27,995	..	9,433	2	9,546	....	9,433
3	601,183	789,632	778,326	3	570,726	730,172	707,406
4	3,009,476	2,175,585	1,963,538	4	2,901,871	1,867,265	1,608,315
5	833,508	114,679	38,026	5	831,544	111,493	36,119
6	12,637,218	12,015,571	9,165,894	6	11,762,880	11,129,821	8,584,531
7	6,111,797	6,105,103	5,741,718	7	5,453,637	5,319,045	4,930,787
8	7,054,505	4,462,440	3,033,209	8	6,478,510	3,943,208	2,696,220
9	3,952,317	2,960,819	2,734,198	9	3,009,541	1,900,480	1,554,094
10	81,669,015	84,380,668	75,139,516	10	79,320,384	81,922,711	72,819,203
Total Nos. 1 to 10	115,898,777	113,017,012	98,630,411	Total Nos. 1 to 10	110,340,402	106,936,649	92,972,541
11	18,758,060	22,083,607	25,137,043	11	17,702,672	20,986,483	23,905,230
12	36,026,016	42,931,069	43,123,439	12	34,092,423	40,814,580	41,061,077
13	6,610,812	5,001,108	3,720,016	13	5,088,936	3,650,820	1,987,875
14	7,030,991	6,338,283	5,874,090	14	5,874,962	5,297,228	4,934,073
15	1,034,267	1,104,288	1,668,765	15	355,430	300,500	1,152,902
16	20,669,971	13,638,727	14,725,801	16	18,180,257	10,560,822	11,118,961
17	3,764,206	2,699,742	3,644,431	17	2,381,091	1,449,750	2,124,697
18	8,217,414	8,673,852	9,005,301	18	6,537,686	6,696,331	7,139,455
19	1,423,187	911,839	1,344,630	19	1,033,988	718,673	1,080,171
20	113,335,869	126,447,431	116,169,646	20	83,938,337	91,227,066	81,757,292
Total Nos. 11 to 20	216,870,793	229,829,946	224,413,162	Total Nos. 11 to 20	175,185,782	181,702,253	176,311,733
21	14,734,361	14,467,273	13,821,345	21	8,995,699	9,226,371	8,412,433
22	29,888,669	30,037,339	30,047,137	22	18,060,877	17,649,626	17,137,756
23	1,397,843	1,621,351	1,645,804	23	509,132	302,125	179,489
24	23,773,357	26,218,394	22,565,760	24	17,623,141	20,020,693	16,309,117
25	3,307,266	1,537,441	692,116	25	237,682	361,440	162,464
26	7,660,620	8,037,718	7,629,359	26	5,003,242	4,586,804	4,655,028
27	1,158,239	1,105,977	844,765	27	665,772	686,534	596,724
28	4,995,092	5,293,191	5,422,704	28	3,965,139	3,969,302	3,652,063
29	302,207	505,781	546,233	29	10,455	56,313	7,086
30	14,249,069	13,876,095	13,263,526	30	4,954,386	4,660,754	4,331,303
Total Nos. 21 to 30	101,466,723	102,700,560	96,478,749	Total Nos. 21 to 30	60,025,425	61,519,967	55,443,463
31	665,804	871,211	814,165	31	361,207	645,661	474,816
32	4,708,999	4,601,407	5,189,845	32	3,177,113	2,672,904	2,201,508
33	1,944,270	2,312,467	1,566,652	33	62,393	105,600	95,648
34	2,865,512	2,841,822	1,933,532	34	493,511	573,309	424,662
35	1,010,555	226,841	236,255	35	....	....	1,649
36	2,331,591	2,615,263	1,205,961	36	484,046	517,374	220,519
37	99,307	68,270	431	37	....	11,711	....
38	620,014	514,830	201,385	38	67,332	64,579	100,391
39	3,280	20,755	20,957	39	....	....	....
40	6,050,102	5,131,907	3,409,287	40	2,039,323	1,679,783	803,313
Total Nos. 31 to 40	20,299,934	19,204,773	14,577,470	Total Nos. 31 to 40	6,684,925	6,271,421	4,322,506
Above 40	2,475,621	4,402,390	3,314,461	Above 40	863,422	1,186,941	973,880
Wastes, etc.	134,349	39,575	70,029	Wastes, etc.	51,824	28,846	54,976
Total ..	457,146,197	469,194,256	437,484,282	Total ..	353,151,780	357,646,077	330,079,099

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	32,235	52,081	14,750
2	....	....	....	2	....	600	....
3	4,815	....	....	3	....	....	.....
4	....	40	21	4	535,752	576,741	728,334
5	....	....	....	5	19,200	10,914	....
6	203,126	160,532	93,385	6	793,455	902,933	931,774
7	303,660	303,117	455,604	7	....	46,602	72,478
8	203,376	142,901	78,367	8	411,523	522,930	759,792
9	599,095	755,405	810,616	9	1,710	16,590	53,526
10	342,914	504,348	245,224	10	738,503	867,887	978,116
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,656,986	1,866,343	1,683,217	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,532,378	2,997,278	3,538,770
11	582,459	614,311	655,444	11	160,525	96,514	206,027
12	195,625	271,576	402,081	12	1,405,389	1,379,241	1,739,780
13	961,602	933,730	1,244,743	13	326,155	219,908	319,730
14	591,791	616,925	412,338	14	2,363,733	2,855,387	3,386,079
15	169,785	278,164	224,268	15	1,388,277	1,187,930	1,293,470
16	611,528	1,108,380	1,432,579	16	2,206,507	2,173,932	2,921,045
17	641,784	660,428	574,817	17	1,793,780	1,951,420	1,976,871
18	200,656	347,515	321,988	18	2,416,660	2,194,115	3,059,436
19	66,429	61,895	12,437	19	3,772,099	4,183,906	3,560,960
20	10,343,167	15,280,761	15,540,190	20	11,222,249	12,932,495	11,643,812
Total Nos. 11 to 20	14,364,826	20,173,685	20,820,885	Total Nos. 11 to 20	27,055,374	29,174,848	36,107,210
21	3,482,647	3,365,573	3,351,961	21	3,221,189	3,341,087	2,811,297
22	9,087,280	10,026,921	10,122,547	22	939,172	900,749	1,175,376
23	695,947	1,200,049	1,346,300	23	33,300	56,892	12,546
24	3,711,379	3,346,016	3,300,923	24	283,971	389,098	516,252
25	3,021,155	1,154,199	385,815	25	10,500	27,840	9,851
26	1,992,326	2,574,945	1,917,099	26	1,508,672	1,327,087	1,021,487
27	457,991	411,422	212,457	27	.....	14,550	3,300
28	620,202	954,673	1,285,436	28	215,555	254,346	92,948
29	3,308	37,789	57,332	29	....	....	.....
30	5,346,184	5,046,176	5,832,254	30	1,010,608	981,805	1,237,258
Total Nos. 21 to 30	28,418,419	28,117,763	27,812,134	Total Nos. 21 to 30	7,222,967	7,293,454	6,880,315
31	214,973	91,262	283,066	31	....	68,485	28,230
32	1,129,034	1,666,534	2,676,728	32	45,703	6,177	....
33	1,853,404	2,154,348	1,464,635	33	....	....	....
34	2,237,019	2,222,115	1,339,113	34	....	....	.....
35	1,010,329	226,680	233,868	35	....	....	....
36	1,832,063	1,917,559	950,189	36	....	....	....
37	99,744	56,241	431	37	....	....	....
38	549,950	413,547	89,505	38	....	....	....
39	3,280	20,755	20,957	39	....	....	....
40	3,057,650	2,414,238	1,733,270	40	79,469	95,181	41,465
Total Nos. 31 to 40	11,987,446	11,183,279	8,791,762	Total Nos. 31 to 40	125,172	169,843	69,695
Above 40	1,594,465	3,162,800	2,206,813	Above 40	.....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	53,718	649	1,625				
Total..	58,075,860	64,504,519	61,315,936	Total ..	36,935,891	39,635,423	40,595,990

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
BENGAL.			
1	11,411	21,578	....
2	393,807	347,051	182,734
3	29,208	....	....
4	367,370	123,963	55,029
5	5,914	....	1,155
6	1,987,349	1,166,357	540,782
7	679,620	397,432	691,265
8	1,102,504	604,181	370,051
9	214,278	219,852	313,375
10	7,658,244	7,391,755	5,579,508
Total Nos. 1 to 10	12,449,705	10,272,169	7,733,899
11	2,193,572	2,356,628	2,228,268
12	3,892,980	3,701,168	3,135,959
13	2,047,766	1,175,588	1,474,063
14	3,145,895	3,208,842	3,524,885
15	354,028	332,192	182,809
16	5,004,225	4,452,465	5,667,186
17	1,683,661	2,181,600	2,066,588
18	1,678,002	1,437,041	1,107,878
19	1,165,858	1,572,216	987,259
20	3,833,471	3,680,213	2,217,245
Total Nos. 11 to 20	24,999,458	24,097,953	22,592,130
21	791,088	1,095,220	893,731
22	1,349,127	1,377,454	1,249,418
23	24,397	8,937	....
24	778,477	1,362,151	1,002,120
25	306,516	230,608	180,916
26	102,212	46,444	68,485
27	85,242	102,336	215,880
28	105,681	9,177	.....
29	....	32	....
30	226,062	253,581	79,616
Total Nos. 21 to 30	3,768,802	4,485,940	3,689,966
31	....	....	....
32	159,825	103,334	157,551
33	23,702	8,812	....
34	1,237	....	23
35	....	....	....
36	2,310	11,785	78,989
37	....	....	....
38	....	576	108
39	....	....	....
40	214,913	56,958	1,362
Total Nos. 31 to 40	401,987	176,465	238,033
Above 40	105,956	112,725	165,364
Wastes, etc.	91,923	1,471	....
Total ..	41,817,831	39,146,723	34,419,392

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).			
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	45,855
3	....	3,236	....
4	1,011,925	1,014,281	866,852
5	....	24,363	124,594
6	311,880	534,602	511,993
7	219,111	394,837	586,577
8	239,539	355,000	728,272
9	27,264	88,644	33,087
10	5,921,284	6,144,740	6,786,428
Total Nos. 1 to 10	7,731,003	8,559,703	9,683,658
11	2,190,941	2,628,131	3,933,733
12	2,160,983	1,777,963	2,154,521
13	1,880,056	2,971,694	2,145,686
14	4,879,339	4,888,209	4,864,417
15	3,798,253	3,257,776	3,352,898
16	6,243,957	6,400,339	6,648,751
17	1,829,959	2,094,571	1,715,766
18	1,951,118	2,240,654	1,345,333
19	2,304,894	1,804,142	1,460,118
20	915,583	1,055,972	1,177,321
Total Nos. 11 to 20.	28,155,583	29,119,451	28,798,544
21	....	12,972	18,614
22	716,073	373,989	811,088
23	....	234,905	....
24	130,757	90,606	168,716
25	....	14,623	5,668
26	....	....	5,413
27	....	....	....
28	360,939	212,597	228,249
29	....	147,601	....
30	....	15,011	7,282
Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,207,769	1,102,204	1,245,030
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	5,578
33	4,839	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	41,145	89,639	61,485
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	1,878
39	....	....	....
40	1,296	....	4,791
Total Nos. 31 to 40	47,280	89,639	73,732
Above 40	....	....	258
Total ..	37,141,635	38,870,997	39,801,222

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

PUNJAB.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March. 1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	....	....	....
2	....	764	....
3	90	....	....
4	....	2,527	....
5	16,390	....	....
6	70,539	179,143	152,084
7	273,268	311,459	136,689
8	19,784	256,387	127,461
9	356,732	431,081	262,675
10	259,426	396,635	877,422
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,001,229	1,577,996	1,556,331
11	2,402,965	1,967,858	2,152,580
12	450,599	572,384	393,852
13	2,222,061	3,096,740	2,078,431
14	1,813,177	1,916,529	1,604,922
15	566,077	840,316	714,878
16	2,706,414	1,465,541	1,622,143
17	1,192,378	1,237,428	415,689
18	89,247	90,345	16,122
19	50,067	241,186	58,321
20	238,138	168,378	321,032
Total Nos. 11 to 20	11,731,123	11,596,705	9,377,970
21	28,667	....	....
22	47,116	90,258	....
23	....	....	....
24	10	446	....
25	....	....	....
26	292	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	24,738	....	115
Total Nos. 21 to 30	100,823	90,704	115
31	....	....	....
32	10,022	....	....
33	5,891	....	....
34	....	....	2,384
35	....	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....
40	23,898	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	39,811	....	2,384
Above 40	....	....	....
Total ..	12,872,986	13,265,405	10,936,800

CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March. 1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	317	31,673	60,636
5	....	....	....
6	716,695	688,137	780,288
7	358,640	709,834	589,172
8	179,754	59,082	101,918
9	1,297,029	1,336,728	1,327,003
10	3,842,817	4,342,482	4,928,914
Total Nos. 1 to 10	6,395,252	7,167,936	7,787,931
11	775,929	1,465,613	2,277,493
12	5,767,973	5,691,838	5,156,029
13	495,740	1,301,406	1,056,775
14	1,511,516	1,586,586	1,710,896
15	122,881	114,692	58,230
16	2,977,728	2,661,644	2,687,070
17	279,654	337,147	584,732
18	977,087	815,184	725,114
19	15,752	54,536	67,624
20	3,591,713	3,328,921	2,985,774
Total Nos. 11 to 20	16,515,973	17,357,567	17,309,737
21	904,944	964,949	1,033,017
22	1,434,965	895,055	976,010
23	....	....	1,329
24	1,177,286	1,841,095	1,695,179
25	....	....	262
26	158,393	193,581	175,930
27	....	....	....
28	30,024	56,352	106,504
29	....	189	....
30	320,775	375,658	185,536
Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,026,387	4,326,879	4,173,767
31	....	....	....
32	453,522	405,931	308,187
33	....	....	....
34	224,936	164,427	141,978
35	....	....	76
36	4,394	....	22,635
37	....	....	....
38	3,974	4,722	2,362
39	....	....	....
40	109,129	177,978	138,453
Total Nos. 31 to 40	795,955	753,058	613,751
Above 40	123,969	167,837	83,983
Total ..	27,857,536	29,773,277	29,969,169

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	45,409	86,174	41,303
2	421,802	348,415	238,022
3	630,481	792,868	778,326
4	4,924,840	3,924,770	3,674,389
5	875,012	149,956	163,775
6	16,517,136	15,486,743	12,082,815
7	7,647,436	7,965,267	7,817,899
8	9,007,609	6,260,020	5,120,703
9	5,849,330	5,053,714	4,723,864
10	100,089,289	103,524,167	94,289,904
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	146,008,344	143,592,094	128,931,000
11	26,481,992	30,598,351	35,935,134
12	49,703,940	56,053,663	55,703,580
13	13,582,590	13,766,444	10,794,701
14	20,745,151	20,793,836	20,965,289
15	7,263,783	6,837,194	7,271,050
16	39,808,802	30,792,648	34,271,996
17	10,543,638	10,501,908	10,404,077
18	15,329,528	15,451,191	15,259,184
19	8,731,857	8,767,825	7,478,912
20	133,137,023	147,613,410	134,514,830
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	325,328,304	341,176,470	332,598,753
21	19,680,249	19,381,501	18,578,004
22	34,375,122	33,674,744	34,259,029
23	1,455,540	1,922,055	1,659,679
24	26,143,858	29,901,790	25,948,027
25	3,624,282	1,810,512	888,813
26	9,430,189	9,604,830	8,900,674
27	1,243,481	1,222,863	1,063,745
28	5,707,291	5,825,663	5,850,405
29	302,207	653,603	546,233
30	15,831,252	15,502,150	14,773,333
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	117,793,471	119,999,741	112,467,942
31	665,804	939,696	842,395
32	5,378,071	5,116,849	5,661,161
33	1,978,702	2,316,279	1,568,036
34	3,091,685	3,006,249	2,075,533
35	1,010,555	226,841	236,331
36	2,379,440	2,716,687	1,369,130
37	99,807	68,270	431
38	623,988	520,128	205,733
39	3,280	20,755	20,957
40	6,478,807	5,462,024	3,595,358
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	21,710,139	20,393,778	15,575,065
Above 40 ...	2,705,546	4,682,952	3,564,066
Wastes, etc. ...	226,272	41,046	70,029
Total ...	613,772,076	629,886,081	593,206,855

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	16,127	3,678
3	96,461	148,376	162,146
4	49,871	55,642	82,956
5	.....	39,401	346
6	747,864	840,329	744,838
7	316,497	330,597	1,324,144
8	507,044	564,937	454,121
9	171,421	173,210	519,085
10	1,294,775	2,304,475	3,198,374
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	3,183,933	4,373,094	6,489,688
11	1,253,284	1,001,816	2,394,351
12	666,942	1,126,395	1,312,607
13	598,133	654,493	609,510
14	1,421,598	1,739,699	2,145,064
15	432,423	25,341	49,977
16	1,694,374	1,605,168	2,293,121
17	581,331	232,727	664,599
18	1,842,696	2,091,733	2,402,921
19	289,931	422,584	420,621
20	7,406,755	8,686,461	8,426,740
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	15,587,467	17,586,317	20,719,511
21	1,544,172	1,009,534	988,778
22	1,675,123	1,639,648	1,931,325
23	134,954	109,413	795,758
24	507,396	860,236	885,127
25	60,226	79,769	32,480
26	534,453	622,884	415,869
27	44,629	24,335	259,654
28	401,231	394,841	720,885
29	9,200	12,500	5,924
30	539,130	681,274	628,111
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	5,450,514	5,425,434	6,663,911
31	254	1,015	241
32	162,756	217,676	94,792
33	60,027	26,532	13,628
34	36,078	12,648	135,549
35	15,553	292	1,532
36	.....	13,245	.....
37 to 39	.....	.....	.....
40	25,510	28,647	3,661
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	300,178	300,055	249,403
Above 40 ...	947	14,178	34,808
Total ...	24,523,039	27,699,078	34,157,321

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. I.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	13,370,408	11,642,655	15,665,426
	yards	38,928,278	34,453,950	45,545,099
Dhutis	pounds	39,752,418	37,373,064	39,428,774
	yards	200,175,326	193,545,897	201,524,040
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,798,649	3,038,428	3,095,313
	yards	10,278,237	11,433,485	11,397,825
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	474,964	401,579	555,622
	yards	3,033,639	2,604,640	3,970,426
Printers	pounds	4,777,314	4,634,305	6,145,584
	yards	22,468,092	21,438,012	27,798,935
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	43,092,761	43,625,943	50,384,671
	yards	186,632,370	186,283,700	214,873,300
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	19,687,128	20,802,804	23,917,673
	yards	97,203,206	102,680,024	112,756,420
Tent cloth	pounds.	1,103,492	1,137,716	913,599
	yards.	2,218,848	2,285,230	1,859,046
Other sorts	pounds	2,360,242	2,980,235	3,248,945
	yards	9,866,821	11,847,781	13,487,515
Total ...	pounds	127,417,376	125,636,729	143,355,607
	yards	570,804,817	566,572,719	633,912,606
Coloured piece-goods	pounds.	25,081,439	27,281,532	38,146,695
	yards.	107,022,134	112,273,899	158,241,098
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds.	1,574,249	1,356,164	1,443,579
	dozens	396,743	330,738	351,000
Hosiery	pounds	497,627	387,904	437,838
	dozens (a)	270,663	242,423	266,978
Miscellaneous	pounds	74,084	21,817	11,970
Total Bombay ...	,,	154,644,775	154,684,146	183,395,689
	yards	677,826,951	678,846,618	791,253,704
	dozens	667,406	573,161	617,978

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,128,033	9,395,365	11,925,407
	yards	31,958,060	27,556,030	34,777,365
Dhutis	pounds	14,287,318	11,770,278	11,290,950
	yards	69,743,320	57,751,380	56,699,757
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,668,014	2,792,833	2,834,519
	yards	9,774,065	10,509,410	10,469,408
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	336,655	273,114	374,779
	yards	2,212,174	1,859,048	2,508,387
Printers	pounds	195,644	79,459	56,413
	yards	984,510	408,456	310,383
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	35,289,915	34,004,115	39,100,094
	yards	159,413,844	151,290,442	173,587,444
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	18,362,542	19,355,423	21,721,497
	yards	89,110,421	93,638,531	102,004,141
Tent cloth	pounds	1,023,921	1,004,478	740,844
	yards	2,056,195	2,022,515	1,519,539
Other sorts	pounds	942,147	1,022,573	1,041,656
	yards	4,363,589	4,671,316	4,859,282
Total	pounds	84,234,189	79,697,638	89,086,159
	yards	369,616,178	349,707,128	386,735,706
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	24,047,597	25,833,818	35,278,742
	yards	102,201,270	105,931,953	145,489,049
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,569,129	1,338,832	1,423,941
	dozens	395,823	326,722	344,474
Hosiery	pounds	497,626	382,475	417,111
	dozens (a)	270,664	241,021	257,065
Miscellaneous	pounds	74,082	21,817	11,970
Total Bombay Island...	,,	110,422,623	107,274,580	126,217,923
	yards	471,817,448	455,639,081	532,224,755
	dozens	666,487	567,743	601,539

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(a) The production of these articles is not reported by weight.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,657,211	1,836,522	3,213,736
	yards	5,352,900	5,778,992	9,288,053
Dhutis	pounds	23,058,862	22,044,814	23,630,020
	yards	120,300,325	119,605,220	124,217,852
Drills and jeans	pounds	83,516	130,177	161,736
	yards	359,547	539,752	624,175
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	138,279	101,654	172,630
	yards	821,309	587,294	1,413,126
Printers	pounds	2,969,625	3,079,208	4,209,625
	yards	14,480,346	14,532,587	19,141,324
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	1,977,254	3,350,350	5,173,762
	yards	8,739,912	15,344,951	22,189,832
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	688,745	900,412	1,747,699
	yards	4,909,420	6,339,442	8,486,336
Tent cloth	pounds	35,702	45,475	45,226
	yards	75,401	90,040	87,470
Other sorts	pounds	647,932	1,046,683	1,045,336
	yards	2,798,161	4,282,604	5,076,789
Total	pounds	31,257,126	32,535,295	39,399,770
	yards	157,837,321	167,100,882	190,524,957
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	526,705	669,078	1,255,027
	yards	2,819,405	3,352,651	6,284,197
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	684	12,098	15,209
	dozens	183	3,075	5,436
Hosiery	pounds	.....	5,431	20,727
	dozens	.....	1,400	9,912
Miscellaneous goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ahmedabad ...	"	31,784,515	33,221,902	40,690,733
	yards	160,656,726	170,453,533	196,809,154
	dozens	183	4,475	15,348

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	360,227	277,136	404,985
	yards	687,292	538,888	813,757
Dhutis	pounds	355,561	192,307	130,862
	yards	1,449,684	775,607	556,012
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,761,099	1,536,173	1,268,610
	yards	6,195,627	5,976,809	4,209,298
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	676,497	312,959	924,638
	yards	2,581,032	1,042,587	3,206,090
Tent cloth	pounds	28,012	29,397	16,943
	yards	51,067	50,883	27,410
Other sorts	pounds	397,981	429,719	410,489
	yards	1,376,883	1,485,967	1,431,993
Total ...	pounds	3,579,377	2,777,691	3,156,527
	yards	12,341,585	9,870,741	10,244,560
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,928,784	4,772,222	4,523,362
	yards	12,510,821	14,751,545	13,681,916
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	85,162	46,250	58,223
	dozens	15,047	11,491	14,566
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous goods	"	.....	629	339
Total, Madras ...	"	7,593,323	7,596,792	7,738,451
	yards	24,852,406	24,622,286	23,926,476
	dozens	15,047	11,491	14,566

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	66,702	219,388	150,574
	yards	165,500	905,617	486,583
Dhutis	pounds	537,627	629,960	893,653
	yards	2,336,241	2,958,566	4,533,442
Drills and jeans	pounds	31,925	145,130	178,854
	yards	90,456	544,802	738,050
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	154	.....
	yards	.....	488	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	36,957	22,266
	yards	.....	164,924	96,233
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	820,470	458,019	730,432
	yards	3,221,163	2,153,008	3,649,831
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	296,376	346,155	680,689
	yards	1,739,608	2,062,617	3,877,541
Tent cloth	pounds	40	343,987	16,776
	yards	120	1,609,338	95,120
Other sorts...	pounds	51,048	551,812	59,914
	yards	210,796	5,831,459	313,706
TOTAL ...	pounds	1,804,188	2,731,562	2,733,158
	yards	7,763,884	16,230,819	13,790,506
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	38,243	77,600	83,273
	yards	146,912	366,126	379,090
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	91,642	52,116	60,200
TOTAL, BENGAL ...	"	1,934,073	2,861,278	2,876,631
	yards	7,910,796	16,596,945	14,169,596

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	270,363	268,254	377,028
	yards	662,347	628,127	876,801
Dhutis	pounds	3,086,762	3,364,944	3,935,698
	yards	13,569,461	15,365,698	18,458,089
Drills and jeans	pounds	379,071	522,254	361,983
	yards	1,186,093	1,598,991	1,057,582
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	12,198	10,663	437
	yards	84,167	57,932	2,862
Printers	pounds	63,489	38,628	55,798
	yards	301,748	195,835	270,598
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	1,779,632	2,469,141	2,711,554
	yards	8,291,362	9,733,923	9,848,279
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,842,668	1,422,406	1,647,865
	yards	6,635,702	4,876,143	5,696,031
Tent cloths...	pounds	1,128,208	1,154,407	1,167,765
	yards	3,226,140	3,271,086	3,375,746
Other sorts	pounds	117,758	132,115	284,216
	yards	389,868	329,205	924,553
TOTAL ...	pounds	8,680,149	9,382,812	10,542,344
	yards	34,346,888	36,056,984	40,510,541
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	28,894	32,096	58,352
	yards	145,514	161,726	250,109
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	134,753	157,169	165,241
	dozens	42,626	47,113	53,276
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	18,730	25,057	33,000
TOTAL, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).	"	8,862,526	9,597,134	10,798,937
	yards	34,492,402	36,218,710	40,760,650
	dozens	42,626	47,113	53,276

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	27,575	42,944	11,612
	yards	77,080	115,240	30,837
Dhutis	pounds	206,275	162,528	124,358
	yards	634,123	456,774	348,044
Drills and jeans	pounds	281	19	129
	yards	881	44	307
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	105	.....	84
	yards	409	.....	425
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	16	9	4,428
	yards	110	24	9,582
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	97,394	105,704	77,039
	yards	303,409	317,801	229,988
Tent cloth...	pounds	2,330	1,903	1,198
	yards	5,994	4,749	10,108
Other sorts	pounds	97,128	138,382	94,565
	yards	182,127	271,752	182,612
TOTAL... ...	pounds	431,104	451,489	313,413
	yards	1,204,133	1,166,384	811,903
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	27,684	28,320	21,894
	yards	64,736	73,928	55,234
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	3,482	12,750	4,941
	dozens	2,067	5,879	2,111
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	41
	dozens	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,500	9,292	6,352
TOTAL, PUNJAB...	"	463,770	501,851	346,641
	yards	1,268,869	1,240,312	867,137
	dozens	2,067	5,879	2,112

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	374,845	386,372	535,116
	yards	1,230,572	1,065,875	1,558,012
Dhutis	pounds	2,039,328	2,280,884	2,473,482
	yards	8,963,981	9,640,818	9,976,022
Drills and jeans	pounds	933,136	1,268,664	1,217,936
	yards	3,795,547	5,128,790	4,615,844
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	4,509	11,610	8,516
	yards	33,780	95,890	57,929
Printers	pounds	343,404	278,391	389,476
	yards	1,615,033	1,276,808	1,783,630
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	771,216	848,086	1,133,661
	yards	3,164,940	3,340,056	4,417,986
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	511,430	549,188	573,012
	yards	2,729,021	2,734,968	2,600,919
Tent cloth	pounds	247,409	219,748	163,661
	yards	549,751	453,479	369,778
Other sorts	pounds	460,704	419,820	648,330
	yards	1,508,077	1,355,540	1,991,258
TOTAL... ...	pounds	5,685,981	6,262,763	7,143,190
	yards	23,590,702	25,092,224	27,371,378
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,065,624	2,639,522	3,040,988
	yards	8,241,631	10,543,753	11,307,956
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds	17,827	19,604	19,629
	dozens	7,535	5,085	6,225
Hosiery...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	1,320	516	448
TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR ...	"	7,770,752	8,922,405	10,204,255
	yards	31,832,333	35,635,977	38,679,334
	dozens	7,535	5,085	6,225

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	14,470,120	12,836,749	17,144,741
	yards ...	41,751,069	37,707,691	49,311,089
Dhutis	pounds ...	45,977,971	44,003,687	46,986,827
	yards ...	227,128,816	222,743,360	235,195,649
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	5,904,161	6,510,668	6,122,825
	yards ...	21,546,841	24,682,921	22,018,906
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	491,776	424,006	564,659
	yards ...	3,151,995	2,759,000	4,031,642
Printers	pounds ...	5,184,207	4,988,281	6,613,124
	yards ...	24,384,873	23,075,579	29,949,396
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	46,464,095	47,401,198	54,964,746
	yards ...	201,309,945	201,510,711	232,798,978
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	23,111,493	23,539,216	27,820,916
	yards ...	111,191,978	113,714,140	128,366,989
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,509,491	2,887,158	2,279,942
	yards ...	6,951,920	7,674,765	5,737,208
Other sorts	pounds ...	3,484,861	4,652,083	4,746,459
	yards ...	13,534,572	21,121,704	18,331,637
Total	pounds ...	147,598,175	147,243,046	167,244,239
	yards ...	650,052,009	654,989,871	725,741,494
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	31,170,668	34,831,292	45,874,564
	yards ...	128,131,748	138,170,977	183,915,403
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,815,473	1,591,937	1,691,613
	dozens ...	464,018	400,306	427,178
Hosiery	pounds ...	497,627	387,904	427,879
	dozens ...	270,663	242,423	266,979
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	187,276	109,427	112,309
Total	" ...	181,269,219	184,163,606	215,360,604
	yards ...	778,183,757	793,160,848	909,656,897
	dozens ...	734,681	642,729	694,157

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES.—(*a*)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	452,071	427,548	655,398
	yards ...	1,074,891	1,057,770	1,728,039
Dhutis	pounds ...	2,379,928	2,497,024	3,117,656
	yards ...	10,770,876	11,134,775	14,356,672
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	8,110	7,376	19,294
	yards ...	25,746	25,111	61,419
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	30	.....	6,134
	yards ...	240	.....	56,225
Printers	pounds ...	521,190	697,503	696,675
	yards ...	2,358,747	3,109,956	3,051,978
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	1,543,336	1,232,526	2,841,847
	yards ...	5,917,368	4,803,391	11,956,530
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	2,322,130	2,677,507	3,162,889
	yards ...	9,123,039	10,126,714	12,064,144
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	49,364	7,605	18,687
	yards ...	132,620	18,690	42,696
Other sorts	pounds ...	209,795	207,136	742,009
	yards ...	591,285	705,280	2,071,277
Total ...	pounds ...	7,485,954	7,754,225	11,260,589
	yards ...	29,994,812	30,981,687	45,388,980
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	64,398	101,068	1,772,838
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	yards ...	247,992	346,629	8,416,914
Hosiery	pounds ...	226,849	214,538	186,213
Miscellaneous goods	" ...	5,309	131,260	142,983
Total ...	" ...	7,782,510	8,201,091	13,362,623
	yards ...	30,242,804	31,328,316	53,805,894

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. II.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10. (a)
British India.			
Bombay	28,82,296	29,51,859	33,88,178
Madras	1,35,131	1,42,295	1,45,331
Bengal	31,556	53,351	55,821
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,66,044	1,88,345	1,92,552
Punjab	8,746	9,509	5,002
Central Provinces and Berar	1,75,944	1,98,419	2,17,218
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	33,99,717	35,43,778	40,04,102
" NET DUTY	33,55,946	34,93,480	39,44,914
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	97,499	1,14,498	1,37,699
NET DUTY	97,497	1,14,497	1,37,699
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	34,97,216	36,58,276	41,41,801
" NET DUTY	34,53,443	36,12,977	40,82,613

(a) Subject to revision.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Revised.)

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th April 1910.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each mill which shall be—

(*a*) owned by such member, and

(*b*) subscribed for according to the rules of the Association by such member, and

(*c*) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by which any other mill is worked.

6. If two or more mills shall be owned by any one member but shall be worked by one motive power, the said member shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the said two mills and then only if he shall have subscribed for the said two mills or either of them according to the rules of the Association.

7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall subject as hereinafter mentioned be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned; and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorising such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

13. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

16. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

17. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

18. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

19. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

20. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee.")

21. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

23. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

24. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

25. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

26. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

27. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

28. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

29. The ballot-box shall, at 4 p.m. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

30. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

31. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

32. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

33. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

34. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being shall belong to such member :

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

36. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

37. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below :—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... ... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

38. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

39. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say,—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

40. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

41. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

42. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

43. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

44. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

45. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

46. Voting for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the other members of the Committee shall be by ballot, and each member of the Association shall have one vote for a Chairman, one vote for a Deputy Chairman and one vote for each of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee.

47. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

48. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

49. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(a) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(b) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(c) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman, and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

50. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

51. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

52. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

53. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

54. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

55. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

56. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

57. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

58. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

59. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

60. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

61. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

63. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

64. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

66. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

68. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

69. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

70. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

71. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interest of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

72. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

73. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

74. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

76. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

77. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

78. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

79. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

80. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 78 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

81. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

82. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

83. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a general meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such general Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

84. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

85. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

86. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

87. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

88. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

89. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

90. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 89 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

91. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

92. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

93. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

94. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section as the case may be shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

96. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

97. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

98. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any general meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

99. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

100. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 37 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR PRIMARY REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

(*Amendments shown in italics.*)

Definition.—Throughout all the Rules of the Association—

The word "trade-mark" shall be understood to include the word "ticket."

All grey and/or bleached cotton yarns or threads shall be regarded as belonging to one and the same "class of goods."

All cotton yarns or threads, coloured in whole or in part, shall be regarded as belonging to a distinct "class of goods."

All cotton cloths shall be regarded as belonging to a third distinct "class of goods."

1. Every member shall, at the earliest convenient date, after the 1st of May 1903, send to the Secretary with an application for registration a copy of every trade-mark applied $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ intended to be applied by such member to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, together with that number of spare copies of each trade-mark which the Committee may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, regard being had to the total number of the membership, and shall attach to each such copy a writing showing the class or classes of goods to which the applicant desires to apply the trade-mark in question, *and shall also attach to his application a statement showing either that the trade-mark in question is the property of the member applying for registration thereof or the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in the class or classes of goods so specified.*

2. The Secretary shall send to every member one such spare copy of every trade-mark submitted for primary registration, and shall intimate that the trade-mark in question will in one month's time be registered for use on the class or classes of goods specified, unless some member shall, in the interval, formally object to such registration *either* on the ground that the trade-mark submitted is a colourable imitation of a trade-mark already registered by the objector with the Association for use on one or more of the class or classes of goods specified and by such objector habitually applied to such class or classes of goods *or on the ground that the dealer to whom the said trade-mark belongs does not deal in the said class or classes of goods exclusively with the member who shall have applied for the registration of the said trade-mark.* After three weeks' delay a reminder shall be sent by the Secretary to such members as have not replied in the interval. At the end of one month from the original distribution of copies the trade-mark in question shall be registered for use on all such specified class or classes of goods in respect of which no objection has been raised by a writing duly delivered to the Secretary.

3. Prior registration with the Association under these new Rules of a trade-mark for use on a class or classes of goods specified to that effect at time of registration shall, *if the trade-mark in question be the property of the member who shall have applied for registration of the same, prima facie,* be held to secure to the *said* member by whom such trade-mark has been so registered an exclusive right as against all other members of the Association to use the said trade-mark on the class or classes of goods so specified *and shall if the trade-mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in the said class or classes of goods so specified, prima facie, be held, so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in the said class or classes of goods so specified, to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members of the Association to use the said trade-mark on the class or classes of goods so specified.*

3a. *Any member may apply that the registration of a trade-mark which has been registered on the representation that it was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark is applied, may be revoked, on the ground that the dealer has never dealt or has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in*

the said class or classes of goods and if it be established either that the said dealer has never exclusively so dealt or has ceased exclusively so to deal as aforesaid, the said trade-mark shall be removed from the register.

4. Any dispute arising out of an objection raised to the registration of a trade-mark, on the grounds stated in Rule 2, shall be referred to the *arbitration* of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each party to the dispute.

5. If the arbitrators disagree upon any issue or issues submitted to them, they shall refer the matter to an umpire to be agreed upon between them with the consent of their principals, and whose decision shall be final.

6. In any of the following cases :—

(*a*) if all the parties do not, after difference has arisen, proceed to the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators ;

(*b*) if an appointed arbitrator refuses to act or is incapable of acting or dies, and the party or parties do not supply the vacancy ;

(*c*) if the two arbitrators having disagreed fail to appoint within fourteen days a third arbitrator or umpire ;

(*d*) if an appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuses to act or is incapable of acting or dies and the parties or their arbitrators do not supply the vacancy ;

any party may serve the other party or parties with a notice, at the same time appointing an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator to supply the vacancy.

7. If such appointment be not agreed to and/or the arbitration be not proceeded with within fourteen days after the service of the notice, the Committee may, on application by either party, appoint an umpire or a Special Committee of Arbitration which shall consist of three members and which shall have the like power to act in the reference and to make an award as if they had been appointed by consent of all parties and the award of such umpire or Special Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

8. If both arbitrators or the umpire or Committee of Arbitration decide that the trade-mark submitted for registration is a colourable imitation in the sense alleged of one already registered with the Association for application to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark submitted is designed to be applied, registration shall not be made and the member who has submitted it for registration shall forthwith desist from using the said trade-mark on such class or classes of goods.

9. If both arbitrators or the umpire or Committee of Arbitration decide that the trade-mark submitted is not a colourable imitation in the sense alleged, registration shall be made.

10. A member who has objected to the registration of a trade-mark for use by another member on any specified class or classes of goods, and whose objection has been disallowed by both arbitrators or by an umpire or by a Committee of Arbitration, shall offer no further opposition to the use of the said trade-mark by the member in whose name it is registered so far as concerns the class or classes of goods for which it is so registered. But such abstention shall in no way prejudice or affect the right of a member, whose objection has been disallowed, to object to the registration of the same trade-mark for use on other class or classes of goods or to the registration of another ticket.

11. When the arbitrators or umpire have made an award, they or he shall sign it and forward it to the Committee of the Association ; and all such awards shall be recorded by the Association and given effect to in the Association's Register.

12. The Committee may remit any award to the re-consideration of an umpire and may appoint any reasonable time within which a fresh award must be made, failing which they may proceed on application by either party to appoint an umpire or a Committee of Arbitration as under Rule 6 hereof. From the time of the making of such an appointment the right of the original arbitrators or umpire to make a fresh award shall terminate and any award he or they may thereafter make in the matter shall be void.

13. When an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, the Committee may remove him or may quash the award in the making of which he was concerned and order or conduct a fresh arbitration.

14. The following fees shall be chargeable to members :—

(*a*) In cases where an umpire is appointed by the Committee under Rule 7 or 12, Rs. 15 only, of which Rs. 10 shall be paid by the Association to the said umpire. Such fee to be paid by the losing party.

(*b*) In cases where a Committee of Arbitration are appointed by the Committee, Rs. 35 only, of which Rs. 10 shall be paid to each member of the Committee of Arbitration. Such fee to be paid by the party applying for appointment of a Committee of Arbitration instead of an umpire.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules or in the Form of Adherence prescribed under Rule V a member who has signed such Form of Adherence may, when sending in any trade-mark or trade-marks for registration with the Association, declare that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any dispute or disputes that may arise between him and any other member or members of the Association with respect to any one or more of such trade-marks (to be specified by him) on the ground that he has habitually applied the same to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him. Provided that in the case of a member who shall at any time after the passing of this Rule have joined the Association for the first time, such declaration shall be made not later than one calendar month after his so joining the Association. Provided further that in the case of a member who first joined the Association at a date anterior to the passing of this Rule, such declaration shall be made not later than the 31st of May 1904, and shall be valid only if it relate to a trade-mark or trade-marks which he is able to show to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Association that he had, before the 1st January 1904, habitually applied to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him.

16. Trade-marks in respect of which such a declaration shall have been made in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Rule 15 shall be subject to the procedure laid down in Rules 1 and 2 for Primary Registration. In case an objection in the terms of Rule 2 shall be made to the registration of such a trade-mark, the Committee shall, in the case where the mark objected to is claimed by a newly joined member, release the parties interested, so far as the particular dispute in question is concerned, from their obligation to refer such dispute to arbitration ; but where the trade-mark objected to is claimed by an old member, the Committee shall grant such release on the production by such member of evidence satisfactory to the Committee of the Association that the trade-mark or trade-marks in question was or were before the 1st January 1904 habitually applied by him to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him. When such release is granted, the fact shall forthwith be communicated by the Committee to the parties to the dispute or disputes, and the registration of the trade-mark or trade-marks in dispute in the Ordinary Register shall be postponed for a period of two calendar months from the date of such communication. The trade-mark or trade-marks so objected to shall, on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of the application to register the same, be temporarily registered in a special register to be called the Suspense Register. So long as any such trade-mark shall remain on the Suspense Register of the Association, priority of registration thereof on the Suspense Register shall have the same effect as

prior registration under Rule 3 for Primary Registration, in so far as it shall entitle the owner of such trade-mark to object in accordance with Rule 2 to the registration of any other trade-mark that may be submitted for registration. At any time within the aforesaid period of two calendar months any of the parties to any such dispute may institute such proceedings, civil or criminal, in the matter as he may be advised, and the result of such proceedings, if instituted, shall be awaited by the Association. If in such proceedings any of the trade-marks in dispute shall be held to be a colourable imitation of another of the trade-marks in dispute, then the trade-mark so held to be a colourable imitation shall be removed from the Suspense Register or from the Ordinary Register, as the case may be. If no legal proceedings in the matter shall be instituted by any of the parties to the disputes within the aforesaid period of two calendar months, or if legal proceedings having been instituted shall have been discontinued or finally decided in favour of the applicant for registration, then the trade-mark objected to shall be removed from the Suspense Register and registered in the Ordinary Register of the Association unless other legal proceedings regarding the same mark shall be still undecided. The Association shall not alter the Suspense or Ordinary Register in respect of the disputed trade-mark except upon the application of one or more of the parties interested and upon what the Committee may deem sufficient evidence of the existence of the condition or conditions in this clause specified as justifying removal from or insertion in a register, as the case may be.

17. A trade-mark which is so transferred from the Suspense Register to the Ordinary Register shall be deemed to have been registered in the Ordinary Register as of the date when such trade-mark would have been registered therein had no objection to the registration thereof been taken.

RULES FOR THE SECONDARY REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS ALREADY REGISTERED UNDER THE OLD RULES.

A.—All members are requested to send in to the Secretary a complete set of the trade-marks registered by them under the old Rules. Ten copies of each trade-mark should be forwarded, and such copies may be marked "FOR SECONDARY REGISTRATION PURPOSES ONLY."

B.—Each trade-mark registered under the old Rules should be accompanied by a statement showing—

(*a*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which, at time of Primary Registration, it was specifically declared that the ticket was to be applied.

(*b*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which the applicability of the trade-mark was clearly indicated by words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures forming a part of, or an adjunct to, the design.

(*c*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied by the applicant for registration.

(*d*) The class or classes of goods to which the applicant desires to apply the trade-mark.

C.—The said trade-marks shall be compared by the Secretary with those on the existing register; and a Sub-Committee of two members shall be appointed to advise the Secretary. The said Sub-Committee may require from any member applying for registration of a trade-mark all necessary information and sufficient proof regarding any question of fact as to the class or classes of goods to which any trade-mark has been habitually applied.

D.—Registration of a trade-mark, under the old Rules of the Association, shall constitute registration under these present Rules. But the right established by such registration under the old Rules shall, under the new Rules, be defined and limited by the following considerations:—

(*a*) If at the time of registering a trade-mark under the old Rules the member registering it has specifically declared the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark was to be applied, the said member shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to use the said trade-mark only for application to the class or classes of goods so specifically declared, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ to which he has habitually applied it, and shall not, by virtue of such registration, have any right to use the said trade-mark on any other class or classes of goods or be entitled to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for application to another class or classes of goods.

(*b*) If a trade-mark registered by a member under the old Rules bear, as part or as an adjunct to the design, words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures clearly indicating the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark was to be applied, the said member shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to use the said trade-mark only for application to the class or classes of goods so indicated, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ to which he has habitually applied it, and shall not, by virtue of such registration, have any right to use the said trade-mark for any other class or classes of goods or be entitled to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for application to any other class or classes of goods.

(*c*) If a trade-mark registered under the old Rules do not bear, as part of or as an adjunct to, the design, words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures clearly indicating the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, and if such registration

of such a trade-mark has not been accompanied by a specific declaration of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, the member who so registered such a trade-mark shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to register the said trade-mark under the new Rules for use only on such of the class or classes of goods to which he can show that he has, in fact, habitually applied it, and shall not have any right, by virtue of such registration, under the old Rules to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for use on any other class or classes of goods.

(*d*) Provided that any member whose right of user in a trade-mark, by virtue of registration, under the old Rules is limited as above to application to a certain class or classes of goods, may submit the said trade-mark to be registered for use on any other class or classes of goods, and such submission for registration shall be dealt with in accordance with the new Rules for Primary Registrations.

Note.—**The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 28th April 1910:—**

That the following recommendation of the Committee be adopted :—

That para. 1 of the Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting held on 15th April 1904, and stated in the form of a note on page 128 of the Annual Report for 1908, be rescinded, and the following be substituted :—

'That all tickets that had been ordinarily registered in the Primary Register be considered, *ipso facto*, as duly registered in the Secondary Register. That accordingly any tickets in the old Register which are still in use by their owners be transferred to the new Register, and that after such transfers have been completed, the old Register be cancelled and considered null and void for the future.'

The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 15th April 1904.

That the following Ruling of Committee be added to the Rules for Secondary Registration of trade-marks :—

B. "That if membership of the Association in respect of a mill or mills shall have terminated, whether through failure to pay dues or otherwise, and if on the revival of membership in respect of such mill or mills, whether by the original owners or otherwise, and whether under the original name or otherwise, it shall be found that during the interval when the membership was in abeyance there have been registered with the Association a trade-mark or trade-marks alleged by the person reviving the membership to be a colourable imitation of a trade-mark or trade-marks previously registered with the Association by the mill or mills in respect of which membership is revived, then the owner or agent of such mill or mills shall have the right to protest at any time within fourteen days of the revival of membership against the registration already made of the trade-mark or trade-marks in question, and if necessary to demand arbitration, either under Rule 4 or under Rule 7; and the award in such cases shall be binding on the parties and shall be given effect to in the Register of the Association."

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED WITH THE ASSOCIATION, WHETHER UNDER THE OLD OR THE NEW RULES.

(A)—All questions of fact as to the class or classes of goods to which a trade-mark has been habitually applied shall be decided by arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in that behalf in the new Rules for first registrations.

(B)—If two or more members shall have registered with the Association trade-marks which are found in practice to resemble each other so far as to cause inconvenience, such members may jointly refer the matter to arbitration for a decision as to their respective claims to the exclusive right of user, each party appointing his own arbitrator. Should such arbitrators not agree, the matter may, on joint application of both or all the disputants, be referred by the Committee of the Association to a Sub-Committee to be specially appointed for the purpose of the single arbitration. Such application must be accompanied (*a*) by a clear statement of the issues to be decided ; (*b*) a written undertaking by all the parties jointly or severally to abide by the award to be given; (*c*) a fee of Rs. 20 from each party. On receipt of such application and accompaniments, the Committee shall appoint a Special Sub-Committee of three members in accordance with No. 6 of the new Rules for first registration, whose award shall be final. Such awards shall be recorded by the Association and given effect to in the Association's Register.

(T)—In arbitrations, as to exclusive or prior right of user in any trade-mark for any or all class or classes of goods, the following considerations shall be considered decisive in the degrees indicated by the number of points hereunder assigned to each :—

(*a*) Specific DECLARATION at time of registration of the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark was to be applied ... ... 5 POINTS.

(*b*) Clear INDICATION by words, letters or figures on the trade-mark of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied ... ... 3 POINTS.

(*c*) PRIORITY of registration without either declaration or indication of the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark was to be applied ... ... 2 POINTS.

Provided always that if the member, who has registered a trade-mark $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ who can prove declaration $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ indication of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, can prove also that he has, in fact, habitually applied the said trade-mark to any or all of the said class or classes of goods, the points above assigned to such declaration or to such indication, as the case may be, shall be squared in so far as relates to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied.

Example : Thus a member who first registered a trade-mark, whose trade-mark fulfilled the conditions of indication as above defined, who further, at the time of registration, specifically declared the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, and who proves that he has, in fact, habitually applied the said trade-mark to the said class or classes of goods or to any of them, would be entitled to the following points in respect of each and all of the said conditions so far as relates to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied :—

(*a*) DECLARATION,	5	POINTS	squared	in consideration	of use		25	POINTS.
(*b*) INDICATION,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	,,
(*c*) PRIORITY,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,
						Total ...	38	POINTS.

(Δ)—If there shall be on the Association's Register two trade-marks, either of which might reasonably be held to be a colourable imitation of the other, but registration of which was in each case accompanied by specific declaration of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, or both of which trade-marks bear words, letters or figures clearly indicating applicability to any or all the same class or classes of goods, or either of which trade-marks bears words, letters or figures clearly indicating its applicability to any or all the class or classes of goods for which the other trade-mark was specifically declared at time of registration or to which such other trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied, the fact of their so standing on the register shall be held to show that neither trade-mark was at time of primary registration considered to be a colourable imitation of the other. And if the owner of one of the said trade-marks shall on the ground of colourable imitation oppose an application for the registration of the other of the said trade-marks for use on any or all the class or classes of goods not declared or indicated at time of original registration, such opposition shall be disallowed, unless both parties agree under Rule *B* to refer the matter to arbitration.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

OMBAY

RS' ASSOCIATION.

AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

F ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

h JUNE 1909.

Progress of Bombay Mills (in the Island and Presidency) during the past 45 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865...	13	2,85,524	3,579	7,357	Not re	corded.
1866...	13	3,09,911	3,455	7,733	D	o.
1867...	13	3,13,597	3,779	8,630	D	o.
1868...	13	3,18,184	3,844	8,715	D	o.
1869...	13	3,21,414	3,920	8,857	D	o.
1870...	14	3,43,460	4,441	9,502	D	o.
1871...	14	3,58,436	4,641	9,953	D	o.
1872...	15	3,67,036	4,653	10,216	D	o.
1873...	18	4,50,156	4,972	12,217	2,62,234	74,92
1874...	19	5,24,530	6,103	13,323	3,19,651	91,32
1875...	36	8,86,098	8,339	15,696	Not re	corded.
1876...	39	9,63,983	8,681	...	D	o.
1877...	41	10,43,944	9,291	24,174	6,29,300	1,79,80
1878...	42	11,04,846	11,544	31,670	8,12,168	2,32,04
1879...	42	11,47,310	12,311	34,482	7,44,604	2,12,7
1880...	42	11,54,184	12,396	35,060	9,01,978	2,57,7
1881...	42	11,58,510	12,510	37,028	10,91,762	3,11,9
1882...	49	12,37,536	13,046	37,567	11,02,248	3,14,9
1883...	51	13,45,042	13,616	40,977	12,39,812	3,54,2
1884...	60	15,24,499	14,299	44,900	14,45,598	4,13,0
1885...	68	16,50,036	14,528	51,426	16,30,930	4,65,9
1886...	70	16,98,797	14,635	54,179	16,81,204	4,80,3
1887...	75	17,79,220	14,926	54,715	18,98,596	5,42,4
1888...	82	18,20,369	15,564	59,199	20,89,731	5,97,0
1889...	91	20,02,994	16,677	65,580	23,36,948	6,67,6
1890...	94	23,50,728	17,735	73,209	26,31,951	7,51,9
1891...	91	23,60,170	18,487	78,121	31,25,780	8,93,0
1892...	96	23,60,178	19,117	79,951	29,73,215	8,49,4
1893...	98	24,99,211	21,425	83,965	29,30,438	8,37,2
1894...	99	25,63,728	24,284	89,315	30,54,660	8,72,7
1895...	102	27,06,710	27,406	97,747	34,09,322	9,74,0
1896...	109	27,74,129	28,873	1,02,193	36,02,718	10,29,3
1897...	122	28,49,395	28,993	96,815	31,60,584	9,03,0
1898...	133	29,63,944	29,446	99,274	36,13,365	10,32,3
1899...	134	33,14,909	30,647	1,10,636	42,12,145	12,03,4
1900...	136	34,47,371	30,913	1,06,401	33,96,715	9,70,4
1901...	135	35,06,320	31,636	1,16,516	31,85,182	9,10,0
1902...	134	34,77,681	32,390	1,22,768	44,10,833	12,60,2
1903...	134	35,04,502	32,950	1,24,026	44,02,076	12,57,7
1904...	133	35,65,655	34,285	1,28,332	43,87,248	12,53,4
1905...	140	36,36,329	39,089	1,23,679	47,89,806	13,68,5
1906...	154	37,29,376	41,312	1,44,110	51,45,903	14,70,2
1907...	158	38,02,713	46,900	1,42,854	50,31,187	14,37,4
1908...	171	41,19,828	55,101	1,51,215	50,19,070	14,34,0
1909...	185	43,04,575	61,494	1,52,150	51,93,230	14,83,7

Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.	Names of Mills.	Names of Agents or Owners.	Where situated.	Capital. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Number of Spindles. Mule.	Throstle.	T
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. *(Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
		1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons, & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	2,000	500	500	8,03,000	...	20,484	
		2. Ahmedabad Astodia Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Desai Girdharlal Amritlal & Co.	Do.	505	1,000	1,000	5,01,100	...	15,600	
		3. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Runchorlal Chotalal & Co., Agents.	Do.	1,962	500	500	9,81,000	2,688	33,768	
1,294		4. Aryodya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. No. 1 / 5. Do. do. do. No. 2	Messrs. Mangaldass & Balabhai & Co., Agents.	Do.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	36,192	
1,054		6. Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Madhavlal Runchorlal & Co., Agents	Do.	Whole 700 / Half 700	1,000 / 500	1,000 / 500	10,50,000	3,810	53,774	
937		7. Ahmedabad Cotton Mnfg. Company, Limited	Messrs. Amratlal Damodardas & Co., Agents	Do.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	20,392	
		8. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. S. D. Karaka & Co., Ld., Agents	Do.	569	1,000	750	4,29,000	...	...	
799		9. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Lalbhai Mehta & Co., Ld., Agents.	Do.	484	1,000	1,000	4,84,000	...	17,606	
		10. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas & Co., Agents	Do.	345	1,000	1,000	3,45,000	...	20,832	
7	Spinning not working	11. Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai & Co., Agents.	Do.	343	1,000	1,000	2,74,500	...	17,360	
		12. Ahmedabad Mnfg. & Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand & Co., Agents	Do.	4,000	125	125	5,00,000	1,176	40,884	
		13. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co.	Do.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	15,656	
		14. Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Tricumlal & Co., Agents	Do.	525	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	12,880	
		15. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Chunilal Mohanlal, Managing Director	Do.	400	1,000	1,000	3,56,000	...	23,440	
		16. Ahmedabad Sarangpore Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Himatlal Motilal & Co., Agents	Do.	335	1,000	1,000	3,35,000	...	24,800	
		17. Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Manekial & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Do.	479	250	250	1,13,500	...	...	
		18. Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Agents	Do.	A 200 / B 300	250 / 500	172 / 252	1,69,075	...	...	
		19. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manilal Maganlal and Bros., Agents	Do.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	...	12,736	
	cludes landed	20. Ahmedabad Vyapar Ootejack Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Javeri L. Ratchand & Sons, Agents.	Do.	500 / Issued 289	1,000	1,000	2,89,000	...	17,744	
	er properties	21. *Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Javerchand Lakmichand & Co., Agents.	Baroda	600 / Issued 478	1,000	1,000	4,78,000	5,088	12,160	
		22. Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills	Shett Doorgaprasad and Laxmiprasad Sambhuprasad (Private Owners).	Ahmedabad	.....	...	...	...	8,000	7,000	
		23. Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Pari Kevaldas Tribhovandas & Co., Agents.	Do	400	1,000	1,000	3,55,000	...	18,240	
		24. Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.	Do	425	1,000	1,000	4,25,000	...	15,568	
		25. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lihanjibhoy and Tricumlal & Co., Agents.	Do.	525 / Issued 434	1,000	1,000	4,21,600	...	19,504	
		26. Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. N. Padamji & Co., Poona (Privt. Owr.)	Gadag, Dharwar	.....	...	...	...	1,536	17,016	
36		27. Goolam Baba Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dirajlal Bhimbhai & Co., Agents	Surat	1,500	500	500	7,50,000	..	17,400	
1,966		28. Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Fade Mill) / 29. Do. do. (Campbell Mill)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents.	Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dist.	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000@18.46 —Rs. 20,00,000	...	63,036	
1,038		30. Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Coy., Ld.	Messrs. Dossabhoy Bhogabhai & Co., Ld., Agents.	Ahmedabad	384	1,000	1,000	3,84,000	...	8,168	
1,267		31. Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Jamnabhai Mansookbhai, Agent	Do.	924	1,000	1,000	9,24,000	2,512	64,092	
		32. Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parik Naranidas Gopaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Do.	1,158	250	250	2,93,950	...	19,612	
1,756		33. †Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Balabhai Damodardas & Co., Agents	Do.	899	*125	*125	1,12,375	...	12,240	
		34. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Jamnabhai Mansookbhai & Co., Agents	Do.	420	1,000	1,000	4,20,000	...	26,844	
791		35. Haripur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Javeri Lallobhai Roychand & Co., Agents.	Do.	400	1,000	1,000	2,68,000	...	...	
1,182		36. Hatheesing Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Umabhai & Co., Agents	Do.	450	1,000	1,000	4,45,500	2,608	13,360	
		37. Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents.	Do.	197	1,000	1,000	1,97,000	...	...	
1,849		38. †Hirtochhu Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Messrs. Girdharlal Hurihal & Co., Agents.	Do.	1,006	500	500	5,03,000	...	17,040	
1,108		39. Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sorabjee Dinshaw & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Do.	560	1,000	1,000	2,67,200	...	15,380	
		40. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalji Moorarji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Sholapur	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,22,000	...	20,000	
1,524		41. Jaffer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Strattan, Desai & Co., Agents	Surat	Original 600 / Increased 1,453	500	500 / 250	6,70,750	5,472	14,276	
2,215		42. Javeri Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manibhai Prangbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	152	1,000	1,000	1,92,000	...	...	
		43. Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Rustomji Dinshaw & Co., Agents	Do.	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	...	9,940	
916		44. Kevaldas Tribhovandas Weaving Mills	Pari Kevaldas Tribhovandas (Private Owner)	Do.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
		45. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.	Julgaon, Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	1,884	19,564	
1,626		46. Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Sholapore	1,600	1,000	1,000	16,00,000	...	45,792	
1,099		47. *Maharaja Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Hargorandas D. Kantawalla & Co., Agents.	Baroda	600	1,000	1,000	4,92,150	...	11,216	
280		48. Maneckchok and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ld. No. 1 / 49. Do. do. do. do. No. 2	Mr. Hiralal Tricumlal, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.	Ahmedabad	525	1,000	1,000	5,25,000	...	26,180	
944		50. Maneckbai Harilal Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Harilal Hurivalabhas & Co., Agents	Do.	450	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	16,260	13,200	
997		51. Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dwarkadas Vijbookandas & Co., Agents.	Broach	2,400	250	250	6,00,000	9,012	8,960	
756		52. Mundhwa Cotton Mills*	Messrs. N. Padamji & Co. (Private Owners).	Mundhwa, Poona	.....	...	...	...	...	2,016	
		53. Munoro Mill	Mr. Munordas Harakchand (Private Owner).	Nadiad	.....	...	...	...	3,528	9,928	
1,126		54. Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manukhbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Ahmedabad	1,998	500	500	9,99,000	..	32,880	
811		55. †* Morvi Spinning and Weaving Mills.	His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi (Private Owner).	Morvi, Kathiawar	.....	...	...	...	...	1,664	
1,187		56. Nadiad Swadeshi Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Gunpatbhai Krishnarao & Co., Agents.	Nadiad	600	1,000	1,000	5,17,650	...	16,484	
901		57. Narsingirji Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Gyangirji Narsingirji Mallapa Warad & Co., Agents	Sholapore	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	...	42,960	
3,675		58. National Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chimanlal & Govindlal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	440	1,000	1,000	4,40,000	...	9,680	
		59. New Maneckchok Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal, Agent	Do.	525	1,000	1,000	5,25,000	...	18,176	
1,118		60. Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Hindamal Balmukand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Poona	2,650	500	500	9,32,500	...	18,212	
850		61. Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chatarbhuj Ramnarayen & Co., Agents.	Do.	1,000	250	250	1,65,500	...	...	
977	* In course of erection.	62. Pratap Spg., Wvg., & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Amalner	10,000	100	100	6,98,050	...	5,060	
1,428		63. Parshotum Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Munsookbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Ahmedabad	930	436@1,000 / 461 @ 250 / 33 @ 125	1,000 / 250 / 125	5,55,375	...	13,040	
800		64. Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sethe Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents.	Do	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	34,496	
1,658		65. Rajanagara Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Agent	Do.	1,067	900=250 / 167=500	900=250 / 167=500	3,08,500	...	16,564	
1,400		66. Rajanagara Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Runchorlal Hiralal, Agent	Do.	700	500	500	3,50,000	1,272	10,820	
		67. Saranpore Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sakarlal Balabhai & Co., Agents	Do.	464	1,000	1,000	4,64,000	...	15,656	
1,543		68. Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Lalbhoy Dalpatbhoy & Co., Agents	Do.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	32,192	
479		69. Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dayabhai and Kripashanker & Co., Agents.	Do.	117	1,000	1,000	1,17,000	...	...	
		70. *Shri Sayaji Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Samal Becher & Co.	Baroda	525	1,000	1,000	5,23,000	1,500	13,184	
841		71. *Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motee Jetha & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Wadhwan Camp in Kathiawar.	1,000 / Issued 596	500	500	2,98,000	1,272	13,104	
		72. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Mrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Bombay Agts.	Sholapur	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	11,320	54,896	
2,350		73. Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	Ahmedabad	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	13,344	
4,000		74. Tapti Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Chhoi Rocka & Co., Agents	Surat	1,000 / Issued 600	500	500	3,00,000	10,416	1,184	
2,062		75. Southern Mahratta Spng. & Wvg. Co., Ld. (Old Mill.) / 76. Do. do. (New do.)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Secretaries and Managers.	Hubli, Dharwar	Ordinary 4,711 / Preference 388	250 / 250	250 / 250	11,77,750 / 95,850	... / 2,592	18,832 / 15,304	
1,914		77. Veerangaum Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Whittle & Co., Agents	Veerangaum	Old 200 / New 792	500 / 250	500 / 250	5,98,000	2,934	21,200	
		78. Veerangaum New Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parbhoolal Jeebhai & Co., Agents	Do.	1,008 / Issued 677	500	500	3,38,300	...	15,448	
129		79. *Venishanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Purbhashanker Venishanker & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Bhownugger	900	500	500	4,50,000	2,334	17,264	
439		80. Wadhwan Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld. No. 1							2,816	16,448	

1,916	
583	Destroyed by fire, 3rd February 1908.
......	
402	
958	
900	* Spinning Department destroyed by fire, December 1908.
1,925	
1,144	
1,561	
...	Not working.
1,404	
727	
1,833	
607	
772	
757	
3,411	
709	
...	Mill destroyed by fire in 1906.
1,834	
1,388	
1,026	
2,900	
2,728	
1,360	
180	
1,008	
...	Mill destroyed by fire on 14th October 1906
1,366	
1,65,751	

81. Do. do. do. ,, 2	Messrs. Jeebhai J[...]aganlal & Co., Agents	Broach	1,600	500	500	6,00,000	14,924	6,208
82. Do. do. do. ,, 2							...	...
					Total...	3,91,15,175	1,31,456	15,82,774
RAJPUTANA.								
1. † Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdas N[...]amal & Co., Agents	Beawar	Issued 1,217	500	500	6,08,500	12,312	800
2. Maharajah Kishengurh Somyag Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. B. Ram Jiwan Bhargava Agent & Managing Director	Kishengarh	1,400 855	500	500	4,27,500	9,688	2,600
					Total...	10,36,000	22,000	3,400
BERAR.								
1. Akola Mid India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Tricumjee Jeewandas & Co.	Akola, Berar	1,500	500	500	7,16,000	...	21,408
2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Casturchand Daga & Sons, Agents	Budnera	2,750	200	200	4,50,000	...	15,720
					Total...	12,66,000	...	37,128
CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
1. * Bengal Nagpore Cotton Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries	Raj-Nandgaon, C. P.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	480	29,231
2. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld. (Empress Mills)	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents	Nagpur, C. P.	8,800 12,750	500 250	500 250	46,87,500	...	74,924
3. Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ld., (formerly Central Provinces Swadeshi Mill, Ld.)	Messrs. [illegible] D. Petit, Sons & Co., Bombay Agents	Do.	15,000	200	200	8,70,020	...	16,508
4. Gokuldas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Dewan Bahadur Ballabdas and Kuver Jevandas, Agents	Ranital, Jabalpur	1,600	500	500	6,42,500	...	15,208
5. Seth Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur's Spinning and Weaving Mill	Seth Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur (Private Owner)	Hinghunghat	......	...	...	16,42,015	3,810	19,040
6. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Mr. N. V. Tambankar, Manager	Pulgaon, Wardha	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	5,952	12,884
7. Rai Saheb Rekchand Mohta Spinning & Weaving Mill	Rai Saheb Seth Rekchand Mohta (Private Owner)	Hinghunghat	......	...	...	...	...	14,688
					Total...	95,42,035	10,248	1,80,976
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).								
1. * Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Whomisah, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad; Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Attornies, Bombay	Hyderabad, Deccan	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	...	17,526
2. * Aurangabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Doraswami Iyer & Co., Secretaries & Agents; Mr. E. F. Davar, Manager	Aurangabad	1,200 Fully paid-up	1,000	1,000	5,36,040	13,550	2,800
3. * Mahaboob Shahi Kulburga Mills Co., Limited	Mr. S. E. Chinai, Agent, Secretary and Treasurer	Kulburga	2,400	500	500	5,81,850	3,000	21,000
					Total...	19,17,890	16,650	42,220
CENTRAL INDIA.								
1. Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ld.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents	Indore	15,000	100	100	14,86,495	...	22,080
2. *† Indore State Cotton Mill	H. H. Maharajah Holkar Saheb (Private Owner)	Do.	......	...	...	8,00,000	4,992	6,976
3. * Ujjain Cotton Ginning, Spinning & Wg. Mill Co.	Mr. Nazerally Allabax (Private Owner)	Ujjain City	......	...	...	12,00,000	4,809	9,498
					Total...	34,86,495	9,801	38,554
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.								
1. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries	Calcutta	18,000	100	100	18,00,000	35,991	41,772
2. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London)	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents	Garden Reach, Calcutta	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 @ Ex. 1s. 4d. Rs. 30,00,000	31,080	53,508
3. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Babu Upendra N. Sen, Managing Director	Serampore, Calcutta	18,000	100	100	18,00,000	...	21,030
4. Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills (formerly the Ramdayal Cotton Mills)	Baboo Motichand, Proprietor, M. C. Atmaram Shukanwalla, Manager (Private Owner)	Goosery, Calcutta	......	...	...	...	9,760	5,250
5. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1 / 6. Do. do. No. 2 / 7. Do. do. No. 3 / 8. Do. do. No. 4	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries	Shamnagar, near Calcutta	19,000	100	100	*19,00,000	49,056	54,872
9. Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. D. B. Mehta [...]aries, Treasurers, and Ag[ents]	Budge Budge, Calcutta	1,750	500	500	8,75,000	29,568	5,214
10. Garden Reach Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Messrs. Mackinnon, M[...] Agents	Garden Reach, Calcutta	10,000	£25	£20	£87,000 @ Ex. 1s. 4d. Rs. 13,05,000	...	...
11. Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Andrew, Yule [...] Secretaries	Goosery, Calcutta	Ordinary 7,500 Preference 7,500	100	100	15,00,000	33,489	32,044
12. New Ring Mill Company, Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Mang. Agents	Howrah, Calcutta	Preference 3,000 Ordinary 3,000	100	100	*6,00,000	...	21,728
13. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. P. E. Guzdar & Co., (Private Owners)	Goosery, Calcutta	......	...	......	...	...	12,000
					Total...	1,37,80,000	1,89,547	2,37,308
PUNJAB.								
1. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Mr. R. B. Lala Shivprasad, Managing Director	Delhi	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	16,128	4,328
2. Hanooman and Mahadeo S. & W. Mills	Mr. R. B. Seth Kanahilal Bagla (Private Owner)	Do.	......	...	...	...	11,276	4,500
3. Saran & Co., Ld. (Jamna Mills)	Messrs. Raghunath[...] & Co., Secretaries & Agents	Do. Subjimundi	1,800	250	250	4,50,000	11,192	8,836
4. Krishn Mills Co., Ld.	Rai Bahadur Lala Shri Krishnadass, Agent	Do.	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	22,968	...
5. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Devi Dittamal, Secretary	Amritsar (Punjab)	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	11,480	5,032
6. Lahore Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. James Hamilton, Manager	Lahore	2,871	250	250	7,08,754	16,040	5,156
7. †Ramchand Gurmukhmall Cotton Co	Mr. S. K. Vohra, Managing Partner (Private Owners)	Lucknow	......	...	...	...	...	6,200
8. †Suburban Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Munshi Govind Kumar Saheb & Kunwar Badrikrishna Sahib (Liquidators)	Delhi	5,000	100	100	1,70,064	...	...
9. Mela Ram Cotton Mills	Rai Sahib Ram Sarndas (Private Owner)	Lahore	......	...	...	...	6,400	6,848
					Total...	34,23,868	95,534	35,960
UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.								
1. Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents	Agra	5,000 Issued 4,055	100	100	4,05,500	13,992	...
2. Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. T. E. Harwood, Secretary	Cawnpore	Ordinary 10,000 Preference 9,000 8,000	50 100 100	50 100 100	22,00,000	63,828	13,088
3. Elgin Mills Company	Messrs. T. E. Strachey and W. G. Davis, Managing Partners (Private Owners)	Do.	......	...	...	...	31,704	9,720
4. The John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners)	Agra	......	...	...	...	24,552	...
5. John's Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners)	Do.	......	...	...	...	16,408	...
6. John's Coronation Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners)	Do.	......	...	...	...	16,752	...
7. Muir Mills Company, Limited	Mr. S. M. Johnson, Managing Director	Cawnpore	59,617	50	50	22,80,850	43,484	14,308
8. Ramchand Hardeodas Cotton Spinning Mills	Lala Harcharandas (Private Owner)	Hathras City	......	...	...	...	14,048	8,256
9. Shri Baldeo Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Dipchand Laljimal Agents	Hathras City	500	1,000	1,000	4,63,550	...	13,000
10. Shri Gangajee Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Baboo Beharilal, Managing Director	Mirzapore	4,746	100	100	4,74,600	5,010	5,400
11. Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. A. West, Manager and Secretary	Cawnpore	Ordinary 12,000 Preference 6,000	100	100	18,00,000	53,000	41,000
12. †Ramchandra Hardeodas Cotton Spinning Mills	(Private Owners)	Aligarh	......	...	...	...	—	21,000
					Total...	83,24,500	2,75,788	1,24,772
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.								
1. Madum Seshanna Chetty Cotton Manufactory	Rao Bahadur Madum Sabhanna Chetty (Private Owner)	Bellary	......	...	...	...	1,680	17,112
2. Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries & Treasurers	Madras	Preference 3,500 Ordinary 700	100 1,000	100 1,000	10,50,000	...	35,120
3. Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries	Do.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	...	32,792
4. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Local Secretaries	Coimbatore	9,000	100	100	9,00,000	...	27,022
5. Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Tuticorin	Issued 9,702	100	100	9,70,200	...	43,120
6. Kamakshi Mills (formerly Koilpatti Spinning Company, Limited)	R. M. M. S. T. Vyravanchettiar and M. L. M. Ramavathan Chettiar, Owners	Koilpatti	......	...	......	...	...	15,600
7. Madura Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Madura	10,000 Issued 8,000	100	100	8,00,000	...	36,844
8. Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karsondas Mulji Jaitha & Co., Agents	Madras	W. 420 Qr. 282	1,000 250	1,000 250	5,00,500	...	37,104
9. Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Mr. A. L. A. R. Somasundram Chettiar, Agent, Calicut	Calicut	3,000	200	200	6,00,000	17,160	1,264
10.† New Madras Spng. and Wg. Mills	Messrs. Ramjee Luckmidas & Co. (Private Owners)	Madras	......	...	...	...	...	16,672
11. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly	5,200	250	250	5,80,000	...	56,332
					Total...	66,20,760	18,848	2,98,112
TRAVANCORE.								
1. * Darragh Spinning Mill Company	Messrs. Darragh Small & Co., Managing Agents (Private Owners)	Quilon	......	...	...	...	1,368	24,192
MYSORE.								
1. * Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Madras	Bangalore	6,000	100	100	5,65,400	...	12,856
– * Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Agents, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay	Bangalore City	2,500 1,500	250 50	250 50	4,23,370	2,976	12,616
					Total...	9,88,770	2,976	25,472
PONDICHERRY.								
1. * Savana Société Anonyme de Filature et Tissage Mécanique	Mr. E. Cornet, Administrator	Pondicherry	1,000	Fcs. 5,000	Fcs. 5,000 @ 1·75	Fcs. [illegible] Ex. Rs. [illegible]	6,250	10,750
2. * Filatures and Tissages Gaebele (Coompaleon Mill)	Messrs. Gaebele Fr[...]	[illegible]					...	3,220
3. * Filatures & Tissages Gaebele (Modeliarpeth Mill)	Messrs. Gaebele Fr[...]	[illegible]	960	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 500 @ 1·75	Fcs. 4,80,000 Ex. Rs. [illegible]	1,100	3,396
4. * Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld.	Messrs. Best & Co., A[...]	[illegible]	Preference 15,000 Ordinary 1,00,000	£ 10 £ 1	£ 10 £ 1	£ 1,27,247 1s. 4d. Ex. Rs. 19,08,705	...	42,944
					Total...	50,37,990	7,450	60,310
					GRAND TOTAL ‡...	16,09,58,404	7,31,9[illegible]	18,76,335
CEYLON.								
1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Priv[...]	[illegible]		...	...	...	...	9,000

[...]rritory.

‡ This does not include [illegible] in such case

J. B.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1908.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Number of clerks employed in mills.	Average number of hands employed daily.	Cost.	Value of 100 lbs.
Bombay Island (working) ...	84	20,00,845	38,204	1,04,754	88,45,854	10,00,754	...
Bombay Island (in course of erection) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Presidency (working)	42	11,04,350	22,270	56,446	12,47,706	2,45,978	...
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection) ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	31,04,375	61,474	1,61,170	12,33,560	12,53,703	...
Rajputana (*) ...	3	25,400	502	1,317	25,550	16,400	...
Delhi ...	1	37,328	700	1,000	44,776	21,698	...
Central Provinces (*) ...	3	1,31,324	2,860	12,136	2,12,936	92,196	...
Berhampore ...	1	68,370	752	1,000	72,720	32,700	...
Central India ...	4	48,351	867	1,746	42,591	17,268	...
Central Presidency (*) ...	11	4,16,834	1,396	10,000	4,16,800	1,65,000	...
Madras ...	9	1,31,444	2,500	6,312	1,53,312	...	...
United Pr. of Agra & Oudh (*)	13	4,05,600	5,017	13,000	4,20,140	1,31,176	...
Madras Presidency ...	11	2,16,902	3,662	8,000	1,41,000	1,30,000	...
Peshawar ...	1	35,000	...	600	32,000	6,316	...
Punjab ...	1	26,440	222	1,000	32,207	7,000	...
Pondicherry ...	1	37,000	1,031	1,000	18,017	17,142	...
Total ...	239	40,31,391	79,490	2,34,414	17,83,540	17,46,000	...

* Of these 127 are working and 12 in course of erection.
(a) Number of looms in course of erection.
(b) Number of looms in course of erection.
(c) Number of looms in course of erection.

Progress of Indian Mills during the past 34 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Average quantity of Cotton consumed per annum. Cwts.	Value of 100 lbs.
1874	47	1,06,113	8,139	34,000	1,00,000	Not stated.
1877	51	12,04,200	10,361	Do.	Do.	Do.
1878	53	12,60,700	13,328	Do.	Do.	Do.
1879	54	14,42,794	15,016	43,914	8,84,647	2,47,385
1880	56	14,83,200	15,302	44,410	10,70,566	2,67,321
1881	57	15,74,000	15,797	44,450	13,04,441	2,78,800
1882	65	16,90,014	14,372	48,447	13,91,447	2,97,303
1883	67	17,00,336	15,572	51,416	13,97,846	2,84,404
1884	79	19,01,067	16,008	60,847	19,38,777	2,93,343
1885	87	21,18,416	18,383	67,386	20,64,211	2,56,719
1886	95	22,61,551	17,488	74,389	22,32,214	2,45,304
1887	103	24,71,280	18,366	78,042	22,41,566	2,61,378
1888	114	26,98,931	19,430	83,379	27,34,427	2,76,867
1889	124	27,92,318	21,205	91,288	31,18,288	2,88,454
1890	137	29,74,195	23,412	1,01,721	36,29,717	10,06,447
1891	138	32,21,454	24,393	1,11,616	41,71,171	11,76,502
1892	138	34,02,352	25,444	1,21,153	45,91,782	11,41,[illegible]
1893	141	35,79,917	26,156	1,31,576	49,86,229	11,71,[illegible]
1894	142	38,46,756	27,216	1,36,461	49,70,776	12,22,[illegible]
1895	148	39,76,929	28,201	1,38,600	44,80,900	10,71,[illegible]
1896	153	39,93,346	27,270	1,45,452	48,05,653	14,05,[illegible]
1897	172	40,61,416	27,201	1,44,520	45,05,706	12,26,[illegible]
1898	181	40,[illegible],[illegible]	28,313	1,46,264	51,91,248	14,01,[illegible]
1899	186	42,36,[illegible]	29,960	1,65,166	58,95,165	16,71,[illegible]
1900	193	43,61,[illegible]	31,128	1,81,186	58,96,[illegible]	14,03,[illegible]
1901	198	44,66,[illegible]	31,168	1,74,863	47,21,[illegible]	13,35,[illegible]
1902	199	45,00,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	1,81,[illegible]	45,77,[illegible]	17,05,[illegible]
1903	199	46,45,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	1,81,[illegible]	46,41,[illegible]	17,06,[illegible]
1904	199	47,[illegible],[illegible]	35,[illegible]	1,84,[illegible]	47,66,[illegible]	17,[illegible],[illegible]
1905	197	47,[illegible],[illegible]	36,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]	48,[illegible],[illegible]	18,[illegible],[illegible]
1906	197	48,[illegible],[illegible]	36,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]	49,[illegible],[illegible]	20,[illegible],[illegible]
1907	201	49,[illegible],[illegible]	37,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]	49,[illegible],[illegible]	19,[illegible],[illegible]
1908	204	50,[illegible],[illegible]	37,[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]	49,[illegible],[illegible]	18,[illegible],[illegible]
1909	204	51,[illegible],[illegible]	38,[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]	52,[illegible],[illegible]	17,[illegible],[illegible]

Year.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total apparent cane sugar quantity of cotton consumed during the year in maunds of 74 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
[illegible]	30,234	294	180	3,164	800	
[illegible]	15,540	—	—	3,610	415	
[illegible]	35,410	602	255	3,716	1,700	
[illegible]	35,377	804	340	3,990	1,668	
[illegible]	47,284	1,202	1,081	4,214	2,202	
[illegible]	18,574	244	146	3,321	844	
[illegible]	17,200	201	200	—	340	
[illegible]	—	—	—	4,667	500	
[illegible]	17,000	200	200	4,364	645	
[illegible]	37,000	1,056	379	4,848	1,000	
[illegible]	15,037	228	271	3,978	547	
[illegible]	8,201	200	222	4,[illegible]	125	
[illegible]	15,000	150	148	1,[illegible]	400	
[illegible]	24,000	—	—	4,000	100	
[illegible]	—	146	5	—	71	
[illegible]	—	200	164	—	310	
[illegible]	19,738	210	210	3,416	670	
[illegible]	15,824	—	—	3,[illegible]	687	
[illegible]	16,712	202	221	4,[illegible]	680	
[illegible]	—	252	—	—	—	
[illegible]	17,768	—	—	3,[illegible]	485	Mill not working.
[illegible]	15,157	—	—	3,[illegible]	455	
[illegible]	19,284	192	192	3,176	677	* Commenced work about the end of November 1906.
[illegible]	13,402	14	9	2,[illegible]	350	Mill reduced at present owing to the Director Bank Lid from its funds.
[illegible]	12,800	252	264	204	174	
[illegible]	68,129	—	—	13,000	1,600	
[illegible]	8,148	200	200	1,261	344	
[illegible]	22,628	1,042	1,412	4,000	2,107	
[illegible]	5,115	—	—	2,000	151	
[illegible]	12,000	—	—	1,261	107	
[illegible]	20,000	409	365	1,261	784	* Original shares of Rs. 500 each.
[illegible]	—	200	175	—	300	
[illegible]	14,000	—	—	1,164	343	
[illegible]	—	200	200	—	100	
[illegible]	10,147	—	—	1,214	300	
[illegible]	20,000	—	—	—	—	
[illegible]	14,000	213	247	2,201	541	Mill commenced work lately.
[illegible]	—	300	275	—	350	
[illegible]	9,822	200	200	1,664	148	
[illegible]	—	476	316	—	212	
[illegible]	20,814	454	385	3,641	1,146	
[illegible]	44,172	778	478	3,212	2,086	
[illegible]	10,314	200	100	1,[illegible]	500	
[illegible]	28,188	385	385	3,[illegible]	1,000	
[illegible]	20,120	—	—	3,[illegible]	520	
[illegible]	18,000	192	205	2,[illegible]	521	
[illegible]	—	—	—	* 171	84	
[illegible]	13,400	—	—	2,[illegible]	440	
[illegible]	16,477	184	279	3,[illegible]	474	
[illegible]	—	84	—	—	—	
[illegible]	14,000	200	200	1,[illegible]	720	Mill not working.
[illegible]	43,000	496	440	1,[illegible]	1,000	
[illegible]	6,145	111	100	1,[illegible]	250	
[illegible]	12,000	200	200	1,[illegible]	300	
[illegible]	17,040	* 200	151	2,[illegible]	1,000	* Besides 400 looms 120 and working average 80.
[illegible]	—	200	47	—	—	
[illegible]	4,800	200	135	725	340	Mill commenced work from November 1908.
[illegible]	15,172	200	200	400	425	
[illegible]	24,000	—	—	4,[illegible]	650	
[illegible]	15,514	155	155	1,[illegible]	721	
[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	
[illegible]	18,000	215	215	2,[illegible]	485	Mill commenced work from 6th May 1908.
[illegible]	22,192	196	184	4,[illegible]	1,111	
[illegible]	—	—	—	—	125	
[illegible]	14,479	—	—	3,[illegible]	490	
[illegible]	15,700	205	187	2,[illegible]	482	
[illegible]	12,879	130	126	12,[illegible]	1,019	
[illegible]	15,840	164	165	1,[illegible]	624	
[illegible]	2,938	—	—	1,[illegible]	310	
[illegible]	24,434	—	—	6,[illegible]	1,747	
[illegible]	17,000	200	200	—	1,084	* In course of erection.
[illegible]	15,476	184	146	3,[illegible]	721	
[illegible]	18,446	200	200	3,[illegible]	721	
[illegible]	19,140	227	204	3,[illegible]	971	

1,132	17,589	...	...		5,580			
...	...	622	605					
4,230	13,42,183	72,236	18,480		1,22,538	36,4		
13,112	13,112	635	470		2,530	1,[illegible]		
13,288	16,288	176	...		2,510			
25,400	25,400	891	470		5,040			
1,906	16,600	418	300		2,700			
5,730	13,017	868	963		3,610	931		
1,128	32,617	756	663		6,310	1,561		
28,701	28,140	476	467		8,326	1,929		
74,291	74,236	1,384	1,367		20,568	5,529		
16,508	14,462	182	180		3,545	1,033		
15,208	11,883	277	149		1,819	848		
27,856	18,992	290	172		4,562	1,175		
16,256	14,778	179	171		2,909	881		
14,688	14,256	160	153		3,539	913		
91,234	1,76,083	2,860	2,649		46,118	12,109		
17,520	17,008	229	228		2,489	974		
17,450	15,505	218	195		3,826	792		
24,960	21,600	288	290		4,080	1,009		
59,930	53,813	735	633		10,394	2,676		
22,590	...	808	...		...	...		Mill commenced work, 24th May 1909.
11,968	11,000	224	224		1,154	552		
14,307	13,590	250	230		2,000	1,204		
26,835	24,590	267	454		3,194	1,756		
77,270	75,480	...	...		* 12,584	1,289		
95,048	77,026	600	500		12,118	2,003		
21,920	20,800	400	390		4,000	1,000		
5,016	12,000	...	...		2,561	430		
52,928	65,942	18	8		13,385	2,158		* Besides Debentures for Rs. 14,50,000.
54,512	53,200	...	...		4,113	605		
...	...	...	...		...	...		Mill destroyed by fire in January 1907.
65,535	64,670	350	128		5,329	* 1,900		
21,728	19,570	...	...		4,248	620		* Besides Debentures for Rs. 3,00,000.
12,000	12,000	...	...		3,500	400		
16,755	3,60,999	1,968	1,026		64,838	10,968		
30,456	18,546	158	106		3,626	748		
15,256	11,520	194	100		1,805	467		
15,028	13,000	...	...		3,211	564		
12,968	21,768	...	...		3,782	659		
16,412	11,794	...	...		2,105	357		
11,196	15,064	150	90		3,612	726		
6,100	2,300	...	...		2,540	473		
...	...	52	...		...	..		In liquidation, 10th November 1907.
4,248	10,600	...	...		2,119	433		
1,344	1,08,643	554	305		21,885	4,818		
13,992	13,992	...	...		3,979	816		
16,914	16,145	955	850		* 11,995	2,469		* Figures not supplied. Last year's figures taken.
1,421	20,251	641	606		7,523	1,539		
1,512	22,105	...	...		6,732	884		
5,405	16,024	...	...		4,153	634		
3,762	19,715	...	...		3,153	402		
27,572	56,269	1,351	996		9,745	2,889		
22,504	21,871	...	...		3,384	688		
12,530	10,500	...	...		1,400	459		
9,440	9,206	...	...		1,862	571		
93,000	73,890	900	750		10,860	2,205		
21,000	21,000	...	...		...	...		
10,560	3,72,170	3,747	3,182		65,588	13,033		
18,792	18,300	...	..		3,100*	500		* Figures not supplied. Last year's figures taken.
35,120	35,120	980	980		8,000	4,800		
22,792	22,192	983	982		7,600	4,800		
27,072*	26,672	...	...		5,100	1,500		* Besides 10,000 spindles in course of erection.
44,120	42,681	...	...		8,564	1,804		
15,600	12,928	50*	40		1,950	597		* Hand looms.
36,344	36,344	...	...		7,629	1,749		
7,104	33,820	...	...		6,321	1,175		
1,421	17,507	...	...		2,888	400		
14,672	10,672	...	...		2,052	661		
4,552	33,569	...	...		7,886	1,216		
2,252	3,09,808	2,912	2,902		63,099	18,803		
23,560	25,370	...	...		4,188	672		
12,839	12,646	...	...		3,175	653		
15,302	14,761	222	185		2,166	739		
26,448	27,417	222	185		5,341	1,391		
17,000	17,000	477	450*		3,400*	1,400*		* Figures not supplied. Last year's figures taken.
3,320	3,220	110	100		730*	522		* Do. do.
4,496	4,496	123	122		1,000*	574		* Do. do.
42,944	42,740	712	701		9,571	2,910		
67,560	65,456	1,424	1,373		13,721	5,456		
15,281	55,36,023	10,898	66,097		10,54,900	2,30,954		
9,600	9,151	281	204		1,254	518		

LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

58.	Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Parel, Sagar Net
59.	Moga Mills, Limited	Messrs. P. A. Hormarji & Co., Agents	Sewree
60.	Saigaum Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Chhoi Kooka & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Saigaum Cross Dadar.
61.	Naranjee Mill	Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas (Private Owner).	Ferguson Road, Pa
62.	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., Agents	Albert Road, C pooghi.
63.	New Islam Mills	Mr. Haji Kassim Joosa (Private Owner).	Suparibaug Road,
64.	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., Secretaries and Agents	Chinchpoogly, Parc
65.	New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Yusunjee Munjee & Co., Agents	Chinchpoogly, Gur Road.
66.	Phoenix Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tulloichand and Shapoorjee, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Ferguson Road, P
67.	Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. P. & D. M. Hathesing, Agents	Sewri New Road, Pa
68.	Presidency Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Ranchordas Narotamdas & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Par
69.	Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormanaoch, Hyderally & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	DeLisle Road, Parel
70.	Rachel Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners).	Chinchpoogly
71.	Rahmani Mills, Limited	Messrs. Nansee Khairaj & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Elphinstone Road, P
72.	Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy & Co. Agents.	Ripon Road
73.	Saraswati Mills, Limited	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld. Agents.	Suparibaug Roa
74.	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., Agents	Mount Estate, M
75.	Sorab Mills	Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji & Co. (Private Owners).	Lady Jamsetje Mahim.
76.	Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co.	Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, (Owner).	Byculla Flats
77.	Standard Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents	Parbhadevi Rd., Mahim.
78.	Sun Mills, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., Agents	Parel, Ferguson Ro
79.	Swan Mills, Limited	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Agents	Sewree Road
80.	Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata & Sons, Agents	Coorla
81.	Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Sons, Agents	Elphinstone Road, Par
82.	Trikumdas Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Trikumdas Dwarkadas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Ferguson Road, Parel
83.	Union Mills, Limited	Messrs. Vithaldas Gopaldas & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel
84.	Victoria Mills	Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Proprietors	Gamdevi Road
85.	Victory Mills	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy (Private Owners).	Ferguson Road, Parel
86.	Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents	Kalachowki Road, Chinch poogly.

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

1.	Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ld.	The Bombay Co., Ld.	Sholapur
2.	Desai Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Managing Agents.	Calcutta
3.	Indian Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. R. C. Bannerjee & Co., Managing Agents.	Calcutta
4.	Band Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Petit Dasai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.	Parel Town
5.	Shri Saha Chhatrapati Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Bahadur Gaikwad, Agent	Kolahpore
6.	H.H. The Ajitsinghji of Dhrangadra Mill Co., Ld.	Messrs. D. B. Magaubhai & Co., Agents	Dhrangadra
7.	Sir Rasul Khan Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Gulam Hussein Cassum & Co., Agents	Veraval
8.	Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ld.	Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalljee & Co., Agents.	Burhanpur, C. P.
9.	Vaso Mumbai Mill, Ld.	Messrs. Morarji Muljibhai Amin & Co., Agents.	Ahmedabad
10.	Gomtipur Spg., Wg. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Lalbhai Chinoobhai	Ahmedabad
11.	James Weaving Mills	Messrs. Narotumdas Ragunathji & Co.	Ahmedabad
12.	Surat Swadeshi Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.		Surat
13.	Bombay Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Rahimbhoy & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Bombay
14.	New Krishna Mill	Mr. Cabinji Damodar, Proprietor	Bombay
15.	Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co., Agents	Broach
16.	Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Maganlal Harilal & Co., Agents	Cambay
17.	United Sindh Spg. & Weaving Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Pathare & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.	Sind Hyderabad
18.	Albion Spg. & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsey & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Bombay
19.	Salakhani Spg., Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld		Sind Hyderabad
20.	Sir Bhawansingji Weaving Mill Co., Ld.	Patel Manilal Ramchordas	Bhawnagar
21.	Ramchand Mill	Private Owner	Hathras City
22.	Edward Mills	Messrs. Edward Mills & Co., Ld.	Beawar

	...	Messrs. Assur	
	...d Manufacturing	Messrs. Adamji Pe... Owners).	
	...nufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jeewandas &	
	...ing Mfg. Co., Ld. (Spring Mill)	Messrs. Nowroji Wadi	
	...l Spinning and Weaving Company,	Messrs. Katau Makanj	
	...ng and Manufacturing Co., Ld. No. 1. ...g & Manufacturing Co., Ld. No. 2 ...mited	Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Messrs. P. A. Hormar taries, Treasurers, and	
	Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady Managers.	
	Mill		
	...s Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road
	...ning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghir & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Coorla (Thana District)
	...n Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chhot Kooka & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Mahaluxmee, Haines Road.
	Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	New Parbhadevi Road, Parel.
	...rimbhoy Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel
	Mahomedbhoy Mills (extension of Currimbhoy Mills).	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents	Do. do.
	Crescent Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents.	Fergusson Road, Parel
21.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents	Carroll Road, Parel
22.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents	Do. do.
23.	Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents.	DeLisle Road, Parel
24.	Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.	DeLisle Road
25.	New Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.		
26.	E. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners)	Chinchpoogly Road
27.	Elphinstone Mills	Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co. (Private Owners).	Elphinstone Road
28	Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents	Mathar pakhadee, Mazagon.
29.	Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road, Parel
30.	Finlay Mills, Ld.	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Agents	Government Gate Road, Parel.
31.	Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons & Co., Agents.	Mazagon, Darookhana
32.†	Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	DeLisle Road
33.	Gold Mohur Mills, Limited	Messrs. Tullockchand Sun Shapurji, Agents	Old Dad
34.	Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ld.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.	Ripon and Arthur Roads
35.	Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents.	Chinchpoogly Cross Lane
36.	Hope Mills, Limited	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Baronet (Mortgagee in possession).	DeLisle Road, Parel
37.	Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	DeLisle Road
38.	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.	Haines Road
39.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Ripon Road, J Circle.
40.	Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Allana Munjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.	Jakaria Bunder, S
41.	Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners).	Suparibaug Road
42.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Waljee Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Parel
43	James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Haines Road
	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co., Agents	Fergusson Road,
45.	Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Dwarkadas Vusonjee & Co., Agents	Tardeo
46.	Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Readymoney, Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents.	Sewree Cross R Bombay.
47.	Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents	Haines Road, Bycull
48.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents	Dadur
49.	Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.	Fergusson Road, Parel.
50	Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries Managers and Agents.	Haines Road
51.	Lord Reay Mills	Mr. Mansookbhai Bhagoobhai (Private Owner).	Off Fergusson R Parel.
52	Madhavjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co., Ld	Messrs. Goculdas Madhavjee, Sons & Co., Agents.	Foras Road
53.	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents	Tardeo
54.	Dinshaw Petit Mills		Parel
55.	Bomonjee Petit Mills		Mahaluxmee
56.	Matunga Cotton Mill	Mr. Dayaram Jugjivandas Master (Private Owner).	Sewri Cross Road
57.	Motilal Pitty (Raja Bahadur) Spinning Mill	Raja Bahadur Shivalalji Motilalji of Hyderabad (Private Owner).	Tardeo

B

MILLOWNE

COTTON SPINNING

IN COURSE O

30t

Capital.				Number of Spindles.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total approximate average quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in rotation of 194 lbs.
Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Throstle.	Total.				
	£.	£.	£.							
—	—	—	—	11,270	19,080	30,350	27,873	734	651	4,242
—	—	—	—	28,158	13,915	42,073	32,793	—	—	6,645
3,000	1,000	1,000	27,27,000	1,500	17,880	19,380	17,374	448	418	2,371
2,000		500	8,81,000	28,216	6,800	37,016	30,103	—	—	6,316
Altered 1,000				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	400	375	—
1,000	50	25	7,00,000	15,400	14,312	29,712	24,371	600	527	4,715
1,000	500	125		—	37,000	37,000	31,984	800	612	6,115
2,000	250	125	12,12,000	12,776	12,776	25,552	22,704	525	460	4,286
10,000	100	100	18,18,000	—	13,264	13,264	11,284	2,000	2,241	7,670
1,000	1,000	100		28,464	11,776	39,240	28,236	224	—	6,306
		1,000	19,00,000	22,000	12,875	34,875	25,236	—	—	9,240
1,000	500	250	22,22,000	8,448	12,720	21,168	17,748	560	470	4,000
				—	7,504	7,504	7,504	—	—	2,282
1,414	500	250	4,12,000	—	12,760	12,760	10,911	—	—	7,912
1,000	1,000	1,000	17,00,000	12,825	18,072	30,897	23,027	557	520	5,741
1,200	500	500	6,00,000	34,168	12,416	46,584	36,559	—	—	6,021
400	500	500	2,00,000	14,112	9,696	23,808	16,022	—	—	4,641
800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	27,008	9,856	36,864	26,304	—	—	10,620
				17,808	26,568	44,376	42,576	—	—	11,810
10,000	100	100	10,00,000	14,650	27,960	42,570	14,481	1,316	1,024	5,481
Old 1,000	100	100		—	28,120	28,120	27,128	—	—	3,973
New 9,000	250	250	24,00,000	16,182	24,984	40,166	40,372	—	—	14,717
2,324	250	250	8,81,000	32,256	20,640	52,896	52,896	—	—	12,980
2,000	500	250	11,11,111	34,120	—	34,120	30,174	—	—	7,799
—	—	—	—	—	41,664	41,664	39,162	—	—	16,040
—	—	—	—	7,980	48,918	57,898	51,732	124	108	4,516
—	—	—	—	4,992	32,592	37,584	32,411	112	102	6,644
2,000	500	500	8,81,000	—	30,240	30,240	28,261	372	277	5,200
Altered 2,000	250	250	17,00,000	—	40,848	40,848	41,867	1,264	840	12,976
2,000	250	250	12,00,000	—	32,784	32,784	17,000	420	247	8,477
Altered 2,000				1,000	25,000	26,000	23,922	34,640	434	400	4,075
Altered 1,000	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	—	32,640	32,640	28,848	—	—	7,018
1,000	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	2,000	21,312	23,312	24,336	772	781	3,378
750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	19,776	9,992	29,768	25,856	520	508	4,106
Altered 500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	28,800	28,800	25,856	—	—	[illegible]
2,000	250	250	5,00,000	—	43,024	43,024	40,078	—	—	[illegible]
1,000	500	250	6,00,000	20,412	—	20,412	24,000	—	—	[illegible]
Whole 500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	2,400	24,528	26,928	24,927	744	707	[illegible]
Half 250	500	500								
700	1,000	1,000	6,81,000	20,976	7,041	28,128	25,703	—	—	6,576
—	—	—	—	32,016	42,141	74,157	62,415	1,656	1,537	17,875
2,400	500	500	12,00,000	9,528	21,816	31,344	28,001	756	702	4,764
1,000	500	500	6,00,000	32,124	—	32,124	27,114	—	—	5,220
4,000	250	250	6,00,000	7,700	20,552	28,252	28,289	577	—	5,104
Whole 900	1,000	1,000	11,00,000	16,600	18,928	35,528	31,490	548	488	5,570
Quarter 900	250	250								
1,000	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	12,000	19,212	31,212	29,123	—	—	5,760
1,000	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	16,800	19,272	35,520	32,881	682	620	7,200
2,000	500	500	10,00,000	15,600	22,952	38,552	29,788	—	—	11,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	22,512	14,976	37,488	37,456	—	—	9,000
1,000	100	100	1,00,000	9,840	2,904	12,744	10,081	—	—	1,161
—	—	—	—	5,520	20,976	26,496	19,264	145	121	1,913
2,400	250	250	12,00,000	1,412	24,324	25,736	24,008	722	722	1,890
—	—	—	—	—	68,512	68,512	64,914	2,047	2,000	19,720
3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	13,920	27,912	41,832	41,310	1,116	1,116	7,847
—	—	—	—	26,904	26,904	53,808	51,597	1,279	1,211	8,202
—	—	—	—	4,176	—	4,176	3,712	—	—	936
—	—	—	—	—	19,352	19,352	16,253	—	—	2,576

[illegible]	1,000	1,000	12,50,000	4,896	39,504	44,400	44,400	1,071	1,071	9,198
500	1,000	1,000	4,99,750	23,206	...	23,206	21,468	...	...	4,676
500	500	500	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	537
.....	...	...	...	10,848	10,080	20,928	12,486	...	...	3,208
1,200	500	500	6,00,000	...	20,336	20,336	20,336	...	...	7,286
.....	...	...	...	6,240	12,940	19,180	19,000*	317	310	1,537
7,500	500	500	15,00,000	11,268	32,100	46,468	45,491	1,008	929	7,684
1,850	500	500	9,00,000	1,408	23,876	25,284	24,482	761	703	3,306
8,000	100	100	8,00,000	28,128	20,240	48,384	48,030	...	...	12,212
2,000	100	100	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	8,49,000	...	33,228	33,228	32,167	622	571	4,993
Issued 849										
792	1,000	1,000	7,99,000	35,760	...	35,760	33,810	...	...	6,415
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	1,678	...
2,000	500	500	4,66,000	9,404	13,304	22,708	16,222	...	...	3,633
456	1,000	3,000	6,36,000	31,704	7,644	39,348	31,647	...	...	6,911
1,250	500	500	6,25,000	...	21,560	21,560	17,883	...	...	4,295
2,250	1,000	1,000	22,50,000	21,880	28,096	49,176	48,646	1,065	1,023	9,960
.....	...	...	...	...	8,544	8,544	8,394	...	...	5,461
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole 1,617	500	500	10,00,000	21,626	21,456	43,132	41,346	1,172	1,128	10,475
Quarter 1,522	125	125								
5,400	250	Shares. 1,200—250	5,00,000	24,501	16,320	40,821	39,370	...	...	8,264
4,000	250	250	10,00,000	18,468	7,744	26,204	26,260	600	510	4,467
4,000	500	500	20,00,000	...	49,920	49,920	46,498	1,187	1,146	12,929
2,800	500	500	41,00,000	...	53,072	53,072	48,840	1,701	1,296	12,441
1,200	1,000	1,000	11,50,000	29,256	16,152	45,408	44,205	...	...	11,940
804	1,000	1,000	8,04,000	...	29,744	29,744	24,550	...	...	5,493
.....	...	...	...	3,024	27,636	30,660	29,589	...	...	5,452
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	7,932	36,134	37,432	34,789	633	597	6,445
		Total...	6,00,18,781	9,33,598	18,44,947	28,30,348	25,54,886	39,254	24,657	5,49,852
Ord. 3,200	500	500								
Pr. 1,600	500	500	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	10	4	24,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	100	...	12,00,000	...	...	24,000	...	300	...	...
4,000	250	...	10,00,000	8,000	...	8,000	...	200	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	13,900	...	...	200	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	200	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	500	...	...
2,468	500	375	7,83,375	...	15,792	15,792	...	310	...	...
450	250	250	1,12,500	2,898	1,480	4,258	...	...	...	...
1,400	125	125	1,40,000	5,220	...	5,220	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,000	100	100	3,92,975	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,400	500	500	6,25,300	...	12,576	12,576	...	...	...	...
23,000	50	50	5,98,999	...	15,000	15,000	...	240	...	...
1,500	1,000	200	2,47,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last Returns.

* Native States and Foreign

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay only, since 1865.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865...	10	2,49,984	3,378	6,557	Not re	corded.
1866...	10	2,74,371	3,254	6,733	D	o.
1867...	10	2,78,057	3,578	7,630	D	o.
1868...	10	2,82,644	3,643	7,715	D	o.
1869...	10	2,85,874	3,719	7,857	D	o.
1870...	10	2,90,920	4,090	8,103	D	o.
1871...	10	3,05,896	4,290	8,553	D	o.
1872...	11	3,14,396	4,302	8,816	D	o.
1873...	14	3,94,592	4,606	10,714	2,35,763	67,361
1874...	15	4,62,151	5,713	11,398	2,89,065	82,590
1875...	27	7,52,634	7,781	13,551	Not re	corded.
1876...	29	8,16,830	[illegible]	.....	D	o.
1877...	31	8,95,204	[illegible]	20,347	5,64,270	1,61,220
1878...	32	9,55,344	[illegible]	26,942	7,15,078	2,04,308
1879...	32	9,81,000	[illegible]	28,860	6,32,436	1,80,696
1880...	32	9,87,676	[illegible]	29,417	7,71,239	2,20,354
1881...	32	9,91,532	[illegible]	31,351	9,54,772	2,72,792
1882...	36	10,56,004	[illegible]	31,801	9,71,061	2,77,446
1883...	38	11,26,698	11,667	34,736	10,94,016	3,12,576
1884...	43	12,51,726	11,885	36,071	12,18,490	3,48,140
1885...	49	13,47,390	[illegible]	41,545	13,73,743	3,92,498
1886...	50	13,88,773	[illegible]	44,111	13,69,039	3,91,154
1887...	55	14,46,644	[illegible]	[illegible]5,270	15,87,649	4,53,614
1888...	61	14,57,015	12,752	47,789	17,50,014	5,00,004
1889...	69	15,91,328	13,380	52,496	19,73,055	5,63,730
1890...	70	18,95,660	13,785	59,139	22,26,819	6,36,234
1891...	67	19,09,123	14,347	61,981	26,68,967	7,62,562
1892...	68	19,34,716	14,900	65,087	25,50,058	7,28,588
1893...	69	20,41,208	16,664	67,870	25,34,910	7,24,260
1894...	69	20,27,374	18,265	70,553	25,57,296	7,30,656
1895...	69	21,23,892	20,217	75,740	28,53,379	8,15,394
1896...	71	21,86,323	21,335	78,455	29,73,873	8,49,678
1897...	75	21,87,425	21,287	69,530	24,59,646	7,02,756
1898...	82	22,36,982	21,379	70,728	28,60,648	8,17,328
1899...	82	24,10,861	22,209	77,169	33,27,800	9,50,800
1900...	82	25,36,891	22,215	72,914	26,06,800	7,44,800
1901...	81	25,71,093	22,414	82,162	24,35,153	6,95,758
1902...	80	25,23,769	22,845	86,122	34,55,823	9,87,378
1903...	80	25,33,382	23,125	86,913	34,51,798	9,86,228
1904...	79	25,34,230	24,136	89,915	34,04,569	9,72,734
1905...	81	25,60,916	28,073	92,934	37,53,582	10,72,452
1906...	84	26,14,323	28,778	1,00,798	39,94,424	11,41,264
1907...	85	26,13,483	31,982	98,101	39,05,125	11,15,750
1908...	86	27,34,683	35,967	1,01,536	37,77,179	10,79,194
1909...	89	28,00,345	39,264	1,05,751	38,45,464	10,98,704

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bomb other than those in the Island of Bombay, since 1865

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales 392 lbs
1865...	3	35,540	201	800	Not re	corded
1866...	3	35,540	201	1,000	D	o.
1867...	3	35,540	201	1,000	D	o.
1868...	3	35,540	201	1,000	D	o.
1869...	3	35,540	201	1,000	D	o
1870...	4	52,540	351	1,400	D	o.
1871...	4	52,540	351	1,400	D	o.
1872...	4	52,640	351	1,400	D	o.
1873...	4	55,564	366	1,503	26,471	7,[illegible]
1874...	4	62,379	390	1,925	30,586	8,[illegible]
1875...	9	1,33,464	558	2,145	Not re	corded
1876...	10	1,47,153	640	2,986	D	o.
1877...	10	1,48,740	858	3,827	65,030	18,5[illegible]
1878...	10	1,49,502	1,278	4,728	97,090	27,[illegible]
1879...	10	1,66,310	1,455	5,622	1,12,168	32,0[illegible]
1880...	10	1,66,508	1,540	5,643	1,30,739	37,3[illegible]
1881...	10	1,66,988	1,578	5,677	1,36,990	39,1[illegible]
1882...	13	1,81,532	1,772	5,766	1,31,187	37,4[illegible]
1885...	13	2,18,344	1,949	6,241	1,45,796	41,6[illegible]
1884...	17	2,72,773	2,314	8,829	2,27,108	64,8[illegible]
1885...	19	3,02,646	2,577	9,881	2,57,187	73,4[illegible]
1886...	20	3,10,024	2,567	10,068	3,12,165	89,1[illegible]
1887...	20	3,32,576	2,763	11,445	3,10,947	88,8[illegible]
1888...	21	3,63,354	2,812	11,410	3,39,717	97,0[illegible]
1889...	22	4,11,666	3,297	13,090	3,63,888	1,03,9[illegible]
1890...	24	4,55,068	3,950	14,070	4,05,132	1,15,7[illegible]
1891...	24	4,51,047	4,140	16,140	4,56,813	1,30,5[illegible]
1892...	28	4,45,462	4,217	14,864	4,23,157	1,20,9[illegible]
1893...	29	4,58,003	4,761	16,095	3,95,528	1,13,0[illegible]
1894...	30	5,36,354	6,019	18,762	4,97,364	1,42,1[illegible]
1895...	33	5,82,818	7,189	22,007	5,55,443	1,58,6[illegible]
1896...	38	5,87,806	7,538	23,738	6,28,845	1,79,6[illegible]
1897...	47	6,61,970	7,706	27,285	7,00,938	2,00,2[illegible]
1898...	51	7,36,962	8,067	28,546	7,52,717	2,15,0[illegible]
1899...	52	9,04,048	8,438	33,467	8,84,345	2,52,6[illegible]
1900...	54	9,10,480	8,698	33,487	7,89,915	2,25,6[illegible]
1901...	54	9,35,228	9,222	34,354	7,50,029	2,14,2[illegible]
1902...	54	9,53,912	9,545	36,646	9,55,010	2,72,8[illegible]
1903...	54	9,71,120	9,825	37,113	9,50,278	2,71,5[illegible]
1904...	54	10,31,425	10,149	38,417	9,82,674	2,80,7[illegible]
1905...	59	10,75,413	11,016	40,755	10,36,224	2,96,0[illegible]
1906...	70	11,15,053	12,534	43,312	11,51,479	3,28,9[illegible]
1907...	73	11,89,230	14,918	44,753	11,26,062	3,21,7[illegible]
1908...	85	13,85,145	19,134	52,679	12,41,891	3,54,8[illegible]
1909...	96	15,04,230	22,230	56,408	13,47,766	3,85,0[illegible]

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.
BOMBAY ISLAND.		
1. Alexandra Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Priv[illegible]	
2. Apollo Mill	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & C[illegible]	
3. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Tapidas Vurjd[illegible] and Treasurers.	
4. Assur Virjee Mills, Limited	[illegible]	
5. Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning a[illegible] Mills.		
6. Bombay Cotton Ma[illegible]		
7. Bombay D[illegible]		
8.		

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

(*Established* 1*st* *February* 1875.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 27th MARCH 1911.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1911.

462·11.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.
Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Apollo Mills.
Bengal-Nagpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Spring Mill.)
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.
Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Limited.
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
China Mills, Limited.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Coral Mills Company, Limited.
Crescent Mills Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
David Mills Company, Limited.
Dawn Mills.
E. D. Sassoon Mill.
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.
Elphinstone Mill.
Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited.
Finlay Mills, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indore-Malwa United Mills, Limited.
Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Kamakshi Mills.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited.
Lakhsmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Madura Mills Company, Limited.
Manookjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Nicol Mill.
Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
Phœnix Mills, Limited.
Presidency Mills Company, Limited.
Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Rao Saheb Rekchand Mohta's Spinning and Weaving Mill.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Seth Bunsilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur Spinning and Weaving Mill.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Standard Mills Company, Limited.
Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Swan Mills, Limited.
Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Union Mills, Limited.
Veeramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Mills.
Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited.
Wallace Flour Mill Company.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay Legislative Council—The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR 1911.

N. N. Wadia, Esq. (*Chairman*).
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. (*Deputy Chairman*).
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithuldas Damoder Thackersey, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert R. Greaves.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
T. W. Birkett, Esq.
W. H. Brady, Esq.
Mahomed Hajibhoy, Esq.
D. M. Inglis, Esq.
Mulraj Khatau, Esq.
S. A. Nathan, Esq.
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.
Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwala, Esq.
Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq.
C. N. Wadia, Esq.
Jamshedjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Esq., *Secretary*.
R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Munmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, appointed 1905.

* Part Year.

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Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Monday, 27th March 1911, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings; the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, Chairman of the Association, presided There were also present :—Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Bombay ; Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, Factory Inspector ; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee (Hindoostan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ld., and Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.) ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. J. A. Wadia (Crescent Mills Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ld., Indore-Malwa Mills Co., Ld.) ; Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. Ruttonsey D. M. Goculdas (Morarjee, Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld., and Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.) ; Mr. N. N. Wadia (Textile Mfg. Co., Ld., and the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mill); Mr. A. G. Dovey (Sassoon Spg. and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Union Mills, Ld.) ; Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (Central India Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.) ; Mr. L. Mellwrick (Gokak Water Power and Mfg. Co., Ld., and Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. Hormusjee R. Oomrigar (Jubilee Mfg. Co., Ld.) ; Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail Sobani (Elphinstone Mill) ; Mr. E. Gawthorne (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.) ; Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. W. H. Brady (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld., and the New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.); Mr. S. A. Nathan (The E. D. Sassoon Mill and Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld.); Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. B. Brown (Finlay Mills, Ld., and Swan Mills, Ld.); Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, **The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert R. Greaves**, in opening the proceedings, said :—

I rise to propose the adoption of the report for the year which has already been circulated. In public matters, your Committee, this year, had the sad duty of communicating the Association's expression of sorrow on the demise of His Majesty the late King-Emperor. We may congratulate ourselves on the succession to the throne of King George V., and we in India look forward to giving a most loyal welcome to Their Majesties on their arrival in this City when they come to be crowned Emperor and Empress of India, the first occasion that such an event has happened in the history of England and British India. We have also to record the change in the Viceroyalty, and as the opening of the present Viceroy's term of office has begun with a good year—a year of a great surplus—we trust prosperity will continue, and that the land and the people may be blessed with healthy and prosperous years. We have also to congratulate our esteemed friend Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and Sir Henry Procter, on the honours of Baronetcy and Knighthood, respectively, which were conferred upon them this year. During the period under review, I am sorry to say it has been one of the most unfortunate ones in the history of the cotton trade; this state of affairs was not singular to Bombay, but spread over most countries—England, France, Germany, and I believe other cotton spinning centres. Prices of cotton in Bombay were never higher, except during the period of the American Civil War. Yarns, on the other hand, did not respond to anything like the equivalent of the advance in cotton. A short-time movement was at one time thought to be possible, but it was soon found that a satisfactory combination could not be made, so that the

movement was allowed to drop. Your Association, this year, received a visit from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, and after several interviews with Mr. Arno Schmidt, the Secretary, we decided to join the Association; further remarks on this subject I will leave to Mr. N. N. Wadia, who was your delegate this season; also Mr. Wadia will inform you of the meeting that took place in London, when several members from this Association joined a deputation to Lord Morley on the subject of cotton growing in India.

The Silver Tax.

If you will look at our exports of yarn to China, you will notice that there has been a fall, as compared with last year, of 85,853 bales; this year's total of 424,893 bales is the smallest on record since 1901 with one exception, and is in round numbers 227,000 bales behind the record year of 1905. On the other hand, our Japanese friends have exported to Shanghai 189,000 bales in 1910, or 41,000 bales more than last year, and 122,000 bales more than the year before. They quickly grasped the further advantage given to them by what I must call the unfortunate silver legislation that we experienced when a super-tax of about 11 per cent. was put on the imports of silver into this country—this duty is equivalent to a tax of about 3 per cent. on our yarns exported to China; as soon as this duty was enforced, exchange from Shanghai fell to the equivalent of the extra duty—and it remains to this day and will do so as long as this super-tax on silver remains in force. Now I would ask you whether this is a fair tax to inflict upon the spinners and manufacturers in this country—and to refer to the speech of Sir James (then Mr.) Westland in 1894 on page 83, Part VI, of the *Gazette of India*, March 10th, 1894. Mr. Massey stated that "Government will always be prepared to remove or lighten any duty which, in any perceptible degree, checks the prosperity or interferes with the interest of commerce."

Mr. Massey's remarks were made on the last occasion on which he made his financial statement. He had been for a long time Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons and had a very large knowledge and experience of the history of England in regard to its commercial policy. Sir Richard Temple endorsed these principles and laid stress on the claims of Mr. Massey to be heard. Sir James Westland in his speech on the 27th December 1894 laid down further principles that in regard to the exemption of machinery he stated: "The principle on which the exemption from taxation on machinery is justified is this. Looking to the fact that there is a certain amount of capital which is seeking investment in some productive line of business. We want to attract that capital to those lines of business in which India is interested, or at any rate, to prevent it being discouraged by the rate of any initial taxation."

The present Government, in imposing a super-tax on silver, has evidently lost sight of the promises made to capitalists and others to induce them to invest their money and savings in industrial enterprises in this country, and the present duty is diametrically opposed to the principles laid down by Mr. Massey, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Westland. Within one year of this duty being levied, 50 per cent. of the Spinning Mills of Bombay are closed, and others have given notice to their workpeople to close; if this is not sufficient evidence that the trade is being discouraged by taxation, I cannot conceive what evidence would satisfy the Government of India. I think we might approach His Excellency the Viceroy, praying that this tax be abolished, as it seriously affects one important article of commerce, *viz.*, the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of India.

I would invite your attention to the imports of yarn into Shanghai for the past three years. They are—

	1908	1909	1910
Indian	234,483	341,199	231,580
Japanese	66,695	141,832	188,852

The total exports from China to Japan in 1910 were 306,758 bales.

In Manchuria also the door is supposed to be open to all, but there is a whisper which is growing louder, that the door is only wide open to Japanese goods, and there is great difficulty in squeezing other countries' goods through.

Under the heading of cotton, the exports have been—

	1909	1910
Europe...	... 606,000	1,120,000
Japan	... 622,000	847,000.

It is a well-known fact that we have been short of cotton, yet all this raw material goes out to countries that tax our yarn to such an extent that we cannot export a bale of yarn to them. The cotton that goes to England to be spun is so little in quantity, that we need not take it into consideration; so the fact remains, we allow our cotton to go out free and do nothing to get any advantage for our own manufactures. At the present time Japan is considering a tariff which, if brought into force, will practically also cut off the English trade from that market. We must ask that our Government should give us fair trade and not unnecessarily hamper and cripple our industries with taxes like the super-tax on silver, and should use the lever they possess in having raw cotton in getting fair treatment for our yarn and cloth with countries that take so largely of the raw material from us, as neither Japan nor the Continental countries grow a pound of cotton, and I believe any cotton Japan takes from China, she has to pay an export tax on it.

New Factory Act.

We have now a new Factory Act, which will shortly come into operation, one, I think, that most of us are satisfied with; and shortly we will have a Smoke Nuisance Act, as it is very desirable that Bombay should be freed from the present evil. The first step in this direction has already commenced, I refer to the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme, and take this opportunity of thanking Sir Dorab Tata and the Directors of the Tata Hydro-Electric Co. for the pleasure they gave us when we saw the foundation stone laid by His Excellency the Governor. The scheme has long been talked about and now that the work is in progress, we may trust soon to witness our mills being electrically driven. The electric drive has been in successful operation for years past on the Continent, and is being increasingly adopted in Lancashire. The advantages of such a drive are many—it needs no words of mine to recommend it to you—the only pity is that the supply is so limited. Gentlemen, my firm can claim to be the pioneers of ring spinning in Bombay, which so completely revolutionised the local mill industry in 1884. The growth, as you are aware, since we put down the first complete ring mill in Bombay, has been remarkable. I venture to prophesy the hydro-electric scheme has laid the foundation for yet another successful revolutionary period in the history of cotton spinning trade in this city.

Lastly, turning to the accounts, we may congratulate ourselves upon the state of our finances which would have shown an increase on last year's total, but for the extraordinary expense under the heading of entrance fee to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations which, however, will not be a recurring expense. With these remarks, I propose that the report for 1910 be adopted.

Improvement of Cotton.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said :—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I rise to second the adoption of the report. We are passing through a serious and prolonged crisis to causes with which we are only too familiar, and, unfortunately, we can yet discern no silver lining in the sky. Though there are dangers ahead, the industry is in no peril of languishing or decay. The crisis brings us face to face with the question what measures should be adopted to avert it, if it recurs in future from similar causes. Has not the time come for organizing an effective and extensive private enterprise for securing an adequate supply of raw fibre and improving its quality in India? After America, India is the next best cotton-

growing country in the world and we are beholden to the Government for their commendable efforts in carrying on costly experiments for improving the quality and quantity of cotton in India. It was only the other day that Lord Morley said that he was corresponding with the Government of India as to the possibility of enlarging and extending experiments in the improvement of Indian cotton. I am sure that any assistance which the Government may require from the Indian commercial bodies in this direction will be readily forthcoming. But this is a matter of perennial importance, and I think, we who are closely interested in the industry should consider what steps should be taken to obtain abundant supplies of raw material in this country in future, and to secure an improvement of the quality; India affords an extensive field for the expansion of cotton cultivation. This is the most favourable time for undertaking any extensive private undertaking in this direction in India; for we have now at the head of Government most sympathetic and liberal-minded administrators who would give every encouragement to honest Swadeshi enterprise of this kind. If a Syndicate were formed and if it approached the Government for necessary concessions and encouragement, I am sure, its representation would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention of the Government. Our agriculturists are too poor and too conservative to take a departure from the old traditions of their profession, unless capitalists come to their aid. This is a very comprehensive subject, and it is impossible to deal with it at this meeting in an adequate manner, but I suggest that it should be taken up by a Committee and considered in its various aspects to see whether the suggestion cannot be given a practical shape. And I am sure that, if we approached the Government, the suggestion may fructify and take a tangible shape.

Labour Question.

Next to the question of the expansion and improvement in cotton growing comes the question of the education of the children of the mill-hands. The labour question threatens to be a formidable one in this country, and the employers of labour should extend a sympathetic support to the suggestion of the Factory Commission that all possible encouragement should be given to the education of the children of the working classes for availing themselves of educational facilities to the extent to which other children can. The Commission's report proceeds to state that the only solution of a practical character appears to be an arrangement under which special schools for factory children would be opened at suitable centres, close to the factories. The report further stated that the special schools would have to be financed by the local authorities concerned, but they felt confident that the factory owners would co-operate with the local authorities by substantial voluntary contributions. As you know the Bombay Municipal Corporation have now undertaken the responsibility of primary education, and the Government have forwarded to them an extract from the report of the Factory Commission, for the purpose of giving effect in Bombay to the Commission's recommendations. The Corporation have forwarded it to the Schools' Committee for favour of report. We hope that the report will not be delayed and that an early beginning will be made. I am sure the employers of labour will co-operate with the Municipality as far as they can.

Smoke Nuisance.

In regard to the amendment of the section of the Municipal Act, dealing with the smoke nuisance which was before the Legislative Council recently, I am glad to say our contention has prevailed and the Municipal section has been repealed in deference to our protest and the Government have promised to introduce legislation on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act. The Improvement Trust Bill will also come before the Council shortly and I hope the question of housing the mill-hands will also be satisfactorily solved, whilst we have at the helm of Government so distinguished and able a ruler like Sir George Clarke, whose sympathetic and benevolent interest in the industrial growth of our city has won for him our sincere gratitude. We all know what a vexed question this is, and we can give a sigh of relief when this great problem has been solved, and I sincerely trust that this admitted evil of overcrowding and exhorbitant rents will be removed in the regimé of our esteemed Governor,

I take this opportunity to assure you that I shall try my best to represent the Association's views faithfully and correctly in regard to the smoke nuisance as well as the housing problem when the questions come up in the Local Council.

Hospital for Working Classes.

Another important matter which has engaged the attention of the Association for a long time and which I have been strenuously advocating for years is the provision of a hospital for the working classes in the close proximity to the scenes of their labour. This has now been finally decided upon and the King Edward Memorial Hospital will supply this long-felt want. We are in a measurable distance of securing that splendid site of the old Government House at Parel, which from its situation will be an ideal spot for a hospital of this character, as being in the centre of the mill districts, it will provide the workmen with a fully equipped hospital of the most modern type.

Foreign Rivals.

The Indian textile industry requires fostering and every legitimate encouragement at the hands of the Government in order to enable it to compete with powerful foreign rivals. The removal of the Excise Duty would have been most welcome at this critical juncture in its history. In this connection the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy has done an immense service by bringing his motion for the abolition of countervailing excise duties on Indian cotton goods in the Viceregal Council. Though his motion was defeated, it was an honourable defeat. It behoves us now not to take the defeat lying down, but to take courage from the moral victory achieved, and to continue the agitation till we secure the abolition of the unjust tax.

At no period in its career was the industry more in need of development of Home markets than at present. We cannot permanently depend upon China, whose rapid industrial expansion threatens the ruin and extinction of our trade with the Celestial Empire. The "Yellow Peril" is not a new phrase; it has been now in vogue for a long time, but, as a correspondent of the *Financier* pointed out, the peril of to-day, however, is not the Chinaman behind the gun, but the Chinaman as the manufacturer of the gun, and of many other things equally calling for the highest technical skill. China now has already got forty-one textile mills, and they are able to displace our goods, owing to cheap labour and imposition of the Silver Duty in India. Thus, China has already commenced an industrial war just like Japan, and it makes it absolutely necessary for us to seek out fresh foreign fields and to develop our own Home markets, which should be our mainstay.

With these remarks, I beg to second the adoption of the report.

Freight charges to Japan and China.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution we have before us for the adoption of the report. We have just listened to the interesting review of the year's work from our Chairman, Mr. Greaves, and our best thanks are undoubtedly due to him for the good work done in the last twelve months. We are all looking forward to the expected visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor during this year, and if, as I understand, there is a movement to present His Majesty with an address of welcome on such an interesting and unique occasion from the European and native communities of Bombay, I think this Association should take a prominent part in its organization. Allusions have been made in the report about the decline of your export yarn trade to China markets. I hope your Committee during the year will take an interest in this question and enquire into all the reasons of this decline. Our Chairman has to-day in his speech mentioned one or two special reasons of this decline, but another point to be considered in this matter is the question of freight charges on raw cotton taken from Bombay to Japan as compared to freight for yarn charged to Hongkong and Shanghai by the Conference Liners. I understand during the last month freight to Japan for raw cotton has been further reduced by them, standing at present at 8·3 rupees net for a ton of 40 cubic feet. Taking 100 bales of cotton measuring on an average 28 tons of 40 cubic feet, this freight works

out to Rs. 2-5-0 per bale of cotton to Japan or Rs. 4-10-0 per candy. Now taking a candy of cotton to produce 677 lbs. of yarn this freight will work out to Rs. 2-11-9 per bale of yarn of 400 lbs. In working this out, I have assumed that the spinning charges in Bombay and Japan are the same; and therefore the extra, the Japanese mills have to pay, is freight only on cotton. Adding to this Rs. 2-11-9, say about one rupee per bale for carriage of cotton to the mill from the ship and back from the mill to the ship, and adding also freight of yarn from Japan to Shanghai, which equals to Rs. 1-8-0 per bale, and deducting a rebate equal to Rs. 2-4-0 per bale given by the Japanese to their shippers of yarn to foreign countries under 20s. count, this freight would work out to Rs. 2-15-9 per bale of yarn made of cotton taken from Bombay to Japan, spun into yarn and shipped back to Shanghai.

Against this the Bombay shippers have to pay rate of freight for yarn to Hongkong at Rs. 12 and Shanghai Rs. 15 for a ton of 40 cubic feet less Rs. 3 rebate. Taking this rate and 100 bales of yarn to measure 36 tons the nett ~~fare~~ rate for yarn per bale to Shanghai works out to Rs. 2-15-9 and Rs. 3-3-10 to Hongkong against Rs. 2-15-0 for Japanese yarn in the Shanghai market. Bombay Mills are at a disadvantage of Rs. 1-6-0 per bale or nearly 1·16 anna per pound, and this specially when we consider that Conference Liners take our yarn a shorter distance and a cargo of yarn pays them better than a cargo of cotton due to better stowage, if the ship carries a full cargo of yarn only. This is a curious anomaly, as you will see from this comparison. On the other hand the Liners complain that carrying yarn freight does not pay them, because the yarn shipments are so irregular, while they, under the agreement, are bound to provide a certain number of vessels per month, whether they get the full cargo or not.

Gentlemen, if this is so, they have themselves to blame for it, because the direct encouragement which they have given to Japanese spinners by the extremely cheap rate of freight of cotton in the past years have enabled the Japanese to work up a trade in Shanghai in their yarns by this advantage in freight, as I have shown above, especially as their yarns in their own market in Japan being protected by tariff rates, they are enable to dump down the surplus production of yarn to Shanghai at a cheaper rate, thus reducing the cost of the production of yarn for their own markets. Your Committee, therefore, ought to take steps in this coming year to consider all these reasons with a view of preventing this heavy decline of the shipment of Indian yarn to China.

Proposed Mission to China.

Some of you may also have read that the Japanese spinners had lately sent a deputation to China with a view of enquiring and finding out way and means to further increase yarn trade with China, and I think the time has now arrived when this Association should also send out a commission of 3 or 4 spinners to go to China and enquire fully into the condition of trade there, and what remedy can be suggested to prevent the very huge decline in the yarn trade last year. It must not be forgotten that last year the Japanese mills took 847,000 bales of East Indian cotton against 622,000 bales in 1909 and 507,854 in 1908. Some people say that this is due to the high prices of American cotton which ruled last year, but this is not so, as American and Chinese cotton consumed by the Japanese mills last year was only 147,000 bales less against an increase of Indian cotton of 280,000 bales.

Another question, which, I hope, the new Committee will take an interest in is the improvement of the increased production of raw cotton in this country. This question was fully discussed at the last International Congress of Cotton Manufacturers held in Brussels, at which I had the honour of being your special delegate on the Committee of the Federation. It was also further brought up by an influential deputation consisting of Lancashire and Indian spinners, who waited upon Lord Morley last July at the India Office. It was further forcibly brought before the present Cabinet Ministers by the Committee of the International Federation at their meeting last November. The question of more and better cotton is an international one and of the greatest importance. The spinning trade all over the world is in urgent need of an increased supply and looks to India as the second largest producer of cotton in the

world. This year the American as well as the Indian crops being poor, the prices of cotton all over the world have ruled very high ; and if more cotton can be grown in the world, it does not matter where, whether in India, Africa or America, so much the more cotton will be at the disposal of the cotton spinners of the world and this additional supply will help to keep the price of cotton in check.

Government Efforts.

We all appreciate highly the efforts made by the Agricultural Department in this country in the last few years, but now I think the time has come when we must look to this Department to make increased efforts for improving the quantity and quality of Indian cotton—

(1) by arranging to supply suitable seeds to farmers,

(2) by prevention of mixing of seeds when cotton is being ginned,

(3) by the giving of special instructions to the agriculturists to introduce the adoption of systematic cultivation and manuring, so as to get a better yield per acre, from indigenous varieties of cotton, and this can only be done by the Government of India, making a separate grant to each province and by the appointment of a special staff for the cultivation of cotton in each province. We have all seen the valuable report lately issued by Mr. Keatinge on this matter, and with reference to the difficulties he points out of ginning, pressing and disposing of cotton grown on these experimental farms. I feel that the time has arrived when our Association should invite the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association to devise means to overcome these difficulties.

Gentlemen, I am afraid I have taken up a lot of your time, but I will conclude now with thanking you for electing me as the first elected Chairman of your Association for this year under the new rules of the Association. I trust that, with the help of your Committee during my term of office, I may be able to further the interests of Indian trade and Bombay mills in particular, and dark clouds which threaten the industry at present may soon be dispelled, and I may be able to submit to you a more satisfactory report of our industry when we meet next year.

Depressed state of Industry.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said :—It is unfortunate that we have been meeting for the last three yeas only to sing a tale of woe and depression. Every year, human as we are after all, we have fond hopes for the coming year. But experience is a sad leveller and all our hopes are dashed to the ground before the end of the year. This year too, ours is the same old and monotonous tale of depression. About twenty mills have closed for the present, and thousands of mill-hands have gone away to their native lands. Notwithstanding this depression, we have not rightly understood the situation. The production of mills is still increasing as will be seen from the following figures :—

April to Dec.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Pounds	111,706,678	130,205,064	139,897,033
Yards	499,290,888	562,990,462	608,329,417

But the production of yarn has diminished to keep pace with the decreasing wants and depression, which persists despite the closing of twenty mills. It thus bears out what I said last year that we must consider the China Market as closed for us in future, and that we must seek out new pastures. Over-production, now as before, is the prime cause of depression. There was set on foot, during the course of the year, a movement to take a concerted action for short-time working of mills, but it did not turn out successful. To the prime cause of supply overrunning the demand, is added since some time the great subsidiary cause of the almost unprecedented high prices of cotton. The American crop is not only a short one, but there is a tendency manifested on the part of American manufacturers to turn out finer qualities of goods, thus competing directly with Lancashire. There is thus a demand for Indian cotton, the like of which was never witnessed before. If exports during the last year were large, they

were still larger during this year. This appears from the fact that in the year ending on the 30th of September, the export of cotton amounted in all to 2,114,812 bales against 1,306,393 during the same period of the previous year. And this notwithstanding the high prices. As I mentioned last year, the causes which have given rise to the present depression have come to stay at least until some hitherto untapped regions for cotton are utilized and made to yield this commodity. There are signs evident that the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association and other bodies will result in bringing under cotton cultivation many such hitherto undeveloped tracts in Central Asia, Egypt and Soudan, Nyasaland and Uganda. How great is the activity of this Association will be seen from the fact that while in 1909, the production in West and East Africa was but 5,500 bales, it ran to 33,700 bales in 1910. This ought to prove an object-lesson to us out here in India.

High Price of Cotton.

A small volume on "Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1909" issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department supplies also a clue to the prevailing depression in the mill industry. It appears that the price of cotton has risen, while that of finished products has remained stationary while in some cases it has also decreased. Thus the price of cotton per khandi of 784 lbs. was Rs. 210 in 1874, in 1909 Rs. 240, and is now Rs. 340. Now compare with this the almost stationary nature of the price for manufactured cotton. T. Cloth, which was selling at 9 as. 3 pies per lb. in 1874, was fetching 9 as. 5 pies for the same quality in 1909. It is also observed that rates for wages of mill-hands have appreciably increased in weaving and spinning departments. It comes to this in short that, while all the material constituents of cotton manufacture are becoming more and more costly, the price of finished cotton products is remaining the same. No wonder that we are in a period of depression.

There are four directions in which we may seek for the removal of depression—

(1) The first is a concerted movement for short-time working. It is of course a temporary measure, more of a remedial and defensive than of a positive nature.

(2) Plentiful supply of cotton at a low price. This, as I mentioned before, we cannot expect till the output of the world's cotton is commensurate with the increasing demands for it. In the meanwhile, the concerted action on the part of the millowners can achieve much.

(3) Improvement of the quality of the labour. This can be done by education and good surroundings, and this is in the hands of the millowners themselves. If such an improvement in the quality of the labour is effected assuring a greater output per hour, even a shorter working day will not be an unmixed evil.

(4) Development of the home market. I was adversely criticised last year for considering this as one of the remedies to remove depression. It is argued that such a development is impossible looking to the fact that the foreign imports are mostly of lines in which this country is at sea at present. What I think, however, is that the development of the home market should be ever an ideal placed before us. Because a country does not manufacture certain varieties of goods at present, it does not follow that it will not be able in time to come to manufacture them. The working of the mill-industry in this country shows how the production of certain goods considered impossible before is now going on apace. Similarly, the Indian mills will, if afforded proper scope for development, be producing finer varieties of piece-goods. Regarding the cotton necessary for this, it is not improbable that trials and experiments being conducted by the Agricultural Department at present, may result in supplying to the mills finer varieties of cotton. Thus the Inspector-General of Agriculture observes in his latest report that "a good class of American cotton can be produced under average circumstance in Sindh."

Defective Auction Systems.

With regard to this cultivation of finer varieties of cotton, while appreciating the efforts of the Agricultural Department of India, I may be allowed to observe that these efforts do not

bear the desired fruits due to the defective system of auctions in vogue at present. If these, instead of being held at distances from the centres of the mill-industry, are held in the Bombay market, there will be no room left, I think, for disappointment and dejection. Mr. Coventry, the Officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, observes in his latest report that by auctions and otherwise the Agricultural Departments do in some cases attempt to obtain fair prices for the crops grown at their recommendation, but such intervention on their part is limited in its possibilities. Such an intervention will be highly beneficial if it is exercised in regard to the holding of auctions in the Bombay market. Then also there will be found no difficulty for what is called the creation in India of a buying agency to buy, gin, bale, and export long staple cotton.

Before I conclude I would like to congratulate the Government and the millowners upon the passing of the Factory Bill. By a compulsory restriction of the working hours it will improve the physique of the labourers and give them peace and sense of comfort hitherto denied. All this will tend, no doubt, to producing a healthier and more intelligent class of labourers, benefiting thus to a great extent the leading industry of this country.

New Economic Phenomenon.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said :—A great deal has been said about the present continued depression in the cotton industry. Speaking for myself, I would observe that half-a-dozen times during the last 35 years it has passed through a period of prolonged depression, wrought sometimes by war and famine, sometimes by famine and plague, sometimes by overproduction or stagnant markets, sometimes by currency quackeries and sometimes by purely external factors. These gave millowners and investors in mill shares an anxious time. But the present depression is entirely a peculiar one. Everything is normal. There is neither war nor famine, plague has lost its intense virulence ; currency disturbances for the time have receded in the background ; the cotton crops have on the whole been satisfactory. One potential external factor alone has seriously affected for months past the fortunes of the industry with but few prospects in the immediate future of a steady emergence from the slough of despondency.

A new economic phenomenon has for the first time been experienced, which is of a most unsatisfactory character. It lies in the fact of the world's principal and largest producer of the raw material influencing its price for better or worse in other less favoured cotton-growing countries, in response to the world's consumption. Cotton has become an international commodity, and thus our dependence of cotton prices on those prevailing for the time in the United States is a stern object-lesson which must be learnt in order to remove that dependence. Extended cultivation is the cry everywhere. Lancashire, which feels the pinch even more than India, has been keenly alive to the necessity of cotton growing in larger quantities, suitable to her industry, wherever there is a capability of such growth, be it in India or in Africa. Indian millowners can only follow the good example set by Lancashire. They have to extend cotton cultivation and simultaneously improve the quality. So far as the last object is concerned, it is a matter of the greatest satisfaction that the Imperial and the Local Governments have been strenuously carrying on large experiments of a generally successful character. The report of Mr. Gammie and the account given in the latest annual agricultural report of the Government of India inform us that the Government is fully discharging its responsibility. But it may be fairly asked whether Indian millowners have at all seconded the efforts of Government? Their vital interests have long demanded that they should put their shoulders to the wheel. There is the Manchester Cotton Growing Association, which for some years past has subscribed a large capital in pursuance of the great object in view. Even the Egyptians have their agricultural societies ; but it is a matter of profound regret to have to say that in this respect the Indian millowners have not moved their little finger. They have all through sat with folded hands while making rather humiliating appeals to Hercules. Unless they abandon their present policy of drift, and rise equal to the occasion to do what is needful, it is not possible that their industry could flourish as before. It may be asked whether it is

hopeless for even 50 out of the 80 mills in the city to subscribe a capital of say 10 lakhs in order to stimulate the more extensive cultivation of cotton and the improvement of the varieties which have greatly deteriorated.

This is the first essential step. Next, it goes without saying that prudential economy in internal management is of paramount importance. Thirdly, time must be taken by the forelock to find out new foreign markets for their yarn at least, bearing in mind that within the next ten years Japan is bound to drive out their yarn wholly from China. Indeed, China herself is fast multiplying her cotton mills, which must rise rapidly in the different provinces as fast as the new railways for over 10,000 miles are being constructed. The poppy is fast going out of cultivation. Its place will be remuneratively taken by cotton. Apart from Chinese cotton industry development, there is the Japanese enterprise in Korea to grow cotton to a large extent, both for coarse and fine spinning, in order to become independent of the supply from India and America. There is already a company formed with a capital of 3 crores of rupees.

Indian millowners have to remember that they are now entering a stage when larger capital becomes inevitable to turn out the same production as before. A candy of cotton now requires one and half times the number of rupees with which it was purchased before. At the same time the margin of profit is vanishing. It may be restored later on, but hardly to the previous extent. Thus what in agriculture is called the law of diminishing return threatens the industry. It is bound to overtake them; and the sooner their sagacity, enterprise and energy endeavour to avert it the better.

Excise Duty and Factory Legislation.

I may now be allowed to make a few observations on two matters regarding the Indian cotton industry which recently engaged the attention of the Viceregal Legislative Council. As anticipated, the motion touching the repeal of the Excise Duty was rejected, while the factory legislation has been an accomplished fact. These two matters once more inform the Indian community that fiscal and industrial measures are governed not purely on economic grounds. They are regulated by politico-economic conditions of this great Dependency. There are powerful "home interests" to be conciliated because of the dependence of the Governing authorities at home on the support in Parliament of those interests.

They are irresistible. Of course under the circumstances, Indian fiscal and industrial interests go to the wall. However their apologists may protest, the fact stands as clear as the noonday sun. We cannot much blame the Government of India which finds itself between the upperstone of the mandate-giving authorities at home, themselves under the thumb of the potential interests referred to, and the nether-stone of the aggrieved Indian people who vainly cry out for justice and fair play. Coerced by the Secretary of State, the Government of India in fiscal matters has no alternative but to do as they are bidden. Sir James Westland had made it clear in the course of his speech when the Excise Duty was first imposed. The fact is whether it is the duty on cotton goods or on tobacco or on petroleum, the powerful interests behind concerned inspire the governing authorities at home. Thus it is the dynamics of interested economics plus the home politics which carry the day against India. Unfortunately no Indian Government has proved strong enough to resist this dynamic force. An object-lesson by a courageous Viceroy of the type of Lord Northbrook is wanted. That Viceroy, whose loss India greatly mourns, chose to resign his post rather than carry out the behests of the Government of Mr. Disraeli to abolish the 7½ per cent. duty on the coarser class of Lancashire goods.

Apart from the politico-economic factor, the excise duty is untenable on an important ground. It is worse in its incidence than the income tax itself. You are not called upon to pay the tax when instead of earning an income you are incurring a loss. But in the case of the duty the fact is you must pay it, loss or no loss. A concern may make and sell cloth at a rate which is absolutely below the cost price. The loss may be palpable to the mill company. All the same the shears of the tax-gatherer are sharp. Like the Assyrian wolf he pounces upon

his victim. The same is not the case with imports of foreign cotton goods. They pay a duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*. But the invoice for the goods includes the profit of the manufacturer of the exporter. That is the vital difference.

Thirdly, there remains the theory of substitution. It has been alleged that Indian mills by turning out certain description of grey cloth in imitation of those imported from Lancashire actually compete with the latter. They substitute a cloth akin to that of Lancashire but of inferior quality, while therefore sells readily in the market which ousting the one from Lancashire. At the time the duty was first imposed this theory of substitution was most conclusively disproved by our Association in that excellent memorial of 1896 which the talented Mr. Marshall had drawn up. That memorial bristled with facts and arguments which still remain unchallenged. If the advocates of the substitution theory are of opinion that fifteen years have made a change and that Indian mills in certain classes of grey shirtings have really driven out Lancashire goods, the best way is to appoint a Committee of independent experts to investigate the matter and either prove or disprove the theory.

Protection to hand-loom weavers.

Lastly, there was the elegant sophistry of Mr. Clark in connection with the protection already given to our hand-loom weavers. It cannot lie in the mouth of the Official Member of Commerce, who sternly refused to remove the protection offered to those weavers against owners or users of power loom, to advocate duty on goods which have not even the semblance of protection. Then, as to cheap labour, he has yet to learn that labour *per se* is not the cause of cheapness. The cost of labour per unit of production must be considered. It is superfluous to say that so considered Indian labours is really dearer than English. So much then for the economic knowledge of the Member for Commerce and his consistency of reasoning. Turning to factory legislation, it may be frankly observed that at its bottom also lies the identical politico-economic factor already alluded to. The only difference is this, that in the case of the duty it is 'seen'; in the case of this legislation it is 'unseen.' But leaving alone for the present the politico-economic element, it might be observed that this legislation offers the latest instance of the vagaries and anomalies of our Indian Administration. It is the case that when it suits its purpose Commissions become urgent. When it does not suit its purpose, they are deemed to be futile and wasteful in expense! Let us take the most recent of these administrative parables. There was moved in one of the recent meetings of the Viceregal Legislative Council a resolution to appoint a Commission to enquire into the popular grievance, well founded, touching the Public Service. There was also a resolution for a Commission to investigate into the colossal growth of public expenditure. Both resolutions were rejected, because the Government strongly objected to commissions as futile and expensive. But be it remembered that the two resolutions were expressive of the voice of the entire Indian community.

Factory Commission.

Now take the instance of the Factory Commission. It was certainly not demanded by popular voice. Indeed it had its origin in a cry which was purely sectional and greatly hysterical as is well known. The Government instituted a Commission which went round the country and made an exhaustive and convincing report. It disproved the hysterical allegations about mill operatives. It incurred an expense of over two lakhs. But the report did not suit the foregone conclusion arrived at by the Government in reference to the factory operatives. It brushed aside the main recommendation of the Commission. The question has been asked why was it then appointed at all? Why was an expenditure of two lakhs wasted on it, while the cry has always been for the want of the eternal pence? And why did not the Government introduce the legislation of its own motion on the basis of its own foregone conclusion, and passed the Bill in half an hour at a single sitting? In the one case popular voice, as echoed in the Council, vigorously demanded, and with perfect reason, the two Commissions. But that voice practically was not respected. In the other case, there was no popular voice, as already observed, and yet a Commission, on which two lakhs were wasted, was appointed with the greatest

alacrity! How anomalous is all this ? How full of vagaries are the actions of Government in reference to certain public affairs? One may naturally enquire whether had there been an appeal from all India to the Home Secretary in London to ameliorate the condition of Lancashire operatives, which is full of hardships even to-day, as independent observers can testify, the Cabinet, be it Liberal or Unionist, would have with equal alacrity forged legislation for Lancashire factories ? The fact is, India is after all, as they say, a " Dependency." It has no independence in fiscal and industrial matters, unless independence is won for it by a courageous Government thinking and acting in a national spirit. But where may it be? Meanwhile here we are, and thanks to Philistinism and Phariseeism combined, the factory legislation is the law of the land. Let us mutely obey it, leaving it to future years to demonstrate its wisdom or unwisdom.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed " that the following contributions be made from the funds of the Association:—Rs. 2,500 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund and Rs. 250 towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund."

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. W. H. Brady proposed, **Mr. Jamsedjee Ardaseer Wadia** seconded, and it was agreed "that Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1911 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

The most eventful feature of the Cotton Industry during the year under review was the high price of Cotton which prevailed in consequence of the shortage of the world's supply of the raw material. It was phenomenal and surpassed only by that which had obtained in Bombay during the period of the American Civil War of 1861-65. As observed in last year's report cotton prices are now governed by international rather than local or continental demand. While there has been during the last few years a considerable accession to the world's spindle and loom power, necessitating a larger demand for consumption, the world's production of cotton, to which India contributes one-fifth share, has not been able to meet that demand. Last year there was not only a shortage of American, but also of Indian and Egyptian cotton. As a result, high prices prevailed, which were partly stimulated by the speculative rings. At the commencement of the busy season in March 1910, the average price for Middling Upland in Liverpool was 8·08 pence per lb. It rose in August to 8·26. When the new crop began to arrive at the ports there was a slight fall, but the upward movement again began by December when it reached 8·07 pence. It is not expected that during the coming months a lower level will be reached unless the international agreement, recently proposed, for working short time comes to a practical head. Here, the prices for the better varieties have ranged from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per candy; and there is hardly any reasonable likelihood of a material diminution unless short time for some period also becomes general in India. Between 1906 and 1911 prices have steadily risen from an average of Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per candy, an increase of 75 per cent. The margin of profit for the finished products has been almost wholly swept away. There may be some yet left in cloth, but none in spinnings which have been hard hit. There has not yet been a response in the rise of yarn prices in an appreciable proportion to the rise of the raw material. Prices will have to adjust themselves to the new conditions which are being wrought by high priced cotton unless we assume that they are temporary only. At present these are quite problematical. Moreover, the adjustment will necessarily take time in order to bring back the old margin of profit. Meanwhile, the industry will have to pass, it is to be feared, through a long period of depression. The Indian

Cotton Industry in this respect will not be exceptional; Lancashire and American Mills will have also to pass through the same period of depression more or less. Prospects of improvement in the near future will largely depend on the condition of the supply of the raw material which the world may produce. Sir C. W. Macara correctly observed to Lord Morley when the deputation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association waited on him in July last, that "during the past six years the inter-dependence of the Nations of the world in carrying on the industry has been forcibly brought home to me, as well as the helplessness of any single nation attempting to cope with the many problems which have to be solved in connection with its conduct."

Cotton Crop.—While this report was in course of preparation, the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India published the final general memorandum on the Indian Crop of the Season 1910-11, and the following particulars contained therein are republished for information :—

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed **21,948,000 acres**, which marks a net increase of **1,427,000 acres**, or **7 per cent.** on the **20,521,000 acres** recorded at this time last season. The **total estimated outturn**, on the other hand, is **4,385,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** as against **4,716,000 bales** estimated last year, representing a decrease of **331,000 bales** or **7 per cent.**

The following figures are for the year ending 30th September 1910 :—

	Bales.
Net Exports	2,826,000
Mill Consumption	1,652,000

Yarn.—The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1909-10 amounted to **627,364,176 lbs.** as against **657,585,159 lbs.** during the previous 12 months, or a decrease of **30,220,983 lbs.** or **4·59** per cent.

Of this amount, approximately **204,217,167 lbs.** were consumed in the production of cloth. From the available balance of **423,147,009 lbs.**, the following quantities were exported :—

	lbs.
Exported to Foreign Countries by Sea	227,364,488
„ „ Indian Ports by Sea	34,669,081
„ „ Interior of India by rail	155,202,656
Total ...	417,236,225

The total shipments of yarns from Bombay to China during the Calendar years 1909 and 1910 amounted to **510,746 bales** and **424,893 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing a decrease in the latter year of **85,853 bales** or **16·80 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and the Continent during the Calendar year 1910 amounted to **2,718 bales** as against **2,532 bales** in 1909 and **17,255 bales** in 1908.

Cloth.—The production of cloth in India during the official year 1909-10 amounted to **963,462,791 yards.** The exports to foreign countries during this period show an increase of a little over **16 million yards,** while those to ports in India by sea and rail show an approximate increase of **168 million yards** over the previous year.

	Yards.
Exports to Foreign Countries by Sea	94,137,558
„ „ Indian Ports by Sea	273,892,302
„ „ Interior of India by rail (Estimated) ...	756,193,984
Total ...	1,124,223,844

The excess of the amount of exports over the total production is again distinctly marked, but as mentioned in previous year's report, it might be accounted for by the balance of stocks brought over from former years, as well as to the quantity of cloth woven by handlooms, and the fact that certain shipments from Bombay to Karachi and Calcutta by sea (and registered under Sea-borne trade) were subsequently transmitted from the latter ports by rail to stations in the interior, and thus again registered in the Government of India Rail-borne Trade Returns.

As regards the exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the year 1910 a decrease of **780,985 yards** or **24·89 per cent.** Compared with 1909, the figures are as follows :—

1909	3,137,627	yards.
1910	2,356,642	

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statements show the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	21,87,425	21,287	69,530	24,59,646	7,02,756
1898	82	22,26,982	21,379	70,728	28,60,648	8,17,328
1899	82	24,10,861	22,209	77,169	33,27,800	9,50,800
1900	82	25,36,891	22,215	72,914	26,06,800	7,44,800
1901	81	25,71,092	22,414	82,162	24,35,153	6,95,758
1902	80	25,23,769	22,845	86,122	34,55,823	9,87,378
1903	80	25,33,382	23,125	86,913	34,51,798	9,86,228
1904	79	25,34,230	24,136	89,915	34,04,569	9,72,734
1905	81	25,60,916	28,073	92,924	37,53,582	10,72,452
1906	84	26,14,323	28,778	1,00,798	39,94,424	11,41,264
1907	85	26,13,483	31,982	98,101	39,05,125	11,15,750
1908	86	27,34,683	35,967	1,01,536	37,77,179	10,79,194
1909	89	28,00,345	39,264	1,05,751	38,45,464	10,98,704
1910	89	28,24,046	41,931	1,04,550	34,44,203	9,84,058

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,74[illegible]
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,03[illegible]
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,34[illegible]
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,7[illegible]
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79[illegible]
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,2[illegible]
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80[illegible]
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010

The undernoted figures show a marked increase in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1910 and a decrease in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows a decrease of 1,201.

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1901	82,162	4,74,737	6,95,758	9,60,250	18,96,739
1902	86,122	8,36,813	9,87,378	12,57,449	21,42,488
1903	86,913	8,22,448	9,86,228	12,70,533	24,54,003
1904	89,915	7,88,818	9,72,734	14,59,311	21,51,453
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
Total ...	9,48,772	82,58,963	1,01,33,520	1,39,81,750	2,43,06,836
10 years' average ...	94,877	8,25,896	10,13,352	13,98,175	24,30,683

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1897	45,53,276	13,00,936	37,78,436	10,57,962	29,02,64,814*	8,29,32,804
1898	51,84,648	14,81,328	41,30,320	11,56,489	31,95,06,778*	9,12,87,651
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,34,62,791	22,87,23,227

*Approximate. † Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1909 of **780,985 yards,** or **24·88 per cent.**, as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,951
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,237	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,806	32,45,175	...	.....	2,806	32,45,175
Do. do 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of **16·80 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1910. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.			To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December		1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do.	do.	1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do.	do.	1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do.	do.	1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do.	do.	1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do.	do.	1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do.	do.	1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do.	do.	1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do.	do.	1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do.	do.	1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do.	do.	1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do.	do.	1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do.	do.	1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do.	do.	1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do.	do.	1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do.	do.	1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do.	do.	1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do.	do.	1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do.	do.	1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do.	do.	1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do.	do.	1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do.	do.	1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do.	do.	1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do.	do.	1900	2,53,331	100	4,53,431
Do.	do.	1901	5,36,195	.....	2,36,195
Do.	do.	1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do.	do.	1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do.	do.	1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do.	do.	1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do.	do.	1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do.	do.	1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,397
Do.	do.	1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,892
Do.	do.	1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,749
Do.	do.	1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893

Decrease on figures for 1909, 16·80 per cent.

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1910 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,300
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,63,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,63,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,300	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,31,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	3,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,03,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
Average for 10 years (1901 to 1910)	2,20,69,29,160	56,35,27,860	9,70,57,870	3,26,30,950	49,51,150	27,45,810
Increase or decrease on figures for 1909 and 1910.	+ 8·23 %	— 17·66 %	— 11·86 %	— 26·48 %	— 83·20 %	— 65·73 %

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1901 to 1910).	1910.	Average of 10 years (1901 to 1910).	1910.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	5,19,450	4,24,893	.....	.....
" lbs.	=20,77,80,000	=16,99,57,200	25,56,411	23,56,642
United Kingdom, lbs.	49,51,150	7,52,200	56,35,27,860	47,13,62,200
Total lbs. ...	21,27,31,150	17,07,09,400	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	56,60,84,271	47,37,18,842

The following table shows for each of the last fifteen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1910.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	8·08	299	Ready ...	279	Ready.
April	7·92	300½	Do. ...	287	Do.
May	8·05	300¼	Do. ...	287	Do.
June	8·05	290	Do. ..	276½	Do.
July	7·99	284¼	Do. ...	274½	Do.
August	8·26	287¾	November ...	267½	November.
September	7·90	280¾	Do. ...	258¼	Do.
October	7·89	300¼	Do. ...	269¾	Do.
November	7·93	323¾	December ...	298¾	Do.
December	8·07	345	Do. ...	316	Ready.
1911.					
January	8·04	362	Ready ...	331	Ready.
February	7·66	338¾	March ...	312	March.

N.B.—For approximate Ready Rates (Indian descriptions) add Rs. 2 to Forward Quotations.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)			China Exchange.					
				Hongkong per 100 Dollars.			Shanghai per 100 Taels.		
1910.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
25th February	60	3	0	130	4	0	174	8	0
24th March	60	6	0	129	0	0	173	0	0
29th April	63	0	0	133	4	0	179	0	0
27th May	63	4	0	133	8	0	179	8	0
24th June	63	0	0	133	4	0	178	4	0
29th July	62	3	0	131	4	0	175	8	0
26th August	61	8	0	132	8	0	177	8	0
30th September	62	15	0	134	4	0	180	12	0
28th October	65	5	0	139	4	0	187	12	0
25th November	63	11	0	137	4	0	185	8	0
30th December	63	0	0	135	8	0	181	4	0
1911.									
27th January	62	0	0	133	4	0	.....		

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{22}$	$175\frac{1}{22}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{24}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{5}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$163\frac{89}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{3}{25}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{3}{25}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{23}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{11}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{19}{30}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{15}$
1910	†63	$6\frac{1}{4}$	† 129

† Approximate.

THE DEATH OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

On the above sad occasion, the Chairman, on behalf of the Association, despatched the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—

> "The Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association deeply mourn the demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and in profound grief wish to respectfully offer their humble condolences to the Royal Family."

Shortly after, when the 20th May was proclaimed as a day of National mourning, it was unanimously resolved to close all the Bombay Mills on that date as a mark of respect for our late beloved Sovereign, and of our sincere sympathy with the Royal Family.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(See *Report* 1909, *pp.* 12, 38.)

In the Report for 1909 this subject was fully dealt with, but it is necessary to make a slight reference here, as in the account given in the above Report, it was stated in the last para. that "as the draft of the new Rules was not received up to the end of December, it will have to be included in next season's Annual Report." As a matter of fact, the Rules were subsequently received, and were passed at the Annual General Meeting, and were, therefore, in time to be embodied in the 1909 Report, to which Members are referred for all information on the subject.

HONOURS TO MEMBERS.

The Year's Honours Lists included the names of two distinguished citizens and prominent members of the Millowners' Association.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim received his Knighthood in 1905, and his distinguished career since then, both as a captain of Industry and an able leader of the Mahomedan community, has now earned him a well-deserved Baronetcy. He has the proud distinction of being the first Mahomedan Baronet in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter was worthily Knighted during the year. This distinction has received the universal approbation of the public, and more especially that of the Millowners of Bombay, who recognise in Sir Henry a man of unblemished business integrity, and an able and keen supporter of the Mill Industry in India.

The Association is to be congratulated on the signal honour thus done to two of its most popular and distinguished members.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

(See *Report* 1909, *page* 12.)

As was stated in the Report for 1909, Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, met the members of this Association at a Special Meeting, held on 11th January 1910. At this meeting Mr. Arno Schmidt explained the objects of the Federation, and intimated that the Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Calcutta Millowners had definitely decided to join the Federation.

The following resolution was then passed by the members :—" That the Members of this Association agree that this Association be affiliated to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, and that the Committee of this Association be authorised to take all steps necessary for such affiliation."

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28th April 1910, the following resolution was, therefore, put before the members and adopted :—

" That the following addition be made to Rule 35 :—

'In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill that is a member shall pay annually to the Association one anna for every hundred spindles and three pies for every loom set up in the Mill, *plus* 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.' "

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Deputy Chairman of the Association, was nominated as the delegate of the Millowners in India to the Committee of the International Federation. (*Appendix* **A.**)

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The Seventh International Cotton Congress was held at Brussels on the 6th June 1910, and the undermentioned members were duly nominated to represent the Association at the Congress :—

N. N. WADIA, Esq.,
BOMONJI DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., and
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esq.

REGISTRATION OF IMITATIONS OF IMPORTERS' TRADE MARKS.

A member brought to the notice of the Committee that the Rules of the Association for the Registration of Trade Marks do not provide for the following contingency. Supposing an Importer, on becoming a Millowner or Agent and having joined this Association, should send for registration some of the Trade

Marks he had used on imported goods, he might find that these marks had already been registered with the Association. He might then by having recourse to law prevent the Millowner or Agent who had registered these from using them, but would be unable to use them himself, as the Association's Rules do not lay down that in a case of this sort the original registration should be cancelled. It was, therefore, contended that in such cases, where the Importer can give satisfactory proof as to prior use, the registration of the trade mark which is an imitation of the Importers, should be cancelled.

As the matter is of importance to the Members of the Association, the whole question has been referred to the Association's Solicitors for an expression of opinion on the points raised. (*Appendix* **B.**)

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

(See *Report* 1909, *page* 13.)

In January 1910 the Committee of the Association after fully discussing the state of the industry at that time, thought that it would be advisable and necessary for the Mills in the interests of the Millowners to adopt **short time.** They, therefore, circularised all the Mills in Bombay, with a request that they should record their votes with the Association either for or against the movement. The recommendations the Committee made to the Mills and on which the latter's votes were required were—

(1) That short time working for two days in the week, exclusive of Sundays or other weekly stop-days, be resorted to for three months from the 15th February 1910.

(2) Within this period all Mills should work daylight hours only, that is to say, from sunrise to sunset, and not overtime by electric lights.

(3) That the short time movement should be for all Mills, both spinning and weaving.

(4) If 80 per cent. of the spindle power in the Island of Bombay agreed to join the movement, it would be brought into operation for the period above-named.

(5) If the movement were thus adopted, and if, hereafter, owing to better prospects, or other favourable causes, Mills were desirous of reconsidering the situation, a proposition to that effect might be brought forward by any Mill who had joined in the movement. The Committee would then proceed to take a fresh vote, and if 60 per cent. agreed to any alteration, such alteration should be carried.

(6) For the purpose of calculating the vote it had been decided that 1 mule spindle should be the basis of voting; 1 ring spindle would be equal to 1½ mule spindles, and one loom equal to 30 mule spindles.

Calculating the spindle power as above recommended in clause (6), replies were received from 2,747,648 spindles, of which 2,136,180 (or 43·58 of the total spindle power in the Island) were in favour of the movement, while 611,468 spindles were against it. As replies were only received from Mills representing 56·06 of the total spindle power in Bombay, it was thought advisable to form a sub-committee to draw up in consultation with the Association's Solicitors, an agreement with penalty clauses as provided for in the new Rules of the Association, and to try and secure the assent of 80 per cent. of the spindle power of the Mills in Bombay to stop work for one day in the week besides Sundays, and to totally discontinue working overtime by electric light. A sub-committee was accordingly formed consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit. This sub-committee, in consultation with the Association's Solicitors, drew up a Form of Agreement which laid down *inter alia* that if any Mill which had duly signed the agreement, were to work in contravention of it, that Mill would become liable to pay to the other signatories of the agreement a sum of Rupees Two Thousand for every day or part of a day on which the Mill in question had worked. And, also, if any Mill hands were employed in breach of the terms of the agreement by any Mill between sunset and sunrise, that Mill would become liable to pay to the other signatories a sum of Rupees Fifty for every hand so employed.

As, however, the sub-committee were able to persuade only a few of the Mills to sign the Agreement the matter was allowed to drop. (*Appendix* **C.**)

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Early in March 1909 it was brought to the notice of the Committee that Government intended enacting a Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. In this it was proposed to provide for the amendment of Sub-Section (1) of Section 391 of the said Act by substituting the following :—

(1) No person shall—

(*a*) use or permit to be used any furnace employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture, which does not so far as practicable consume its own smoke ;

(*b*) or so use or permit to be used any such furnace that it shall not so far as practicable consume its own smoke ;

(*c*) or so use or permit to be used any such furnace as that it shall send forth from any chimney black smoke for more than eight minutes in the aggregate in one hour.

As this was a matter that very deeply concerned the Mill Industry in Bombay the Committee deemed it necessary to address Government at once. In their letter of the 2nd April 1909 they stated that the new ruling, if enforced would be felt as a great hardship, as hitherto no remedial measures of a practical nature had been placed before the users of Indian coal to enable them to avoid the nuisance complained of. Besides the new provisions were in essence far

more rigorous than those enforced in the United Kingdom, where it was believed the time-limit was 3 minutes in every quarter of an hour, or an aggregate of 12 minutes in the hour; and there was the additional advantage of better coal than Indian Mills could generally afford to use. It was remarkable that in spite of a more extended time-limit and superior coal and the frequency of prosecutions, the smoke nuisance had not been eradicated in England ; and therefore there was no reason to believe that even a rigorous enactment without suggestions as to palliatives would have any greater success in India.

The Committee understood that the worst offenders in this respect were furnaces in the local Dock Yards, and the Municipal Pumping Station at Love Grove. It was, therefore, felt that if Government with its enormous resources could not abate the nuisance in quarters under its official control, it was hardly equitable to expect a higher excellence from the Indian Manufacturing classes with their very limited experience in such matters.

It was further pointed out that in no country had smoke abatement received such practical attention as in the United States of America where the authorities had fully realised the futility of passing unworkable bye-laws of a hard and fast nature. In Chicago, for instance, the provisions of the law dealing with smoke abatement were administered by a Commission who had for their adviser a competent Engineer as City Smoke Inspector. It was the duty of this official, in cases of new installations of Boilers, to inspect and regulate them so as to produce the minimum of smoke when in use. This Smoke Department generally endeavoured to protect the owners from mistakes due to faulty construction ; and by frequent inspection maintained a standard of efficiency as to capacity, economy and smokelessness of the furnaces under supervision. As regards furnaces already installed, these were carefully examined, and recommendations were made when defects were noticed, and the carrying out of such recommendations exempted the steam users from all fear of prosecutions.

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration the Committee were of opinion that there was not sufficient information of a practical nature available in India on which to base any rigid enforcement of the law. They in consequence urged as a preliminary step the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry with an expert of Western experience to advise it in all technical issues. The duty of the Commission would be to examine the whole question in its applicability to Indian conditions ; and to recommend in what manner the law should be amended so as to produce the least friction and greatest practical results.

In conclusion the Committee stated that the proposed amendment of Sub-Section (1) of Section 391 of the Municipal Act, 1888, was for the reasons given considered premature, and likely therefore to cause a great deal of undesirable friction. They were consequently of opinion that no change should be contemplated in the law, until the report of some such Commission as above advocated was available for consideration by both Government and the various parties concerned. (*Appendix* **D**.)

MUNICIPAL LICENSES FOR ENGINES.

During the latter part of the year, several members drew the attention of the Committee to a notice which was issued by the Superintendent of Licenses requiring Millowners to apply for a **renewal of permit for working a steam engine** and demanding a fee of Re. 1 for the permit.

In default, the notice stated, Millowners would be liable under Section 390, Sub-Section (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

The Section referred to requires payment of License fees from Factories, Workshops, &c., newly established, but the notice above mentioned was sent to mills which had been in existence over 30 years.

The Committee, therefore, decided to consult the Association's Solicitors in the matter.

The Solicitors stated they thought it was clear that Section 390 only referred to Factories, &c., which were to be erected subsequent to the passing of the Act, and they were therefore of opinion that the position taken up by the Superintendent of Licenses was not a correct one and that the various members who had refused to apply for a renewal of permit were justified in so doing.

The Committee, however, in further considering the application of the Act in its bearing on newly erected Factories were of opinion that the Act should not apply even to these.

They considered that as the working of a Factory would be dependent on getting a License each year, the Industry would be liable to suffer great loss by the arbitrary refusal to grant a renewal on some slight pretext; and that even a delay in granting a renewal might easily inflict great hardship on all concerned in the working of a mill.

The Committee strongly felt that the annual renewal of Licenses should not be insisted on ; they considered the original permit for the erection of the mill sufficient for all Municipal purposes.

After consulting the Solicitors, therefore, a representation was made to the Municipal Commissioner on the above grounds with a request that the order to renew licenses on mills generally should be withdrawn.

The full text of the above representation will be found in the Appendix.

Up to time of going to press no reply has been received from the Municipality. (*Appendix* **E.**)

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

In the Budget for 1910, an enhanced **Import Duty** was imposed **on Silver**, which was strongly objected to by both the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations. It was generally believed by Millowners that the duty would cripple our trade with China, besides being a hardship on the poorer classes who usually amassed their savings in silver ornaments.

The matter was discussed at a special meeting of the Committee, who unanimously resolved to forward the following telegram to the Finance Minister, Imperial Legislative Council, Calcutta :—

" The Bombay Millowners' Association strongly protest against proposed enhanced duty on silver as being detrimental and extremely injurious to the Mill Industry generally and to Indian labour."

Copies of the above were sent to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, and also individually to the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, all of whom were at the time attending the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta.

Sir Sassoon David in his speech in Council said :—" I must advert again to the Silver Duty, not with the intention of repeating what I said on a previous occasion, but because it seems to me important to nail to the counter one or two arguments that are fallacious to a dangerous degree. One of these is the contention that the large extent of India's imports of silver proves that the business is very profitable. I assert on the contrary that it is precisely the enormous volume of India's imports of silver that satisfies the Market and keeps profit on a single operation at a moderate level.

" This is in accordance not only with theory but with practice. The price of silver is ruled by the London and New York Markets and its price in India follows the Home rates closely. I see that it has been stated that the effect of the enhancement of this duty in the world's price of silver must be small. I do not know on what figures the estimate was based. I find, however, that the world's production of silver is some 174,000,000 ounces on the average of the five years' ending 1908-09, and that in the same years India imported nearly 101,000,000 ounces per annum, or about 58 per cent. of the total. It seems clear that if, as is argued, the effect of enhanced duty is to raise the value of silver as a store of value, existent silver hoards must appreciate and further hoarding be for a time discouraged. By my reckoning, India should under such conditions only take about 51 per cent. of the world's silver instead of 58 per cent. I make no prognostication as to the decline likely to appear in the world's price; but I do not doubt the decline will be sufficient to be felt in our trade with the silver-using countries.

" I do not propose to recapitulate the burdens under which the Indian Cotton Industry is suffering at this time, but I am sorry that there was not on the Government side a more frank admission of the reality of the fresh burden to be imposed, by the new silver duty, on the trade with the further East. It may be worthwhile to give one or two figures that show how that important branch of the trade is already being impaired. It should be borne in mind that formerly Japan was amongst one of our best customers, and in 1888-89 she took from us more than 23 million pounds of yarn. Now she takes none; but takes instead large quantities of raw cotton, thereby raising the price of our raw material, while lowering the price of our finished products in the Chinese market. The largest quantity of raw cotton shipped to Japan in a single year was

2,526,200 cwts. in 1901-02. But in the eleven months of the current year 1909-10 no less than 2,873,400 cwts. have been shipped. In the face of these facts and of the increasing activity and efficiency in the Chinese spinning industry, it is vain to pretend that India's trade with the further East is in a position to stand any superfluous handicap whatsoever, and I foresee injury to India's cotton industry from duties that have now been imposed."

In spite, however, of the strong protests of our representatives the Bill was carried, and the enhanced duty imposed as originally proposed by the Finance Minister.

ASSOCIATION'S PUBLICATIONS AND THE PRESS ACT.

On the 15th November 1910 the Secretary of the Association was informed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, that he was required to make a declaration as publisher under Section 5 of Act XXV of 1867 regarding the publications issued by the Association.

The matter went before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the Secretary explained that as the Association's publications were merely statistical returns of trade for the information of the members, they were not considered to come within the purview of the above Act.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate after examination of all the Returns, verbally decided that Statistical Returns for the purpose of trade, did not amount to periodical works containing public news or comments on public news, within the meaning of Section 5 of the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867, and that, therefore, no declaration was required in respect to the Association's publications under reference.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA.

The above publication is issued annually by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, and the information it gives has proved most useful to the commercial community. For the last two or three years the figures showing the value of the trade were given both in rupees and sterling, and this double notation was much appreciated in Bombay by those dealing with the export and import trade of the country.

However, in February 1910, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence addressed the Committee, stating that it had been represented to him that the usefulness of the above publication was injured by the practice of mentioning both rupees and sterling. Firstly, because rupee figures were not readily understood by persons outside India, and secondly, because rupees were not easily compared with those figures relating to the trade of other countries which were published in sterling in the Consular and other British official publications; and he remarked that it was further felt that the double notation injured the appearance of the publication and possibly made its perusal an effort to the public. Besides, as it caused congestion in the tabular statements, it necessitated curtailment of the number of past years for which comparative figures could be

given ; and it also increased the bulk of the volume, and thereby considerably delayed its preparation and issue. In these circumstances, the Director-General believed that it would tend towards simplification if the rupee figures were omitted altogether, and he asked for the Association's opinion as to the expediency of making the proposed change.

The Committee, in their reply, were however unanimously of opinion that the rupee figures should not be omitted. They considered that the present form of publication met the wishes of the trade generally, and that, therefore, both the sterling and the rupee notation should be retained. (*Appendix* **F.**)

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

(See *Report* 1909, *page* 20.)

On the 24th November 1910 the Committee met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in the Association's Rooms and discussed the revision of the **Tariff Valuation of Cotton Goods** taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

Subsequently under date 10th December 1910, the following Notification was published by the Government of India containing the revised tariff values :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 9299—6, dated the 16th December 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1911 :—

Grey Goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}''$	8	6
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	7	3
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}''$	8	9
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}''$ but not over $\frac{3}{4}''$... ...	9	3
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}''$ but not over $2''$... ...	10	3
6.	Patals and saris with headings over $4''$ wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}''$	9	6
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}''$	8	6
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	8	9
9.	Fents	7	0

		Tariff Value, per lb. A.	P.
10.	Printers	9	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	8	6
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10	6
13.	„ „ bleached	12	6
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	0
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	6

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or Coloured Goods.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½″	8	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	0
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	11	0
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	0
20.	Check gumchas	11	0
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	3
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check...	10	6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	11	6
24.	Drills, striped	9	6
25.	„ checked	10	0
26.	„ dyed	11	0
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	6
28.	Fents	8	3
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ...	10	6
30.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	10	9
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	0
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	9	3
33.	Napkins, grey	9	6
34.	„ bleached	12	6
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	11	3
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	11	3
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	9

		Tariff Value per lb. A.	P.
40.	Susi ordinary, coloured weft	11	3
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	10	0
42.	„ „ khaki	11	0
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11	6
44.	„ „ bleached	12	9
45.	„ honeycomb, and other sorts, grey	9	3.
46.	„ „ bleached	11	0
47.	Zephyr cloth	10	6
48.	„ striped and checked	11	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(See *Report* 1909, *pp.* 19, 87.)

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in November 1910 informed the Association that he had under consideration the revision of the **List of Cotton Piece-goods.** He stated that the Collectors of Customs had, at his request, submitted certain suggestions for the reduction of the number of items. After careful consideration of these suggestions it seemed to him that certain items might safely be struck out without interfering with the completeness of the list. He accordingly submitted a copy of the list showing the omissions contemplated and other consequential revisions and wished to have the opinion of the Committee on the subject.

After carefully considering the whole question the Committee informed the Director-General that they had no remarks to offer on the points referred to. (*Appendix* **G.**)

AMERICAN COTTON GROWN IN SIND.

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay, forwarded early in January 1910 a sample of **American Cotton grown in Sind** for the inspection of the members, and stated that there were about 200 maunds (of 80lbs. each) available for sale.

As the Committee were in favour of encouraging the cultivation of such cotton, they at once conveyed the above information to the members, requesting those who wished to purchase to communicate direct with the Deputy Director of Agriculture, at Mirpurkhas, Sind.

BROACH COTTON GROWN AT DHARWAR.

On the 17th March 1910, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, informed the Committee that the cultivation of **Broach Cotton** was rapidly extending in the Southern Mahratta Country; and that it was proposed to hold an auction sale of about 600 nagas (a naga = 1,344 lbs.) valued at about one lakh of rupees, at Dharwar at the end of March.

In April 1910, the Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar, further intimated that another auction sale of Broach Cotton would be held on the 17th April, when about 500 nagas would be available. Besides organizing the collection of Cotton, the Department was also arranging for the grading of the same. Fairly large samples had been taken from each dokra and ginned separately, thus classing the cotton according to ginning percentages. In this way several classes were formed each varying by one per cent., and it was thus hoped to secure fair prices for cultivators and also facilitate judging by buyers.

COTTON SAMPLES FROM THE BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

During July 1910, the Deputy Director of Agriculture submitted 12 samples of improved cottons and asked to be informed the number of counts which each kind was capable of spinning.

The Committee after ascertaining the opinions of representatives of various Mills reported as follows :—

No.	Quality.	Remarks.
	(*Surat Farm.*)	
1	Fine Broach, second picking ...	Feel rather coarse. Good for spinning 20s.
2	1027 A. L. F.	Creamy white. Good for spinning 30s. to 32s.
3	1018 P/G	A little superior to No. 1 in feel. Good for spinning up to 24s.
4	Local	Very dull in colour. Good for spinning 16s. to 20s.
	(*Navsari Farm.*)	
5	Fine Broach, second picking ...	White, soft feel. Good for spinning 32s. to 36s.
6	1027 A. L. F.	Inferior to No. 5 both in colour and staple. Good for spinning up to 24s.
7	1018 P/G	White and soft. Good for spinning 36s.
8	Local	Good for spinning 30s.
	(*Gadag.*)	
9	Cambodia	Fibre very weak, cotton very clean, feel rather harsh. Good for spinning 16s.
10	Dharwar American	Good for spinning 20s.
	(*Dharwar.*)	
11	Kumpta 04 q 111	Good for spinning 24s. to 28s.
12	Local Kumpta	Superior to No. 11. Good for spinning 26s. to 30s.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

The Bombay Agricultural Department during the year under review forwarded some very useful leaflets to the Association, and these were distributed among the Members. The following subjects were dealt with:—

(*a*) A cheap fodder for the hot weather; (*b*) A practical system of storing farm yard manure; (*c*) Fodder crops, Sundhia Jowar; (*d*) Iron Ploughs; (*e*) Sugarcane crushing; (*f*) Potatoes; (*g*) Sugarcane; (*h*) Destruction of Paddy in the store-house by the Surma; (*i*) Lucerne Dodder (Nimoli or Ambarvel) and how to combat it; (*j*) How to grow Papaya; (*k*) The Poona Gul-boiling furnace; (*l*) The scum strainer in Gul-boiling; (*m*) Note on Eri Silk; (*n*) The destruction of Grass-hoppers; (*o*) Smut disease of Jowar and Wheat; (*p*) Chaff-Cutters; (*q*) The red rot of Sugarcane; (*r*) Groundnuts—Cultivation of Spanish Peanuts.

RAILWAY FREIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCONADA.

It was brought to the notice of the Association that the **Railway rate from Bombay to Coconada** for piece-goods and yarns had, during the year, been raised from one Rupee a maund to Rs. 2-10-6 *via* Wadi and Bezwada and Rs. 2-6-6 *via* Raichore, with the result that an appreciable amount of the trade of Coconada was deflected to Madras, towards which specially favourable rates existed.

In the interests of Bombay trade the matter was taken up by the Committee, and in their letter to the G. I. P. Railway a reversion to the original one rupee rate was urged.

In reply the Deputy Traffic Manager stated that the rate of Re. 1 per maund was a through rate quoted conjointly by the G. I. P., the N. G. S. and the Madras and S. M. Railways; but that recently the Madras and S. M. Railways had cancelled the application of this rate. He further stated that he was in communication with the N. G. S. Railway on the subject, with the view to the quotation of a suitable rate as far as these two lines were concerned. In the meantime he pointed out that there was a rate of Re. 0-15-3 per maund for piece-goods from Bombay to Bezwada, which could be taken advantage of as a temporary measure, and the consignments rebooked at Bezwada to Coconada. (*Appendix* **II.**)

DAMAGE BY FIRE TO GOODS IN TRANSIT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The attention of the Committee was drawn in August 1910 to a circular issued by the G. I. P. Railway, in which it was notified that that Railway would not henceforth be responsible for any **damage arising to Cotton from fire** irrespective of the condition of carriage.

The Railway contended that in the past they had treated the question with consideration and dealt with claims, irrespective of any legal responsibility. But

as the amount involved in paying such claims was steadily increasing, and the demands made were becoming more exacting, the Company was obliged to reconsider the position. They asserted that they were not legally bound to pay for all fires that occurred, and as all possible precautions were taken, such as loading the cotton in spark-proof wagons and fitting the engines with spark arrestors, the only inference that could be drawn was that the fires must arise from causes beyond the control of the Railway Company. They further stated that they were informed that in some cases the cotton was saturated with water while being pressed to facilitate the pressing or perhaps to increase the weight. When the bales were tendered for despatch, therefore, there was a certain amount of dampness in the bales, and the Railway believed that fires arose from combustion due to this damp. Experiments had also been made by them which proved that no sparks could enter any of their new improved wagons. In these circumstances, the Company decided, in future, to decline to meet claims for fire to cotton, irrespective of the condition of carriage, and they suggested that such fire risk should be covered in the usual way by insurance.

As the procedure hitherto followed in acknowledging claims for damage by fire had proved satisfactory to the trade, and as the disbursements made on this head by the Railway Companies were so small compared to the volume of traffic that was handled, the Committee could not understand the reasons that necessitated so drastic and arbitrary a ruling. They accordingly addressed the G. I. P. Railway in the matter and pointed out that Section 72 of the Indian Railway Act, 1890, provides that the responsibility of a Railway Administration was that of a bailee, who was bound to take all reasonable precautions against possible harm to goods bailed to him, and it followed that the Railway Company would be liable for any damage caused to goods by fire, while in their custody, if such damage had occurred through the negligence of the Company. Further, Section 76 of the Act provides that it would not be necessary for the plaintiff in any suit to prove how the loss, destruction or deterioration of any goods delivered to a Railway Administration was caused. It was contended, therefore, that the Railway Company could not repudiate their liabilities by mere Notification to the public, as the law necessitated their proving that they had taken all due measures required by the Act.

With reference to the contention of the Railway that fires in cotton wagons often arose from spontaneous combustion due to the cotton having been damped prior to bailing, the Committee stated that all the evidence available proved this theory to be untenable. Of the numerous cotton fires that occurred at Colaba a few years ago, not a single instance was adduced to show spontaneous combustion. It was remarkable that, while these fires continued in Colaba, similar cotton, damped, pressed and baled in exactly the same way was stored in various Mill Godowns and also in ships' holds for transit to Japan and Europe, and yet no case was ever known of a fire occurring through spontaneous combustion. It was, therefore, apparent that other causes must be looked for as originating such cotton fires, and as these occurred while the cotton was under the purview of the Railway Administration, it followed as a consequence that the latter must be held responsible.

In regard to the suggestion of the Railway that the risk by fire should be covered in the usual way by insurance, the Committee pointed out that this was a matter that must be left for individuals to decide for their own particular consignments, and they did not see why the trade should be expected to insure while they were actually paying a higher rate for goods sent at "Railway Risk." It had generally been understood and hitherto acted upon that "Railway Risk" rates covered all reasonable risk while the goods were in transit.

The new ruling of the Railway, the Committee pointed out, would not, under these circumstances, be accepted by the mercantile community, and continuous litigation was likely to follow, unless the Notification was withdrawn. As such antagonism would undoubtedly be detrimental to the interests of all concerned, the Committee trusted that the Railway Authorities would see their way to reconsider the situation, so that the *status quo* might be resumed without further friction and undesirable resort to law.

Beyond a formal acknowledgment and a statement that the matter was receiving attention, no communication has been received up to the time of writing this report from the Railway Company in the matter. (*Appendix* **I.**)

PROVISION OF INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF CARRIAGES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Early in December the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce addressed the Association inviting its co-operation in advocating the introduction of an **Intermediate Class of Carriage** on the G. I. P. Railway.

The Chamber pointed out that there were a great number of native gentlemen, whose circumstances did not permit of their travelling second class, more especially since the establishment of the enhanced fares. That these gentlemen, who were by birth, education and other qualifications superior to the average third class passenger, were yet compelled, for want of separate accommodation, to travel in the company of the latter class. That an easy solution of the unpleasant situation would be found in the introduction of the proposed Intermediate Carriage, and it was hoped the Association would support the Chamber in the matter.

The Committee were in agreement with the proposal and consequently a letter was addressed to the Railway Board supporting the Chamber, and hoping that, in the interest of the better class of native travellers, it would be found feasible to provide the class of accommodation asked for. (*Appendix* **J.**)

SEWRI-MAZAGON RECLAMATION.

In May 1910 the Port Trustees informed the Association that they had under consideration the possibility of making an early start in the laying out of the new **reclamation at Mazagon-Sewri**, and they enquired how far the Millowners would be prepared to support them in the undertaking by taking

up the sheds which it was proposed to erect for the temporary storage of cotton, it being understood that the cotton would be eventually removed to the allotted site towards the south-east end of the new reclamation.

It was proposed to erect 10 single-storeyed sheds of the following dimensions:—

5 sheds...	...	...	600′ × 42′
5 sheds...	...	...	600′ × 30′

In addition to these sheds, which would aggregate about 23,000 square yards in floor area, there would be a large area (about 243,180 square yards) of open ground near by, where cotton storage would be allowed.

The Trustees anticipated that, with the co-operation of the Association, it would be possible to make a start with the storage of cotton on this area, even before the new Alexandra Docks were opened, as the bales would be railed inside the present Docks and carted or trolleyed thence to the berth for shipment.

The Committee carefully considered the scheme but did not however see their way to supporting it, as they considered that Millowners generally would not, under existing conditions of the Cotton Market, make use of the proposed sheds. They were definitely of opinion that there should be no division of the cotton business between Colaba and Mazagon; and that therefore the Cotton Market ought not to be expected to establish itself at the latter place until this is fully provided with all necessary trade facilities. (*Appendix* **K**.)

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS AND OVERBRIDGES, MAZAGON TO SEWRI.

This was a scheme put forward by the Chairman of the Port Trust and referred to the area of the Island, east of the line of road extending from the Mint to the Matunga Leper Asylum—comprising the Frere Road, the Reay Road, and the extension thereof northwards to the Leper Asylum. This area includes, besides the Bulk Oil and new Timber Depôts, the great Trade Depôts which are to be provided on the Reclamation now in progress, and the Railway siding yards in connection therewith, and the whole of the Docks and Bunders at which the Foreign and Coasting Sea-borne Import and Export Trade is dealt with.

Among the proposals made were (*a*) the straightening and widening of Victoria Road; (*b*) an overbridge over the Railway, south of Sewri village; (*c*) the alignment of a new 60-foot Road to Sewri; (*d*) a new Cross Road leading from the south approach to the new Sewri Bridge to the Mill district *via* Golungi Hill Road, Parel, Governor's Road, and Elphinstone Road; (*e*) a new Cross Road in extension of the Currey Road.

In their reply the Committee stated that they generally approved of the scheme as set forth, and considered it very desirable that the construction of the two Cross Roads referred to should be carried out at the earliest opportunity.

Of the two, they were of opinion that the proposed extension of the Currey Road was the more important as it would open up a large industrial area which was somewhat congested.

As regards the extension of the Elphinstone Road across to Sewri, the Committee, while approving of the scheme, did not consider that any such road must necessarily be taken directly over the site of the old Government House Buildings. They were in accord with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in urging that this historical site and the grounds round it should be preserved intact for public purposes. They advocated the formation of a public park on these grounds, and considered that a slight diversion of the proposed road alignment, while not materially affecting the Port Trust Scheme, would result in maintaining a desirable open space that would be much appreciated as the industrial population increased in the Northern part of the Island. (*Appendix* **L.**)

TRACTION TRAIN BETWEEN COLABA AND THE MILL DISTRICTS.

The Committee received a communication from the Commissioner of Police stating that complaints had been received against the use of a **traction engine** drawing three trucks along the public road between Colaba and the Mill districts in the north of the island, and enquiring whether the Association considered that vehicles of this description were of any great convenience to the trade of Bombay.

The Committee in their reply stated that the above train was of great advantage, as it relieved the pressure on bullock carts, which were almost impossible to procure in sufficient numbers. They pointed out that the train did the work of 20 carts each way, and in this manner was of undoubted help to the trade; and they were therefore of opinion that under existing conditions its services should be continued. (*Appendix* **M.**)

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

On the 6th of December 1910, a communication was received from the General Secretary of the above Conference at Allahabad, inviting delegates from this Association. It was explained that the Conference was a non-political body, and that every person interested in the movement for the development of Indian Industries, without reference to race or nationality, official position, or political opinions, might join it and take part in its proceedings.

In response to the above invitation, the Committee replied that the following members would represent the Association on the said occasion, *viz.* :—

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Kt.

Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Esq.

Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Esq.

THE 1911 CENSUS.

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality informed the Committee in November 1910 that the 10th March 1911 had been fixed by Government as the final **Census Day.** He pointed out that, in order to facilitate the enumeration work, it was necessary that all the Mills in the City should be closed on that date; and he trusted the Millowners would co-operate with Government to this end.

The Committee circularised all the members and expressed the hope that the above request would be complied with, and that the Mills would afford the necessary help in enumerating their Mill hands on the said occasion.

INSTITUTION OF A NEW MEDAL ENTITLED THE EDWARD MEDAL.

The above Medal was instituted by Royal Warrant on the 13th July 1907 to be awarded for heroic acts performed by Miners and Quarrymen and others who endangered their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in Mines and Quarries.

Subsequently on the 1st December 1909 the scope of this decoration was extended so as to award those who, in course of industrial employment, endangered their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with such Industrial employment.

The full text of the Royal Warrant will be found in *Appendix* **N**.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS FROM THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Acting Principal of the above Institute addressed the Committee in August 1910, stating that the students after the prescribed three years' training, had great difficulty in gaining admission to the Mills as unpaid apprentices. He felt sure it was to the interest of the Textile Trade of India, that past students should be given an opportunity of employment, which would have the effect of encouraging them and generally benefiting the industries. The technical training given in Bombay, he considered, was equal to that in England, as the examination results in Textile were much higher here than gained by any Technical Institute of Lancashire. He further stated that Lancashire manufacturers helped the most successful and promising students by taking them in their Mills ; in fact, the Secretary was often written to when any suitable position for students was vacant. He, therefore, trusted a similar helping hand would be extended to the students in Bombay.

The Committee took a favourable view of the Principal's letter, and had copies of it circulated among all the members expressing a hope that the members would, when possible, help deserving students to find employment.

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1911.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	SUNDAY	*New Year Day.*
	8th	Do.	
	12th	Thursday	*Taboot.*
	14th	Saturday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	22nd	SUNDAY.	
	29th	Do.	
February	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	19th	Do.	
	27th	Monday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
March	5th	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Friday	*Final Census Day.*
	15th	Wednesday	*Holi.*
	16th	Thursday	
	17th	Friday	
	26th	SUNDAY.	
	31st	Friday	*Gudi Padwa.*
April	7th	Friday	*Ram Navmi.*
	16th	SUNDAY.	
	23rd	Do.	
	30th	Do.	
May	7th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Do.	
	19th	Friday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
	28th	SUNDAY.	
June	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	18th	Do.	
	25th	Do.	
July	2nd	SUNDAY.	
	7th	Friday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
	16th	SUNDAY.	
	23rd	Do.	
	30th	SUNDAY	*Nag Panchmi.*
August	9th	Wednesday	*Narli Purnima.*
	13th	SUNDAY.	
	17th	Thursday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
	27th	SUNDAY	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
September	2nd	Saturday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
	7th	Thursday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
	13th	Wednesday	*Parsee New Year Day.*
	17th	SUNDAY.	
	22nd	Friday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
October	3rd	Tuesday	*Dasara.*
	8th	SUNDAY.	
	15th	Do.	
	22nd	SUNDAY	*Diwali.*
	23rd	Monday	
	24th	Tuesday	
	29th	SUNDAY.	
November	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	19th	Do.	
	26th	Do.	
December	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	
	17th	Do.	
	24th	Do.	

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1911.

The election of Chairman by ballot for the first time, under the new Rules, took place on the 16th January 1911, and resulted in the election of Mr. N. N. Wadia.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1911.

The ballot for the above office was held on the 23rd January 1911, and resulted in the election of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1911.

The ballot for the election of the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1911 was held on the 30th January 1911, and resulted in the election of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., The Hon'ble Sir Vithuldas D. Thackersey, Kt., The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt., The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Mummohandas Ramjee, Messrs. T. W. Birkett, W. H. Brady, Mahomed Hajibhoy, D. M. Inglis, Mulraj Khatau, S. A. Nathan, Bomonjee D. Petit, Jehangir B. Petit, N. B. Saklatwalla, Dinshaw E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, and Jamsedjee A. Wadia.

DONATIONS.

Sir J. J. Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 28th April 1910, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid as a contribution to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund from the funds of the Association.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund.

A contribution of Rs. 250 was also paid to the above Fund.

Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

A further sum of Rs. 500 was paid by the Association to the Funds of the above Society.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

In this case also a sum of Rs. 2,500 was contributed to the Funds of this Institute.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years the Committee, after obtaining returns from Agents and Owners, informed the Members of the Association by circular, in the usual way, that the total quantity of Cotton held by the Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1910 amounted to **140,195 candies.**

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1910.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1909 :—		
General Fund	41,962 4 9	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,471 13 4	
		46,434 2 1
Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1910	16,313 6 10	
Miscellaneous Receipts	436 9 9	
Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,720 4 6	
		18,470 5 1
Total Rupees ...		64,904 7 2

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chamber of Commerce, being contribution for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	7,500 0 0	
Printing	2,682 15 0	
Advertisements	105 12 10	
Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, &c.	416 0 7	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	384 0 0	
Law Charges	442 5 0	
Entrance fee to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations of Manchester	2,797 12 1	
		15,628 13 6
Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1910-11	.....	2,500 0 0
Association's contribution to Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund ...	.....	500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	.....	500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	.....	250 0 0
Balance as under :—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost.	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	2,439 5 8	
	45,625 9 8	
Less—Amount due for Auditor's Fee.	100 0 0	
Net—Balance to carry forward.		45,525 9 8
Total Rupees ...		64,904 7 2

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 14th *January* 1911.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F. C. R. A.,
Auditor.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 11th January 1910, to meet Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Deputy Chairman of the Association, was in the Chair.

There were also present :—

Mr. J. F. Bradbury (of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., and the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Mr. C. V. Mehta (of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld., and the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter and Mr. H. Gawthorne (of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. R. Harwood (of the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and the Saraswati Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. H. R. Oomrigar (of the Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., and the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.); the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy (of the Crescent Mills Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld., the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., the Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ld., and the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ld.); Mr. D. E. Wacha (of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.); the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David (of the David Mills Co., Ld., the Dawn Mills and the Standard Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. H. R. Greaves (of the Apollo Mills, the Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld., the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the New Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., the James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., and the Connaught Mills Co., Ld.); the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt. (of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., and the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.), and Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary of the Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Arno Schmidt spoke on the lines of the underquoted Address and added that the Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Calcutta Millowners had definitely decided to join.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ON DECEMBER 2ND, 1909, BY MR. ARNO SCHMIDT, SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The International Committee decided, at its last meeting in Frankfort o/M °/M., that I should proceed on a visit to India for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain the affiliation of the Indian Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers to the International Federation, and it gives me great pleasure to follow out these instructions. There are now only two cotton using countries in the world outside our Federation, *viz.*, India and America. Owing to the peculiar constitution of the Associations in the latter country (their Associations being more of the nature of private clubs), they have not yet become members of our organization, although we have the hearty support of the American Government Departments and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Associations, who send delegates to every Congress. It is the foremost wish of my Committee to enroll you as members and I fervently hope that this desired object will be obtained through my visit to your shores.

Foundation.—The crisis created in 1904 by the "Sully" speculation gave rise to the inauguration of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations in 1904 at Zurich. 60 representatives, from six of the most important European nations, were present. Each succeeding Congress has proved that the policy adopted is the right one. At the last Congress at Milan 16 countries were represented. The honourable distinction bestowed on the members of the International Committee by the Sovereigns of England, Germany, Austria and Italy and by two Presidents of the French Republic who received them in audience, testified to the high appreciation of the work of the International Federation. President Roosevelt also expressed his great satisfaction with the work and progress of the Federation; and as a further recognition I may mention that the President, Mr. C. W. Macara, has been made a Member of the French Legion of Honour.

Purpose.—The purpose of the International Federation is to protect the common interests of the Cotton Industry of the world, and to introduce such measures as will defend the industry against a common danger. You will agree that the days of individual action are past and that great changes can only be introduced by united action. No country, however strong, can, single handed, achieve important reforms. There must be unity. At first sight it might appear that there are no common interests between the Cotton Industry of Europe and that of Asia. We must, however, bear in mind, that whatever is done by the Europeans to bring about steadier prices in American cotton, has an immediate and beneficent influence on the price of Indian cotton, as your Indian cotton prices are always influenced by the price of American cotton.

Further, all savings which are obtained by the European manufacturer in the management of the mill, as for instance Fire Insurance, improved Contracts, Courts of Arbitration, Statistics, etc., must be of equal advantage to the Millowners of Asia. Japan has recognised this several years ago and works loyally with us.

Means.—The administration of the International Federation is carried on by an Executive Committee, consisting of one representative of each of the affiliated countries; so far England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, Holland and Portugal send one member each, and as some of the members of your Cotton industry are, during the greater part of the year, in Europe, you would have no difficulty in finding a representative for India on our Committee.

The Committee meets generally twice a year in a centrally situated city of Europe, the travelling expenses of the members are paid out of the funds of the Federation. The offices are situated at Manchester, and from there information regarding the latest developments, connected with everything of interest to the Cotton industry, is disseminated among the affiliated Associations.

Congresses are being held once a year, the first was at Zurich in 1904, 1905 in Manchester, 1906 in Bremen, 1907 in Vienna, 1908 at Paris, 1909 in Milan, and I have been asked by my Committee to give you a hearty invitation to send delegates to the forthcoming Congress, which will be held at Brussels at the commencement of June. The former Congresses have been attended by several prominent members of your country, who will doubtless have given you a verbal report of these International gatherings. I may mention that an extensive International Exhibition will be held in Brussels during the summer, and I am sure several of you will pay a visit to Brussels on that account alone. May I ask therefore those of you who intend to come to Europe to arrange to be present at our International Cotton Congress. Whether you join the International Federation or not your delegates will always be welcome. Papers on subjects generally interesting are prepared for these Congresses by delegates and others, and they are sent some time in advance to all the delegates in order that they may come prepared to discuss the subjects of the Congress. The discussions and papers are afterwards published in English, French and German in an official report, such as you have received. These reports are highly appreciated all over the world and are excellent books of reference. You find

in them information with regard to the expansion of the present cotton fields, and the opening up of new ones in any part of the world in which this can be done with success in order to broaden the area of supply ; the more scientific cultivation of the raw material ; improvements in the ginning, baling, warehousing and transport of cotton, by which large savings can be effected ; the International standardisation of grades of cotton; reforms in the marketing of cotton (a new nett weight Contract has been formulated and adopted) ; schemes for the regulation of the supply of the raw material, and for dealing with temporary over-production of manufactures ; mill fire insurance problems ; and the perfecting of organisation, both national and international.

These Congresses are the principal means of attaining the objects of the Federation, but the office at Manchester and the Committee are at work all the year through. Besides the aforementioned Congresses in Europe, the International Federation was also largely represented at a very important gathering of Cotton planters, spinners, and manufacturers in Atlanta, Ga, in October 1907. Under the auspices of the International Federation over 100 Cotton spinners and manufacturers crossed the Atlantic Ocean in order to attend that Conference, and to demonstrate to the planters of America the demands of the spinner as regards the packing and transport of cotton. The report of this Conference has been issued in a special book, of which copies may be had from Manchester.

Before entering on a description of the results achieved, I wish to make it quite clear that the *resolutions* of the Committee or of the Congress are *only in the form of recommendations.* There is no penalty clause, and if a country considers that a certain proposal would be contrary to the interest of its millowners, there is no statute nor moral obligation to force their hands.

Results.—The work of the International Federation is of an eminently practical character. Every year brings new opportunities for its development. Even if the work were limited to the Annual Congress, which is attended by spinners and manufacturers from all parts of the world, the expenditure on its maintenance would be amply justified, for unquestionably the Congresses have been the means of advancing the cause of international goodwill. In connection with the Federation's work the following items may be mentioned :—

(1). **The Statistics** of consumption and spinners' stocks of cotton which the Federation originated about 4½ years ago. Whilst before that time such figures were supplied by speculators, the spinners have now an opportunity of compiling their own statistics which must certainly be recognised as being impartial. The increase in the number of returns which we receive in reply to the half-yearly enquiry is the surest proof of the value which the spinners of the world attach to this work. Our first compilation, in 1905, showed returns from the owners of 46¾ million spindles, whilst our last, in 1909, stated the actual replies from 117 million spindles, which is more than 89 per cent. of the total spindleage of the world. During the last few years I have tried to obtain replies from the Indian Cotton spinners, but I regret that so far the result is still far from complete and I appeal to you most strongly to answer in future our statistical enquiries in greater number. I assure you that nobody except myself is allowed to see the individual returns; the firms are known only by number and as the enquiry forms do not bear any name, it is absolutely impossible for anybody to obtain information about the stocks or consumption of any individual mill. I have a number of results of the last Census with me, and I shall be glad to give any explanations you may desire at the end of the meeting.

An International Federation such as ours can be used in many ways for the purpose of collecting statistics which otherwise could not be obtained.

(2). An International Federation Sub-Committee succeeded in establishing at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange a **Nett Weight Contract** for the purchase of American cotton. Whilst formerly the planter put on the bales a quantity of unnecessary bagging (or canvas) for which the spinner paid at the price of cotton, this Nett Weight Contract will have the effect that the spinner will pay only for the exact Nett Weight of cotton, that packing material will

be reduced to the necessary limit, and a saving effected in transport and insurance. It would have been impossible for any Association of one nationality to have effected this change, but the pressure and influence of an International Federation of Associations being so much greater, it was possible for us to achieve it. Any Association which does not belong to a Federation like ours has little power of making its voice felt in the settlement of important reforms. A list of Cotton Merchants who are willing to sell on this new contract is now being prepared.

(3). In consequence of the large delegation which we sent in 1907 to the Cotton belt in America and the propaganda work carried on by us in Europe and America regarding the absolutely necessary **improvement in the baling and handling of American Cotton,** several firms have lately come forward who are already compressing a bale in density and shape like the Egyptian bale, and the Milan Report will show you several sample bales from which you can judge how our propaganda work is being followed up by the Americans.

(4). A further direct and practical advantage resulting from the discussions on **Mill Fire Insurance** at the Congresses of the International Federation is the fact that in view of the proofs given and the statistical data produced, the Insurance Companies of nearly all European countries have consented to increase the rebate on sprinklered mills. The question of establishing Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the various countries, with a view to effecting re-insurances one with another, is being studied at present.

(5). **International Courts of Arbitration** was one of the subjects dealt with at the Milan Congress and a set of rules has now been decided upon by the Committee which no doubt will be accepted at the next Congress, according to which disputes arising between spinners and manufacturers belonging to different nations, will be amicably and fairly settled, by competent Arbitrators, belonging to Spinners' Associations.

Formerly many misunderstandings have arisen and heavy expenses have been incurred through legal proceedings. Those who are interested in this subject I refer to the paper read at the Milan Congress, by Mr. Thomas, which you will find in the Sixth International Congress Report. These Courts of Arbitration would, I am sure, be invaluable to these Indian Spinners and Manufacturers, who sell their production abroad.

(6). Steps are being taken to ascertain, in a scientific manner, the amount of **damp in raw cotton.** A Testing House has already been established at the Port of Havre.

(7). The International Federation has assisted to the utmost of its power in the promotion of the **International Institute of Agriculture.** This Institute will be of immense benefit to Indian agriculture. Some particulars of this Institute will be found in the Congress Report. I will only mention that the agricultural product of one country is often the raw material of industry elsewhere, and that the prompt collection of complete and unbiassed information as to agricultural prospects and production is of great value, not alone to agriculturists but to many other classes of the community.

The Agricultural Institute intends to collect information about the state of the growing cotton plant and the size of the crops. These, together with our half-yearly statistical publication of the mill stocks and consumption, will enable the cotton spinner to gauge the market and will reduce speculation to a minimum.

(8). The International Cotton Federation is responsible for the present **organised Short time running,** throughout Europe, **of mills using American cotton.** Wild speculation in the American cotton has completely upset confidence, resulting in a reduced demand from the great markets of the world at a time when there is over-production of manufactures and general trade depression. These conditions together make organised curtailment of production an absolute necessity, and it would be suicidal to abandon this policy until the industry is brought into sounder and healthier conditions. This movement has been very successful in 1904 and also at the present season, if there had been no short-time in American cotton, the price of Indian cotton would be now one or two pence above the present level.

(9). As a last direct advantage I may cite the opportunity of obtaining valuable information as regards the manner in which certain difficulties are settled in the various Associations, how they are organised, what rules and regulations they possess, etc. In fact, the Manchester office will always be ready to obtain and disseminate information regarding the Cotton Industry and Commerce. In the place of the Chambers of Commerce, dealing with a number of trades, the important industries require special Associations and the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations may be compared to an International Chamber of Commerce for the Cotton Industry. The International Federation exists to improve, through joint action, the position of the cotton industry as a whole and to abolish common danger.

The Committee has made it a principle **not** to deal with politics, or with questions relating to Operatives or Working hours, fully recognising that conditions in different countries are so varied that each nation must be left to decide which course is best in its own interest.

Statutes.—In concluding my remarks I wish to refer to the **Statutes**, which you will find at the end of the Official Report. As mentioned before, whatever **resolutions** may be adopted by the Congress or by the Committee, they are **only in the form of a recommendation.** If local conditions in any one country do not admit of conforming to the terms of the resolution they cannot be enforced; for instance, in case of cotton famine or of an over-production of yarns or cloth the International Federation may recommend the working of Short time, but each affiliated Association would decide whether the local conditions warrant such a policy or not.

Those countries having in membership with the International Federation at least 750,000 spindles, or its equivalent in spindle and looms (one loom equal to 25 spindles) have the right of appointing **a representative on the International Committee.**

The annual contribution or levy to the International Federation is a very moderate one ; it is at present

1/100 penny per spindle. 100 spindles pay 1d. per annum.
¼d. per loom.

An entrance fee of the same amount is charged in addition to the first year's levy.

The Committee has also the right of asking for a supplementary 20 per cent. of the yearly contribution should additional funds be required later in the year.

This contribution is a trifle, in fact it is no more than the annual subscription to a textile journal for the average millowner of India, 20,000 spindles would pay yearly 16 shillings and eight pence (Rs. 12-8). Each millowner receives our annual Congress Report which alone is worth that money.

The European Cotton Spinners are anxious to increase the production of raw cotton in your country, recognising that by a larger consumption of your cotton there will be a corresponding quantity of American cotton left for other consumers and thus excessive prices be avoided. By joining hands with European spinners you ought to be able to enlist their support for increasing cotton cultivation in your country and thus you will have a larger supply of your raw-material, you will also increase in this manner the spending power of the agricultural labourer and consequently improve your own markets.

I thank you for the kind attention you have given to this short report and I trust that you will decide to become members of this important World Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

Mr. N. N. Wadia then proposed and **the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy** seconded :—

"That the members of this Association agree that this Association be affiliated to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, and that the Committee of this Association be authorised to take all steps necessary for such affiliation."

The Resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

The meeting then terminated.

Appendix B.

Registration of imitations of Importers' Trade Marks.

BOMBAY, *27th July* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

We beg to address you on the question of the registration of Trade Marks for use on cloth and yarn as now laid down in the rules of the Bombay Millowners' Association. These rules, as we read them, enable any member of the Association to register with the Association any mark, provided the said mark has not been previously registered, and no other member claims it to be a colourable imitation of a trade mark already registered.

We believe it to be a fact that certain millowners and mill agents have applied to the Association for registration of trade marks, which are actual copies, or near imitations of trade marks already used by Importers on goods imported from the British Isles, Continent or elsewhere. The law of India would protect the Importers as prior users of the marks in question; but we venture to think that the rules of the Millowners' Association should provide that, in such cases where the Importers can give satisfactory proof as to prior use, the application for registration should be withdrawn, or if the mark has already been registered the registration be cancelled.

Supposing an Importer on becoming a millowner or agent and having joined the Millowners' Association should send for application for registration some of the trade marks he had used on imported goods, he might find that these marks had already been registered with the Association. He might then by having recourse to the law prevent the millowner or agent who had registered these from using them, but would be unable to use them himself, as the rules of the Millowners' Association do not lay down that in a case of this sort the original registration be cancelled. We think, therefore, the rules should be amended to provide for such a contingency.

We feel sure that it cannot be the desire of the Members of your Association to wish to imitate wilfully trade marks to which others have prior rights, but such imitations may accidentally occur, and we therefore suggest that the Rules of your Association should be framed so as to deal with any such cases. The matter is one of importance both to Importers and Millowners, and we therefore request you to put these points before your Committee.—We are, etc.,

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director.

No. 233 of 1901.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th September* 1910.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,
SOLICITORS,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Bombay Company, Ld., and to ask your opinion on the whole question, and more especially as to the advisability of altering the Rules of the Association so as to meet such cases as the writer mentions.

A copy of the Association's rules for the registration of Trade Marks is sent herewith.—
I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

Short Time Movement.

DRAFT NOTICE TO MILL-HANDS.

We hereby give notice to all workmen, head-jobbers, jobbers, and assistant jobbers employed in this mill that on and after the 31st day of March 1910 the Company reserves to itself the right to close the mill on any one or more working day or working days in any week in any month not exceeding two working days in any one week and for any working day or working days on which the mill shall be so closed, the Company will not pay to any workman, head-jobber, jobber or assistant jobber, and no workman, head-jobber, jobber or assistant jobber shall be entitled to receive from the Company for any such day or days any wages whatsoever. Any workman, head-jobber, jobber or assistant jobber who does not accept the terms of this notice is hereby dismissed from the service of the Company as from the 31st day of March next.

Dated this day of February 1910.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this day of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten **Between** each and every one of the persons firms and companies who have respectively signed their names in the First Schedule hereunder written and who are hereinafter unless otherwise designated referred to as "the said Signatories" of the **one** part and each and every other of the said signatories of the **other** part. **Whereas** the said signatories are respectively owners of one or more mill or mills in the city of Bombay and village of Coorla some of which are engaged in spinning only and the others are engaged in weaving as well as spinning **and whereas** there has lately been a considerable rise in the price of raw cotton but the price of yarn and cloth has failed to rise in a similar proportion, whereby the manufacture of yarn and cloth is now being carried on by the said Signatories at a loss **and whereas** with a view to regulating the price of cotton and raising the price of yarn and cloth the said Signatories have agreed to take concerted action by adopting a short time movement with regard to the mill or mills respectively owned by them **Now it is hereby mutually agreed** between the parties hereto as follows :—

1. This agreement shall not come into force and shall not be binding on any person firm or company who may have previously signed the same unless and until the same shall have been signed by persons firms or companies owning together eighty per cent. of the total number of spindles belonging to the owners of any mill or mills situate within the city of Bombay and the village of Coorla.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in clause one hereof the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis namely :—

(*a*) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(*b*) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and half mule spindles.

(*c*) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to thirty mule spindles.

3. The Secretary for the time being of the Bombay Millowners' Association (hereinafter referred to as "the said Association" shall decide whether the persons firms and companies

who shall have signed this Agreement are the owners together of the percentage of spindles referred to in clause one hereof and his decision on that point shall be conclusive and binding on all the persons firms and companies who shall have signed this agreement.

4. If this Agreement shall come into force by virtue of the same having been signed by persons firms and companies owning together the percentage of spindles referred to in clause one hereof the said Signatories shall on the respective days specified in the Second Schedule hereunder written entirely stop or cause to be stopped the spinning and weaving machinery in the mill or mills respectively owned by them and shall not do or cause or allow to be done on any of the said days in the said mill or mills or any of them any spinning or weaving of any kind whatsoever other than reeling by hand.

5. The said Signatories shall not pay any wages in respect of any of the days specified in the Second Schedule hereunder written to any hands in any mill or mills owned by them respectively who shall have been employed immediately prior to such days respectively in working minding or using any machines for spinning cotton or weaving cloth nor to any head-jobbers, jobbers and under-jobbers having the superintendence control or management of such hands.

6. If any one of the said Signatories shall in breach of the terms of this Agreement work or cause or allow to be worked on any of the days specified in the Second Schedule hereto any machinery for spinning cotton or weaving cloth in any mill or mills owned by him or shall do or cause or allow to be done on any of the said days in any mill or mills owned by him any spinning or weaving work other than reeling by hand he shall be liable to pay to the others of the said Signatories a sum of Rupees Two thousand for every day or part of a day on which the said spinning and weaving machinery shall have been so worked.

7. The said Signatories shall not during a period which shall commence at midnight on the 31st day of March one thousand nine hundred and ten and which shall terminate at midnight on the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred and ten do or cause or allow to be done in any mill or mills owned by them respectively any spinning or weaving of any kind whatsoever between the hour of sunset on any day and the hour of sunrise on the following day.

8. If any one of the said Signatories shall in breach of the terms of this Agreement employ any hands to work mind or use any machinery for spinning cotton or weaving cloth between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the period specified in clause seven hereof or any head-jobbers jobbers or under-jobbers to superintend control or manage such hands or shall pay any wages to any such hands head-jobbers jobbers and under-jobbers for any of the days specified in the Second Schedule hereunder written or for any period of time between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the period specified in clause seven hereof he shall be liable to pay to the others of the said Signatories a sum of Rupees fifty for every hand head-jobber jobber and under-jobber so employed or paid as the case may be.

9. The said Signatories hereby appoint the Honourable Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit a Committee with the following powers namely:—

(*a*) To nominate and appoint from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement any person or persons not being the owner or owners of any mills press ginning or other factory within the Bombay Presidency or a manager sub-manager assistant or other employé in any such mill press ginning or other factory or a partner assistant or other employé in any firm or company which shall be acting as the agents secretaries or managers of or on behalf of any person firm or company owning any such mill press ginning or other factory to enter upon all or any of the mills owned by the said Signatories at any time or times in the day or night and to inspect the spinning and weaving machinery therein for the purpose of ascertaining whether

the terms of this Agreement have been or are being duly observed and performed and for that purpose to inspect and take copies of or extracts from the pay sheets and other documents of the said mills or mill and to make all such inquiries of any person or persons employed in the said mill or mills as he or they may think requisite or necessary.

(*b*) To take such action as they may consider necessary or desirable in the event of their being informed by the person or persons nominated and appointed by them for the purposes aforesaid of any breach of the terms of this Agreement having been committed to recover or enforce payment of any sum or sums payable under the terms of this Agreement in respect of such breach from the person firm or company who shall have committed the breach.

(*c*) To appoint one or more persons their attorney or attorneys to take any such action as is contemplated by sub-clause (*b*) hereof.

10. Each of the said Signatories will at all times admit to any mill or mills owned by him all or any the persons or person nominated and appointed by the said Committee under clause 9 (*a*) hereof as and when required by them or him and will produce for the inspection of all or any such persons or person the pay sheets of any mill or mills owned by him and any other documents required by them or him for any of the purposes specified in clause 9 (*a*) hereof and will permit all or any such persons or person if they or he shall so desire to take copies of or extracts from such pay sheets and other documents and will afford them and him every facility in carrying out the duties entrusted to them or him as the case may be.

11. If any dispute shall arise between any of the said Signatories and the said Committee or any of the members thereof or any person or persons nominated and appointed by the said Committee under clause 9 (*a*) hereof as to whether there has been any breach of any of the terms of this Agreement the same shall be referred for decision to one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe the Solicitors for the said Association or to a nominee appointed by that firm and the decision of the said partner or nominee as the case may be shall be final and conclusive and shall be binding on the parties to the said dispute.

12. In the event of any spinning or weaving machinery in any mill or mills owned by any of the said Signatories having by reason of any strike lock-out break-down or other similar cause been obliged to stop or cease working on any day not being one of the days specified in the Second Schedule hereunder written and the owner of such mill or mills with a view to making up the time lost by such stoppage is desirous of working on any of the day specified in the said Second Schedule or for any period of time between sunset and sunrise during the period specified in clause seven hereof and of such his desire shall give forty-eight hours previous notice in writing to the Committee appointed by clause 9 hereof the said Committee may in their absolute discretion authorise the owner of the said mill or mills to work his spinning or weaving machinery or both as the case may be on such prohibited day or days and during such prohibited hours at such time or times and for such length of time as they may consider the justice of the case requires to enable the said owner to make up the time lost by such stoppage as aforesaid and the decision of the said committee on any question arising under or by reason of the power conferred upon them by this clause shall be final and binding on the person firm or company giving the notice.

13. **And it is lastly hereby agreed** that any sum or sums recovered from any of the said Signatories by the said Committee in respect of any breach of any of the terms of this agreement shall as and when the same shall have been recovered be paid by the said Committee into and shall form part of the funds of the said Association.

As witness the hands of the parties.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

April 1910.	May 1910.
Saturday the 2nd	Sunday the 1st
Sunday the 3rd	Saturday the 7th
Saturday the 9th	Sunday the 8th
Sunday the 10th	Saturday the 14th
Saturday the 16th	Sunday the 15th
Sunday the 17th	Saturday the 21st
Saturday the 23rd	Sunday the 22nd
Sunday the 24th	Saturday the 28th
Saturday the 30th	Sunday the 29th.

Appendix D.

Smoke Nuisance in Bombay.

No. 84 OF 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th April* 1910.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the proposed further amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by the cancellation of Sub-Section (1) of Section 391, and the substitution instead of the following :—

(1) No person shall (*a*) use or permit to be used any furnace employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture which does not so far as practicable consume its own smoke ; or (*b*) so use or permit to be used any such furnace that it shall not so far as practicable consume its own smoke ; or (*c*) so use or permit to be used an such furnace as that it shall send forth from any Chimney black smoke for more than eight minutes in the aggregate in one hour.

2. As this is a matter that very deeply concerns the Mill Industry in the neighbourhood of Bombay, my Committee deem it necessary to state that the new ruling, if enforced, will be felt as a great hardship, as hitherto no remedial measures of a practical nature have been placed before the users of Indian Coal to enable them to avoid the nuisance complained of. Besides the new provisions are in essence far more rigorous than those enforced in the United Kingdom, where, it is believed, the time limit is 3 minutes in every quarter of an hour, or an aggregate of 12 minutes in the hour, and there is the additional advantage of better coal than Indian Mills can generally afford to use out here. It is remarkable that, in spite of a more extended time limit and superior coal and the frequency of prosecutions, the smoke nuisance has not been eradicated in England ; and

therefore there is no reason to believe that even a rigorous enactment without suggestions as to palliatives will have any greater success in India. It is understood that the worst offenders in this respect are the furnaces in the local Dock Yards and the Municipal Pumping Station at Love Grove; and it is therefore felt that, if Government with its enormous resources cannot abate the nuisance in quarters under its official control, it is hardly equitable to expect a higher excellence from the Indian Manufacturing classes with their very limited experience in such matters.

3. In no country has smoke abatement received such practical attention as in the United States of America, where the authorities have fully realised the futility of passing unworkable Bye-laws of a hard and fast nature. In Chicago, for instance, the provisions of the law dealing with smoke abatement are administered by a Commission, who have for their adviser a competent Engineer as City Smoke Inspector. It is the duty of this official in case of new installations of Boilers to inspect and regulate them so as to produce the minimum of smoke when in use. The Smoke Department generally endeavours to protect the owners from mistakes due to faulty construction, and by frequent inspection maintains a standard of efficiency as to capacity, economy and smokelessness of the furnaces under supervision. As regards furnaces already installed, these are carefully examined, and recommendations are made when defects are noticed, and the carrying out of such recommendations exempts the steam user from all fear of prosecution.

4. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration my Committee are of opinion that there is not at present sufficient information of a practical nature available in India on which to base any rigid enforcement of the law. They, in consequence, urge as a preliminary step the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry with an Expert of Western experience to advise it in all technical issues. The duty of this Commission would be to examine the whole question in its applicability to Indian conditions, and to recommend in what manner the law should be amended so as to produce the least friction and greatest practical results.

In conclusion the proposed amendment of Sub-Section (1) of Section 391 of the Municipal Act, 1888, is for the reason given, considered premature, and likely therefore to cause a great deal of undesirable friction. My Committee are consequently of opinion that no change should be contemplated in the law, until the report of some such Commission as above advocated is available for consideration by both Government and the various parties concerned.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

No. 1668 of 1910.

General Department,

Bombay Castle, *7th April* 1910.

The SECRETARY,

Millowners' Association,

Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 84, dated the 7th instant, regarding the proposed amendment of Section 391 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,

for Secretary to Government.

Appendix E.

Municipal Licenses for Engines.

No. 8 of 1911.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 10*th January* 1911.

P. R. CADELL, Esq, I.C.S.,
Municipal Commisioner,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of this Association, to address you under the following circumstances :—

It has been brought to the notice of my Committee that the Superintendent of Licenses has forwarded to Mills in Bombay a document called "a renewal of permit," giving Millowners notice to apply for a renewal of a permit, under Section 390, Sub-Section I, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Section 390 of the Act is as follows :—

1. "No person shall newly establish in any premises, any factory, workshop or work place, in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanic power shall be employed without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

2. "The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or work place in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood."

My Committee are informed that the notice above referred to has been served on, amongst others, Mills which were erected prior to the passing of the Act.

My Committee desire to submit that the Section cannot apply to Mills which were erected before the passing of the Act as a person is only prohibited from *newly* establishing any factory, etc., without the permission specified.

Factories, etc., established before the passing of the Act cannot be newly established factories, etc., within the meaning of the Act; and therefore require no permit at all; and as there is no permit, there cannot be any renewal of a permit.

My Committee further submit that it was never intended by the Legislature that permits should, in all cases, be granted for a definite period of time only, at the expiration of which either a new permit or a renewal of the original permit should be obtained for a further period of time which must also be definite.

Section 479, Sub-section I, enacts that whenever it is provided in the Act that a written permission may be given for any purpose such written permission shall specify the period for which the same is granted.

The Act does not say that the period must be a definite period, and it is submitted that it was not intended that it should, in all cases, be definite.

The object of the Section relating to permits was, it is submitted, to give power to the Municipal Authorities to prevent noxious or dangerous trades from being carried on in

unsuitable places and power was therefore given to limit to a specified time, in proper cases, any permission which might be granted under the Act, so that, if, at any future time, it became undesirable, from a change in the neighbourhood or other sufficient reason, that the noxious or dangerous trade should be carried on in the locality, for which permission had first been granted, any further permit might be refused and the trader might be compelled to remove his factory to some other spot.

It was never, however, intended that permits to erect factories for purposes which are neither noxious nor dangerous and the erection of which would involve the expenditure of large sums of money should be dealt with in that way under the Act.

It was never intended, for instance, that a permit granted to a cotton factory should be limited to a definite period at the end of which the proprietors would have to apply for a fresh permit, which might or might not be granted.

The period, mentioned in Section 479 for which the permit was to be granted was merely one of the conditions on which the permission was to be given and it might be either defined or undefined. If undefined the period would continue until brought to a termination by some one or other of the conditions.

A permit to a cotton factory, for instance, would continue so long as the factory should remain a cotton factory ; but if the factory should cease to be a cotton factory and some other trade were carried on in it the undefined period of time would come to an end and the permit would cease.

It is very obvious that if the working of a Mill were to be dependent on getting a permit every year or at the expiration of any other defined time, no one would be found who would venture his money in the erection of a Mill subject to such terms, as the permit might at any time be refused, which would result in ruin to the concern.

That the view which is taken above represents the true intention of the Act is borne out by the form in which permits have hitherto been granted.

No period of time is specified in this form, which shows, it is submitted, that the permit was intended to continue during such period of time as the business specified in the permit was carried on. It would no doubt have been better and more in conformity with the Act, if this had been specifically stated, but though not specifically so stated, the above was, it is submitted, the intention when the permits were granted and the factories to which permits have been granted were erected on the faith that this view would be acted on.

The amount of the fee is trifling and is not a consideration worth taking into account, but the principle involved when it is sought to impose this fee is of the highest importance.

My Committee submit that it is quite clear that in the case of factories established before the Act was passed no permit is necessary and therefore no renewal is necessary and no fee can be imposed: and they further submit that in the case of factories erected after the passing of the Act to which permits have already been granted, such permits require no renewal but continue in force so long as the business for which permission was originally granted and no others are alone carried on.

Lastly, they submit that the same rule should be held to apply in all cases where permits for factories which are neither noxious nor dangerous are applied for hereafter.

In view of the great importance of the matter to the Mill industry my Committee trust that the demand which has been made will not be persisted in as it is likely, if persisted in, to have a most serious effect on that industry.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

Appendix F.

The Annual Review of the Trade of India.

No. 718-24.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *the 3rd February* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Up to three years ago the **Annual Review of the Trade of India,** published by this Department, showed values in rupees only. It was then represented that the usefulness of the publication was injured by this practice, firstly because rupee figures are not readily understood by persons outside India and secondly because rupee figures are not easily compared with those figures relating to the trade of other countries which are published in sterling in the Consular and other British official publications. As the Review is largely read abroad and is re-issued as a Parliamentary Paper, it was ordered that all sums should be shown in the Review in sterling as well as in rupee notation. The system has been in force for the last two years.

2. It is felt, however, that it has certain disadvantages. It injures the appearance of the publication and possibly makes its perusal an effort to the public. It causes congestion in the tabular statements. It, therefore, necessitates curtailment of the number of past years for which comparative figures can be given. It increases the bulk of the volume and considerably delays its preparation and issue.

3. It is believed that readers of the Review are now accustomed to sterling notation as applied to large sums of money, and that they would welcome such simplification as would be brought about by the omission of the rupee figures from the publication. I shall be indebted if you will favour me with an early expression of the opinion of your Association upon the expediency of making the change proposed.—I have, etc.,

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 62 of 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th March* 1910.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 718-24 of the 3rd ultimo, and in reply I am to state that my Committee do not favour the omission of the rupee figures in the Annual Review of the Trade of India.

They consider that the present form of publication meets the wishes of all concerned, and therefore are of opinion that both the sterling and the rupee notation should be retained.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix G.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

No. 6026-7.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th November* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter No. 316, dated the 2nd December 1909, I have the honour to state that there is now under consideration the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10714-10720-122, dated the 19th December 1907. Collectors of Customs were asked by me whether they could make any suggestions for the reduction of the number of items without affecting prejudicially the comprehensive character of the list. After careful consideration of the suggestions made by them, it seems to me that certain items might safely be struck out without interfering with the completeness of the list. A copy of the list showing the omissions contemplated and other consequential revisions is enclosed. I should be glad to have the opinion of your committee on the subject of the proposed omissions.

If you should have any additions to the list to propose, I should be obliged if samples and full particulars regarding the goods concerned could be forwarded with your reply.

It would be convenient if your proposals could reach me by the end of this month so as to enable me to make my recommendations to the Government of India by the second week of December.—I have, etc.,

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 10714—10720-122.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th December 1907.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5443-5449—8, dated the 13th July 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised "List of cotton piece-goods" in supersession of the list appended to the Resolution of that Department, No. 10115-10121—8, dated the 21st December 1906.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department / Madras, Revenue Department / Bengal, Financial Department / Burma, Revenue Department / Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and the commercial associations concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

1. Alhambras.
2. American Cloth (Too general; See Nos. 179, 32 and 79.)
3. Angolas (cotton).
4. Apron cloth (cotton).
5. Art Muslin (See No. 113).
6. Basket cloth (See No. 100).
7. Batistes (cotton).
8. Beaverteens (cotton).
9. Blankets (cotton).
10. Holland and blind cloth, cotton
11. Book-binding cloth.
12. Brilliants.
13. Brocades (cotton),
14. Broache.
15. Buckram (cotton).
16. Calicoes.
17. Cambrics, plain dyed, or printed.
18. Cambridge Shirtings (See No. 152.)
19. Cantoons.
20. Canvas (cotton).
21. Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
22. Cashmeres (cotton).
23. Cellular cloth.
24. Checks, sports and stripes.
25. Chiffons (cotton).
26. Chinese dyed cloths.
27. Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
28. Chintzes, glazed (See No. 27).
29. Choonris.
30. Chadars.
31. Chadar-pattas.
32. Coatings (cotton).
33. Corded cloth (cotton).
34. Corduroy (cotton) (See No. 33).
35. Cotton flakes.
36. Cotton rugs (Trade usage is understood to treat these not as piece-goods but as manufactures of cotton other than piece-goods).
37. Counterpanes.
38. Crapes (cotton).
39. Crash (cotton).
40. Crepons (cotton).
41. Cretonnes.
42. Crimps (cotton).
43. Damask, cotton, table.
44. Dawanies.
45. Delaines (cotton).
46. Delametti.
47. Denims.
48. Dhotis.
49. Diagonals (cotton).
50. Diapers (cotton).
51. Dimitties.
52. Domestics.
53. Domettes (cotton).
54. Doosatie.
55. Dupettas.
56. Dorias.
57. Dress, plain or printed cotton. Represented by other items (Superfluous.)
58. Drills, plain striped, or checked.
59. Duck.
60. Dungari.
61. Dusters (when joined by the warp).
62. Embroidered allovers.
63. Embroidered flounces.
64. Fancies (Superfluous, represented by other items).
65. Fents (cotton).
66. Finduras.
67. Flannel (cotton) (See No. 68).
68. Flannelette (cotton flannel).
69. Galateas.
70. Gambroons.
71. Gauze (cotton).
72. Ghagras (cotton).
73. Ginghams (cotton).
74. Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
75. Grenadines (cotton).
76. Gumchas.
77. Hair-cords.
78. Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
79. Harvards.
80. Hollands (cotton).
81. Italians (cotton).
82. Jaconets, plain or bordered.
83. Jeans, plain dyed, or printed.
84. Khaki Regattas (See Nos. 33 and 138).
85. Lace curtain cloth.
86. Lace stripes.
87. Lappets.
88. Lastings.
89. Lawns.
90. Lenos.
91 Linenette (cotton).
92. Linings, plain, striped, or mercerised.
93. Longcloths.
94. Lungis.
95. Lustres (cotton).
96. Madapollams.
97. Madras cloth.
98. Marcella.
99. Matte shirtings.
100. Matting (cotton).
101. Mattress cloth.
102. Meltons (cotton).
103. Mercerised Cloth (Not a trade description).
104. Merinos (cotton).
105. Merins.
106. Mexicans.
107. Moir Cambric Lining (See No. 92).
108. Moleskins (cotton).
109. Moleton cloth.
110. Morias.
111. Moreens (cotton).
112. Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
113. Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
114. Nainsooks.
115. Net (cotton).
116. Net, Curtain (See No. 115).
117. Net, Mosquito (See No. 115).
118. Nun's veiling (cotton).
119. Oatmeal cloth.
120 Oxford shirtings (See No. 152).
121. Penelope canvas.
122. Pillow calico, tubular.
123. Piques.
124. Plushette.
125. Pocketing (Not a trade description and See No. 92).
126. Pompadour.
127. Pongees (cotton).
128. Poplinette (cotton).

List of Cotton Piece-goods—concld.

129. Prayer mats (cotton).
130. Printed crepelle.
131. Prints.
132. Printers (plain and coloured).
133. Printers, dyed (See No. 132).
134. Putsoes.
135. Quiltings (cotton).
136. Quilts.
137. Radium cloth.
138. Regattas.
139. Rep cloth (cotton).
140. Sail cloth (cotton).
141. Saris.
142. Sarongs.
143. Sateens, plain, dyed, or printed.
144. Satinette.
145. Satin Stripes (cotton) to be amended "stripes."
146. Scarves (cotton).
147. Serges (cotton).
148. Shawls (cotton).
149. Sheeting.
150. Shirting, Bolton (See No. 152).
151. Shirting, plain or twilled (See No. 152).
152. Shirtings, bleached or unbleached and dyed, plain or bordered.
153. Shirtings, printed cambric (See No. 152 ; also Nos. 17 & 131)
154. Silecia.
155. Silket stripes (See No. 156).
156. Silkette, "plain or striped."
157. Spanish stripes (cotton).
158. Suraline.
159. Sussi cloth.
160. Suitings (cotton).
161. Swansdown calico.
162. Tambours.
163. Tameins (unfinished).
164. Tanjibs.
165. Tapestries (cotton).
166 Tarlatans.
167. T. cloths.
168. Ticking mattress or blind (cotton).
169. Ticking, blind (cotton) (See No. 168.)
170. Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
171. Trouserings (cotton).
172. Tulle (cotton).
173. Turbans (cotton).
174. Turkey red cloth.
175. Turkey twills (See No. 179).
176. Tussore cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
177. Tussore, mercerised (See Nos. 176 and 133.)
178. Tweeds (cotton).
179. Twills (cotton), plain dyed, or printed.
180. Umbrella cloth (cotton).
181 Under-shirts (cotton) (Not Piece-goods).
182. Valencias.
183. Velvets (cotton).
184. Velveteen (cotton).
185. Venetian cloth cotton.
186. Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
187. Voiles (cotton).
188. Wadding.
189. Whipcord cloth (See Nos. 32 and 33).
190. Zephyrs.

No. 217 of 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
5th December 1910.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo regarding the proposed revision of the present list of Piece-goods.

My Committee have carefully considered the question but have no remarks to offer on the points referred to.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix H.

Railway Freight between Bombay and Coconada.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th January* 1910.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

My Committee's attention has been called to the remarkable increase that has lately taken place on through rates for Piece-goods between Bombay and Coconada. It appears

that the rate till very recently was Re. 1 per maund between these two towns; but this has now been raised to Rs. 2-10-6 *via* Wadi and Bezwada, and Rs. 2-6-6 *via* Raichore.

This excessive rise has very seriously handicapped the trade from Bombay, while that between Madras and Coconada has been materially favoured.

In the interests of Bombay trade my Committee trust that the question will receive your early consideration, and that it will be found possible to revert to the original rate of Re. 1 per maund.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 952 of 1910.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Bombay, 11*th January* 1910.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4 of the 6th instant, in regard to the rate for piece-goods from Bombay to Coconada, I beg to say that the rate of Re. 1 per maund was a through rate quoted conjointly by the G. I. P., N. G. S. and Madras and S. M. Railways. Recently the Madras and S. M. Railway have cancelled the application of this rate, and I am in communication with the N. G. S. Railway on the subject with the view to the quotation of a suitable rate as far as our two lines are concerned.

I hope to be able to advise you definitely in a very short time.—I am, &c.,

W. LAIDLAW,
Dy. Traffic Manager, "Commercial."

No. 952 of 1910.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Bombay, 26*th January* 1910.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. R. 952 of the 11th instant, I beg to say that I have not yet had a reply from the N. G. S. Ry., but in the meantime I beg to say that there is a rate of Re. 0-15-3 per maund for piece-goods from Bombay to Bezwada, which can be taken advantage of and consignments rebooked at Bezwada to Coconada. This I suggest as a temporary measure until a through rate can be quoted, as the latter however can only be got into force after notice.—I am, &c.,

W. LAIDLAW,
Dy. Traffic Manager, "Commercial."

No. 39 of 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th February* 1910.

THE DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER, "COMMERCIAL,"
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 11th and 26th ultimo, regarding the rates for piece-goods from Bombay to Coconada, and to convey to you the thanks of my Committee for the information contained therein.—I am, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Damage by fire to Goods in transit on G. I. P. Railway.

No. 217 of 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th August* 1910.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to a recent Circular issued by you to the commercial community notifying that henceforth the G. I. P. Railway will not be responsible for any damage arising to Cotton from fire, irrespective of the conditions of carriage.

The usual procedure hitherto followed in acknowledging claims for damage by fire has proved satisfactory to the trade ; and as the disbursements made on this head by the Railway Company are so small compared to the volume of traffic that is handled, my Committee are at a loss to understand the reasons that necessitated so drastic and arbitrary a ruling. Besides the arguments used in support of your Notification do not carry conviction, and they are in many respects contrary to the legal interpretation of the Indian Railway Act, 1890.

Section 72 of the above Act provides that the responsibility of a Railway Administration shall be that of a bailee, who is bound to take all reasonable precautions against possible harm to goods bailed to him, and it follows that the Railway Company would be liable for any damage caused to goods by fire, while in their custody, if such damage had occurred through the negligence of the Company. Further Section 76 of the said Act provides that it shall not be necessary for the Plaintiff in any suit to prove how the loss, destruction, or deteriora-

tion of any goods delivered to a Railway Administration was caused. The Railway Company, therefore, cannot repudiate their liabilities by mere Notification to the public, as the law necessitates their proving that they have taken all due measures required by the Act.

With reference to your contention that fires in Cotton wagons often arise from spontaneous combustion due to the Cotton having been damped prior to baling, I am to say that all evidence available proves this theory to be untenable. Of the numerous cotton fires that occurred at Colaba a few years ago not a single instance was adduced to show spontaneous combustion. It was in fact remarkable that while these fires continued in Colaba, similar Cotton, damped, pressed, and baled in exactly the same way was stored in various Mill godowns, and also in ships' holds for transit to Japan and Europe, and yet no case was ever known of a fire occurring through spontaneous combustion. This theory is further proved to be unsound from the following concrete evidence. Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., who are members of this Association, have over half a dozen Ginning Factories of their own, where Cotton is ginned and pressed exclusively for the use of Mills under their control. It is obviously not to their interest to damp the Cotton and as a matter of fact they never do so, yet even the consignments from these Factories are damaged by fires during transit to their Mills over the G. I. P. Lines. It is, therefore, apparent that other causes must be looked for as originating such Cotton fires, and as these occur while the Cotton is under the purview of the Railway Administration, it follows as a consequence that the latter must be held responsible, for it is well known that fires on Railway Lines are liable to occur from a great variety of causes.

In the last para. of your letter you suggest that the risk by fire is one that should be covered in the usual way by insurance. While this is a matter which must be left for individuals to decide for their own particular consignments, my Committee do not see why the trade should be expected to insure while they are actually paying a higher rate for goods sent at "Railway Risk." It has generally been understood and acted upon hitherto that "Railway Risk" rates covered all reasonable risks while the goods were in transit. It therefore cannot be admitted that Railways have the power by mere Notification to decline to meet claims for damage caused by fire.

In conclusion, I am to say that in the opinion of my Committee the new ruling now being introduced is both arbitrary and in excess of the law contained in the Indian Railway Act 1890. It certainly will not be accepted by the mercantile community and continuous litigation is likely to follow unless the Notification is withdrawn. As such antagonism will undoubtedly be detrimental to the interests of all concerned, my Committee trust you will be able to see your way to reconsider the whole situation, so that the *status quo* may be resumed without further friction and undesirable resort to law.—I am, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

No. 2036 OF 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

BOMBAY, *24th August* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 217 of the 18th instant, which is receiving my careful attention.—I am, &c.,

R. R. CARRERAS,

For Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Appendix J.

Provision of Intermediate Class of Carriages on the G. I. P. Railway.

GWALIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
LASHKAR, *4th December* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a letter addressed by this Chamber to the Railway Board on 25th November 1910 on the subject of making Intermediate Class accommodation in the G. I. P. Line and in doing so am to express the hope that your Committee may be pleased to support the representation.—I am, &c.,

R. D. VAISHYA,
Honorary Secretary,
Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.

No. 82.

GWALIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
LASHKAR, *25th November* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD,
Simla.

GENTLEMAN,

The Gwalior Chamber of Commerce on the 13th November 1910 passed a resolution that your Honourable Board should be approached with a view to obtaining your favourable consideration of the subject on the absence of an Intermediate Class of carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the hope that you will, on their representation, see fit to provide Intermediate accommodation for the Public.

There are great numbers of native gentlemen, whose circumstances, mainly through misfortune, do not permit of their travelling Second Class and who are at the same time, by birth and education, members of society and so much superior to the average native third class Railway traveller that it is noting short of cruelty to compel them to travel in such company and uncalled for when there is an easy solution of the matter.

There was a time when the Second Class Railway fare was much lower, when the hardship was not so noticeable, but since the great increase in the fare of, we believe as much as 40 per cent., the matter comes very prominently before us and calls for consideration which, the Chamber feels certain, will be duly given by the august assembly they have the honor to address.—I have, &c.,

R. D. VAISHYA,
Honorary Secretary,
Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.

No. 4 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD,
Simla.

SIR,—This Association has been favoured by the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce with a copy of a letter they addressed to you advocating the introduction of an Intermediate Class of carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

My Committee support the suggestion of the Gwalior Chamber, and trust that in the interest of the better class of native travellers it will be found feasible to provide the class o accommodation asked for.—I have, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 6 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Gwalior.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 293 of the 4th ultimo, regarding the provision of an Intermediate Class of carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In reply I am to say that my Committee support your suggestion and have accordingly addressed the Secretary, Railway Board, to that effect.—I am, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

Sewrie-Mazagon Reclamation.

No. 2630.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, *11th May* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Trustees have under consideration the possibility of making an early start in the laying out of the new reclamation at Mazagon-Sewrie and I am directed to enquire how far you would be prepared to support them in their undertaking by taking up the sheds which it is now proposed to erect for the temporary storage of cotton; it being understood that the cotton will be eventually removed to its allotted site towards the South-East end of the new reclamation.

2. I am accordingly to submit for your information a plan, together with site plan, showing the area which it is proposed to lay out as early as practicable as the amount of reclamation to be done is not considerable.

This plan shews—

5 sheds	...	600′ × 42′
5 ,,	...	600′ × 30′

these sheds will be single storey sheds only.

In addition to these sheds which aggregate about 23,000 square yards in floor area there will be a large area of open ground near by, where cotton storage would be allowed.

The Chief Engineer reports the area of this storage ground including the South Timber Pond and land up to the Kasara Road to be 243,180 square yards, an area about twice as large as the present area at Colaba, the area of the South Timber Pond itself being about 120,000 square yards.

The Trustees anticipate that with your co-operation it will be possible to make a start with the storage of cotton on this area even before the new Alexandra Docks are opened as the bales could be railed inside the present Docks and carted or trolleyed thence to the berth for shipment.—I have, &c.,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

No. 126 OF 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th June* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 2630 of the 11th May 1910, proposing the erection of sheds on the new reclamation at Mazagon-Sewrie for the temporary storage of cotton.

My Committee have carefully considered your scheme, but do not see their way to supporting it, as they consider that Millowners generally would not, under existing conditions of the Cotton Market, make use of the proposed sheds. They are definitely of opinion that there should be no division of the cotton business between Colaba and Mazagon; and that the Colaba Market ought not to be expected to establish itself at the latter place until it is fully provided with all necessary trade facilities.—I have, &c.;

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix L.

Road Communications and Overbridges, Mazagon to Sewrie.

No. 2015.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, *13th April* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Association 3 copies of a printed note by the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, dated 17th March 1910, on Overbridges and Road Communications in connection with the Trade Zone, Mazagon to Sewrie, and to invite your attention to the recommendations made in para. 26, I to VIII, which have been approved of by the Board, *vide* Trustees' Resolution No. 145, dated 5th April 1910, copies of which I am also to forward.— I have, &c.,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Note by the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, (Sir Walter Hughes) on Overbridges and Road Communications in connection with the Trade Zone, Mazagon to Sewrie (T. R. 704.)

No. 3783, dated 22nd July 1908.

In our letter to Government on the proposals for the development of the City, it will be remembered we referred to the area of the Island East of the line of road extending from the Mint to the Matunga Leper Asylum—comprising the Frere Road, the Reay Road, and the extension thereof to Sewrie (now in progress), and the further extension thereof Northwards to the Leper Asylum (which is a project of the future), as the zone of the city, which must be regarded as wholly appropriated to the requirements of Trade. This area includes, besides the Bulk Oil and new Timber Depôts, the great Trade Depôts which are to be provided on the Reclamation now in progress, and the Railway siding yards in connection therewith, and the whole of the Docks and Bunders at which the Foreign and Coasting Sea-borne Import and Export Trade is dealt with.

2. Dealing more particularly with the subject of Road Communications we said :—

6. *I. Road Communications.*—So far as the Trade Zone is concerned, communications North and South are sufficiently provided for by the roads already made or projected as described in para. 2 and by the further schemes the Trustees have in view. These include the widening of the Reay Road by 30 feet (*i.e.*, from 60 to 90 feet or the same as the Frere Road) from Mazagon to the Kala Chowkey* and the construction of a new road 100 feet wide, starting from the point in Mazagon at which Dockyard Road joins the Reay Road crossing the Harbour Branch Railway by an overbridge at the Defences Yard and rejoining the main North and South road near the new Timber Ponds at Sewrie. This projected road forms a loop, skirting both the proposed new Cotton Green and Grain and Seeds Depôt, and is on a line that will, no doubt, at some future time, form the main thoroughfare connecting Bombay with the Southern extremity of Trombay.

Its immediate purpose will be, on the one hand, to form the means of direct communication between what is now the City proper and the Grain and Seeds Depôt, and, on the other, to connect the Mills on the North with the Cotton Depôt and present Coal Bunders.

The only other provision which is apparently desirable in the matter of North and South roads is a connection between the North end of the road forming the Western boundary of the Trade Zone with the central thoroughfare to be made by the Improvement Trust as part of their suburban schemes for the North of the Island.

7. As regards East and West routes, the Trustees attach great importance to the construction of a short length of wide street connecting the West end of Ballard Road with Hornby Road.

The new Sandhurst Road under construction by the Improvement Trust will sufficiently meet other requirements in this respect South of Mazagon. The Trustees are making provision for widening the continuation of this road from the foot of the East approach to Elphinstone Bridge to the Frere Road to 100 feet, and it seems very desirable that the Elphinstone Bridge itself should be widened on the completion of Sandhurst Road. It could no doubt be arranged to divide the cost in the same proportion as the cost of the bridge was originally shared.

8. The Victoria Road at Mazagon will become in the future a very important thoroughfare for traffic from the Cotton Depôt and present Coal and Firewood Bunders to Byculla and districts to the West. It will cross the new line of Railway by a bridge 80 feet in width

* The Municipality have been asked to similarly widen their section of this road between Wadi Bunder and Mazagon.

and the Trustees are making provision for widening the road within their boundaries, that is, Eastward of Mount Road, to 80 feet. It is very desirable that the section between Mount Road and Parel Road should be similarly widened.

9. Further North the present Kala Chowkey Road sufficiently meets the requirements of the adjacent areas, and the most urgently necessary new line of road to meet immediately prospective developments is a wide road with easy gradients connecting Sewrie Village with the new Sewrie Road at the South-West corner of the cemetery. There is to be a bridge across the Railway line a little South of Sewrie Village, and this will be the direct route between the Mills which are located on the new Sewrie Road and those in the district around Parel and the new Cotton Depôt and the present Coal Bunder.

3. Referring to para. 8 of the foregoing extract, the Trustees subsequently addressed the Municipal Commissioner, inviting his attention to the great need of thoroughfares suitable for heavy cart traffic communicating with the Bunder district. In doing so, it was observed that, taking the length along the Parel Road from Babula Tank Road to Connaught Road, a distance of over 1¼ miles, the only East and West roads connecting with the Bunder district are Nesbit Lane, Love Lane (leading into Gunpowder Road) and Victoria Road. Of these, Nesbit Lane is a fair road, but the other two are narrow and winding, and quite incapable of carrying any considerable cart traffic. T. R. 546 of 24th November 1903.

* * * *

* * * *

It is understood that the Improvement Trust have a scheme under their consideration for a new East and West road from the East end of New Nagpada Road to the Mazagon Road near the foot of the South approach to the Hancock Bridge which, in connection with Bellasis Road, will form a thoroughfare extending in the direct line almost across this part of the Island. In addition it appears to the Trustees that both Love Lane and Victoria Road should be realigned, widened and straightened throughout to afford accommodation for heavy traffic.

4. The Corporation have since taken action to the extent of providing for widening and straightening two of the East and West roads in the locality by prescribing revised regular lines for the streets, namely :— P. 256, C. 437, Vol. 8 $\frac{A}{10}$.

(1) Love Lane and its extension Matharpakhadi and Gunpowder Roads, extending from the foot of the North approach to the Byculla Bridge on the Parel Road to the Reay Road opposite the Harbour Defences Yard.

(2) Victoria Road from the Parel Road to the Reay Road. The width in each case provided for is 60 feet.

5. This is so far satisfactory (except that I think the Victoria Road should be 80 feet wide which is the width we propose for the bridge at the East end which is to carry it over the Railway and also for the short length of the road itself on Port Trust property West of the Reay Road), but it will be a slow process if the work is left to the ordinary operations of the method of merely prescribing the regular lines of the street, and I think we should urge the Municipal Commissioner to take further steps so as to ensure the early carrying out of the proposed straightening and widening.

6. The question now to be considered refers to the means of access to be provided to the portion of the Trade Zone North of Mazagon, comprising the areas appropriated or to be appropriated to the new Grain and Seeds Depôt, the Cotton, Timber and Bulk Oil Depôts.

7. For a length of nearly 3 miles this area is separated from the Reay Road and its continuation Northwards by the Harbour Branch Railway and the access to be provided by means of roads involves crossing the line.

P.190,C.437,Vol. 8—$\frac{A}{10}$.

8. Access from the South is amply provided for by the bridge to be constructed at the Harbour Defences Yard, which is to be 100 feet in width, the plan of which has been approved by the Board in Trustees' Resolution No. 546, dated 24th November 1908. Half a mile further North on the line of the Victoria Road there is to be a second bridge spanning the Reay Road as well as the Railway with cross approaches in the shape of a Tee, giving access to the Reay Road in both directions. It was decided in Trustees' Resolution No. 217, dated 23rd May 1905, that this bridge, originally designed as 65 feet, should be increased to at least 80 feet in width as already mentioned.

P. 30,C. 437, Vol. 15.

9. There remains the question of access from the North. This it is proposed to provide for by a bridge situated at the North end of the new Reclamation (see latter part of para. 9 of the extract given in para. 2 above), about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the Victoria Road. This site was selected by the Consulting Engineers: see the plan (Engineer's No. 6978-D.) accompanying their preliminary report No. $\frac{112}{46}$, dated 6th December 1907, on the Railway proposals, and there is practically very little choice, as further South the Railway lines fan out, and a very long bridge would be required. It is proposed to make the bridge 60 feet in width, which is certainly no more than sufficient, * as it has to provide for traffic using—

* See para. 23.

(1) The 60 feet road to Sewrie in extension of the Reay Road.

(2) The proposed 60 feet road running on the South side of the sites for the Railway Stores Yards and leading to the East side of the Cotton Green.

(3) The proposed 60 feet road leading to the West side of the Cotton Green and to the site of the Grain and Seeds Depôt.

10. The whole of the cotton for the Mills on the North and West as well as the coal (so long as the coal wharf remains at Mazagon) for those mills and the whole of log timber and kerosine oil for local consumption will pass over this bridge and the traffic will accordingly be very considerable. The bridge will be approximately 350 feet in length and will cross 8 lines* of rail and a low-level 40 feet road, designed to serve the strip of land between the proposed new road to Sewrie and the Railway. The new road on which this strip fronts on the West will be at a rather high level, and hence the necessity for the low-level accommodation road along the Eastern frontage of the strip.

* 2 main lines, G. I. P.
2 leading to Grain Depôt.
2 leading to Cotton Green.
2 leading to Railway Stores Yards.

The Moon Mills.
The China Mills.
The Indo-China Mills.
The Swan Mills.
The Jubilee Mfg. Co.
The Pioneer Mfg. Co.

Government Resolution, General Department, No 3022, dated 4th June 1909.

11. From the foot of the West approach to this bridge a new 60-feet road is proposed, extending to the gate of Sewrie Cemetery and communicating by the road past the Cemetery with the new Sewrie Road, on which six large cotton mills are situated, and which, of course, connects with the whole of the roads traversing the City. This proposed new road is referred to in para. 9 of the extract given in para. 2 above, and is also mentioned in para. 8 of the Government Resolution dealing with the reports, under the class of desirable roads which may, in due course, be considered.

Trustees' Resolution No. 470, dated 17th September 1907, p. 90, C. 523, Vol. 4.

*No. 22579 of 14th October 1907, p. 59, C. 523, Vol. 6.

12. A great deal of consideration has been given to the alignment of this short length of road which, it will be realized, is one of great importance to our Sewrie properties. At present it may be said that they are practically isolated, as they are connected with the road system of the City only by narrow tortuous lanes with very bad gradients. The matter was before the Trustees in 1907 in my absence, and a letter was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner with a view to the Corporation extending the Sewrie-Koliwada Road Westward to the Cemetery. Mr. Edwardes, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply* stated that he would be glad to approach the Corporation for funds to construct the road if the Trustees undertook to acquire and make over to the Municipality all the land necessary for the purpose.

13. I was not, however, satisfied with the proposal (see note on p. 63, C. 523, Vol. 6). I thought the width proposed, namely, 40 feet, insufficient; that the gradient 1 in 35 was too

steep for laden bullock carts, and that the road should be extended right up to the new Sewrie Road, and it was decided to defer the further consideration of the subject until the precise location of the overbridge was settled.

14. The Chief Engineer has now further considered the question and the revised proposals recommended are shown on plan No. $\frac{7531\ B}{D\ 1.}$. The site for the bridge is practically unaltered. The new connecting road is 60 feet wide with a gradient of 1 in 66, which is, of course, a great improvement. It connects with the proposed overbridge and not with the old Sewrie-Koliwada road and stops at the South-East corner of the Cemetery, because the short length of road thence to the New Sewrie Road is being widened by the Municipality.

I shall refer to this latter point later on (see para. 16).

15. In the meantime, under Trustees' Resolution No. 463, dated 28th September 1909, it was agreed to ask the Collector to notify certain areas for acquisition for the purposes of this road on the alignment then proposed. This was in consequence of the owners of certain of the Survey Nos. contemplating building, but it was premature, as the alignment of the road had not then been approved. It has now been altered, and the Collector has been addressed to suspend further action.

P. C. 523, Vol. 6.

Note.—The mistake was in asking for specific areas. Letter to Collector No. 1380 of 12th March 1910.

16. It occurs to me that it would be better if the alignment of the new road was again slightly altered, and if it was designed to extend as nearly as possible in a direct line from the foot of the bridge approach to the north end of the New Sewrie Road, so as to avoid passing the actual entrance to the Cemetery where persons attending funerals collect. It would not be very seemly on such occasions, to have strings of carts passing both ways, and the Cemetery Road ought to be kept private. It does not seem that this would add largely to the expense.

17. Another point arises with reference to these proposals. The Municipality propose to lower the old high-level road to Sewrie, and it is suggested that our proposals should work in with this scheme, that is, as shown on Plan No. $\frac{7531B}{D1}$, the new 60-foot road in extension of the Reay Road to Sewrie should, as far as possible, follow the line of the Sewrie old road which is to be lowered. Under this scheme the whole of the necessary widening of the old road would be on Port Trust land. This is unquestionably a desirable arrangement but to give it effect it is necessary to acquire the two burning and burying grounds which encroach on our property at this place.

18. Seven years ago the Board resolved that it was desirable to acquire these plots, but all attempts to get possession failed. We have now an offer from the Municipal Contractor who is lowering the old Sewrie Road for the Municipality, to arrange for their acquisition at a cost of Rs. 3-8 per yard = about Rs. 20,000. He has come to terms with the owners, subject to the Municipal Commissioner approving of the new site for the Burial grounds. I think we should agree to the terms offered. The question of the new site does not concern us. All we have to do is to agree to pay this Rs. 20,000 on the present sites being made over to us with a satisfactory title.

T. R. No. 153 of 25th May 1903.
G
C. 9—, Vol. 1.
25

19. Since the foregoing portion of this note was written I have made an inspection of the locality in company with Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Sprott and Mr. Messent. All are agreed as to the desirability of avoiding the entrance to the cemetery (see para. 16). There are two possible alternatives, one is to carry the road as suggested in para. 16 as direct as may be to the North end of the Sewrie Road at the point where that road, the Cemetery Road and Golungi Hill Road meet. The other is to aim for a point further South between the Moon and the China Mills and there join the new Sewrie Road.

20. After discussion, I think, and I may say that Mr. Orr concurs, that the former alternative is to be preferred and that the Scheme should further provide for extending this

line of communication *via* the Golungi Hill Road (Eastern portion—to be lowered and widened) across the Parel Tank and old Government House Estate to join Governor's Road which is to be widened by the Improvement Trust as part of their Parel Scheme. This would connect with the Elphinstone Road and afford a direct through line of road from one of the thickest of the Mill centres to the new Cotton Green and to the Export Yard, that is, the Grain and Seeds Depôts, whence twist and yarn from the Mills could be loaded into wagons for transport to the Docks for shipment.

I attach a skeleton map illustrating this proposal.

21. The suggestion is that—

(1) the Port Trust should make the short length of road from the junction with the new Sewrie Road to the foot of the Bridge ;

(2) the Municipality should be asked to lower and widen the Golungi Hill Road, and

(3) the Improvement Trust should make the section which traverses their estate connecting this line with Governor's Road which they are going to widen.

This seems to me a very fair division, and embodies a principle of co-operation that, if more widely followed, would greatly benefit the city.

22. I have further consulted the Acting Managing Director of the Tramway Company who is strongly impressed with the importance of the proposal. It would form, in his opinion, a new route for Tramway extension which would connect with the present Tramway terminus at the end Suparibag Road and thence extend to the heart of the Mill district and that, if linked up with the North end of the proposed Overhead Electric Railway and adapted for an express through service of cars, as proposed in the case of the Tramway at the South end of the line, it would very materially improve the traffic returns on that line. Of this I think there can be no doubt. He also mentioned that it might be arranged to use the line at night for the transport of bale goods to and from the Mills at probably half the cartage rates. This is all very much in favour of the suggested line and will assist the Trustees in forming a judgment on the merits of the proposal.

23. It has been suggested to me that the proposed bridge at Sewrie, if made of the width designed, 60 feet, would hardly suffice for the traffic, and I am inclined to agree (see paras. 9 and 10). It means expense of course, but the convenience of traffic is the first consideration. I may mention that the Railway Company's Harbour Branch estimates provide for a bridge at the site in question, and they should contribute to the cost in the proportion of the length of bridge required for spanning the two Westernmost lines which are to continue in their possession for passenger traffic to Mazagon.

24. Reference to the skeleton map attached indicates that it is further very desirable to have another cross East and West road about half way between the Kala Chowki and Governor's Road. A suitable line would appear to be an extension of Currey Road Eastwards to join the New Sewrie Road, say between the Jubilee and Swan Mills. This would serve as a direct route for a large group of Mills between Parel Tank Road and the Railway and further to the West. A road somewhat on the line shown in dotted blue would answer the purpose. A heavy cutting would be necessary through the range of hills West of the New Sewrie Road, but the material would cover much of the cost.

25. There is one other point in connection with this subject which I should like to mention. It is that I think the bridge at the Victoria Road and that at Nawab Tank will meet all the actual *immediate* necessities of the traffic at the Mazagon end. The bridge at the Harbour Defences Yard will no doubt be required as soon as traffic develops, but it is a very costly work (about Rs. 7 lakhs, I think) and its construction should be deferred as long as possible,

and it certainly appears that for a considerable time the Victoria Road Bridge, only half a mile north, will suffice for all the legitimate requirements of the Mazagon end of the area under consideration. We have done our utmost to combine the Harbour Defence and the Nawab Tank Bridges which are within 1,200 feet of each other, but this is not feasible, and both will be ultimately required, but the Nawab Tank Bridge, which provides for communications in which others are interested, cannot be deferred, whereas the other may be.

26. My recommendations are—

I.—That we should invite the Municipal Commissioner to take steps to ensure the early carrying out of the proposed straightening and widening of Victoria Road. (See para. 5.)

N.B.—It is for consideration if we should ask for it to be increased from 60 to 80 feet in width.

II.—That the site of the proposed Sewrie Overbridge be approved. (Para. 9.)

III.—That the proposal shown on plan $\frac{7531}{D1}$ for the alignment of the new 60 feet road to Sewrie be approved. (Para. 17.)

IV.—That the acquisition of the two cemeteries necessary in connection therewith be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 20,000. (Para. 18.)

V.—That the Scheme for the proposed cross road leading from the South approach of the new Sewrie Bridge to the Mill district *via* Golungi Hill Road, Parel, Governor's Road, and Elphinstone Road, be approved, and that in connection therewith—

(*a*) Plans and estimates be called for, for the Port Trust section.

(*b*) The Municipal Commissioner be invited to co-operate by lowering and widening the Eastern portion of Golungi Hill Road.

(*c*) The Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, be invited to co-operate in respect of the section from Golungi Hill Road to Governor's Road.

See para. 21.

VI.—That the Committee should consider the question of increasing the width of the Sewrie Bridge. (Paras. 9, 10 and 23.)

VII.—That the Committee should consider if the Trustees should move in the matter of the suggested new cross road in extension of the Currey Road. (Para. 24.)

VIII.—That the actual construction of the Harbour Defences Overbridge should be deferred at any rate until the other two bridges are completed. (Para. 25.)

27. I think also, with reference to para. 3, that we might ask the Improvement Trust what prospect there is of the cross road from the New Nagpada Road to the Mazagon Road being made, as the Trustees attach importance in the interests of the Trade of the Port to opening up direct lines of communications between the Docks and Bunders and the City. We shall not get a satisfactory answer, but it is important to keep the matter from being laid aside and forgotten.

28. The Mill interests are so largely concerned in some of these proposals that it may be thought advisable to refer the matter to the Millowners' Association for opinion, but this

need hardly delay a decision on the question of acquiring the two cemeteries (*see* Recommendation No. IV) which is a matter of urgency. Some of the other recommendations might also be dealt with.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman.

17*th March* 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BALLARD ROAD.

EXCERPT from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th April 1910.

13. Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, No. 4673, dated 9th December 1909, forwarding plans Nos. 7531—D[1], A and B, showing the alternative alignment of the road to Sewrie consequent on the decision of the Municipality to lower the old high level road.

Submitted further letter from the Chief Engineer, No. 345, dated 28th January 1910, reporting the arrangements which Mr. Mahomed Roushen, Municipal Contractor, proposes for the acquisition by the Trustees of the sites of the burying and burning grounds at Sewrie.

Submitted note by the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes) on Overbridges and Road Communications in connection with the Trade Zone, Mazagon to Sewrie.

N.B.—Printed copies of this Note were circulated to the Trustees prior to the Meeting.

Read the following proceedings at a meeting of the Land and Railways Committee held on 4th April 1910 :—

The plans were placed on the Table.

The papers having been circulated and printed copies of the Chairman's note with skeleton plan having been supplied to each member of the Committee, they were taken as read.

The Committee proceeded to consider the several recommendations made in para. 26, and after discussion, item by item, they were unanimously agreed to—it being resolved that it was not necessary to ask for an increase in the width of the Western Section of the Victoria Road (Section No. 1); that the Sewrie bridge should be made 100 feet in width in place of 60 feet (No. VI.), and that the Municipal Commissioner and Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, should be addressed on the subject of the proposed new cross road in extension of the Currey Road to which the Committee attach considerable importance as it is designed to place a large group of Mills more directly in connection with the New Cotton Green.

It was further agreed that the Improvement Trust should be communicated with in respect of the cross road from the New Nagpada Road to the Mazagon Road, and that copies of the Chairman's note and of the Trustees' orders thereon should be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association for their information.

RESOLUTION No. 145.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee approved.

TRUE EXCERPT,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

No. 106 of 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd May* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2015 of the 13th ultimo, together with copies of a printed Note by the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, on the subject of Overbridges and Road Communications in connection with the Trade Zone, Mazagon to Sewrie.

In reply I am to state that my Committee generally approve of the scheme as set forth in the said Note, and consider it very desirable th[illegible]e construction of the two cross roads referred to should be carried out at the earliest [illegible]ty. Of the two, they are of opinion, that the proposed extension of the Currey Road [illegible] more important as it will open up a large industrial area which is somewhat congested at [illegible]t.

As regards the extension of the Elphinstone Road across to Sewrie, my Committee, while approving of the Scheme, do not consider that any such road must necessarily be taken directly over the site of the Old Government House Buildings. They are in accord with the Chamber of Commerce in urging that this historical site, and the grounds round it should be preserved intact for public purposes. They advocate the formation of a public park on these grounds and consider that a slight diversion of the proposed road alignment, while not materially effecting the Port Trust Scheme, would result in maintaining a desirable open space that would be much appreciated as the industrial population increases in the Northern part of the island.—I have, etc.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Traction Train between Colaba and the Mill Districts.

No. 44—M of 1910.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1910.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Complaints having been received by me of the noise and nuisance caused by a traction engine, drawing three trucks, at present running between Colaba and the Mill Districts *via* Frere Road, I have the honour to enquire whether you consider a vehicle of this description of any great convenience to the trade in Bombay.

The favour of a very early reply is requested.—I have, &c.,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 19 of 1909.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th January* 1910.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 44 of the 8th instant, asking whether this Association consider the traction train plying between Colaba and the Mill Districts is of any great convenience to the trade.

In reply I am to state that the above train is considered a great advantage, as it relieves the pressure on bullock carts, which are almost impossible to procure in sufficient numbers at the present time. The train it may be explained does the work of 20 carts each way and in this manner is of u[illegible]bted help to the trade. My Committee are therefore of opinion that under existing con[illegible] services should be continued.—I have, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix N.

Institution of a new medal entitled the Edward Medal.

No. 1422 of 1910.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd March* 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of Resolution No. 1421 of this date, regarding grant of a medal to persons who in course of industrial employment endanger their own lives in saving the lives of others from peril.—I have, &c.,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Industries.—

Grant of a medal to persons who in course of industrial employment endanger their own lives in saving the lives of others from peril.

No. 1421.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd March* 1910.

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (General), No. 1605—1626-31, dated 3rd March 1910.

Resolution.—Copies of the Resolution of the Government of India should be forwarded to the officers concerned for information.

2. The Resolution of the Government of India has been republished at page 363 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 10th March 1910.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *8th March* 1910.

No. 1173.—The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (General), is republished :—

"ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING AND CREATING A NEW MEDAL ENTITLED EDWARD MEDAL, TO BE AWARDED FOR HEROIC ACTS BY MINERS AND QUARRYMEN.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1605—1626-31, dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

The following Royal Warrant is published for general information in continuation of the Royal Warrant published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 10724—10740-246, dated the 18th December 1907 :—

Whitehall, December 2, 1909.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

Edward, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting !

WHEREAS We, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, in the seventh year of Our Reign, did institute and create a new Medal to be entitled the Edward Medal, to be awarded for heroic acts performed by Miners and Quarrymen and others, who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in Mines and Quarries within Our Dominions and Territories under Our protection and jurisdiction :

AND whereas We are desirous of extending the scope of this decoration :

IT is ordained that the Edward Medal of the First Class and the Edward Medal of the Second Class shall be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who in course of Industrial Employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with such Industrial Employment in this Our Dominions and in Territories under Our protection or jurisdiction, and such awards shall be made only on a recommendation to us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Where the said Medal is granted otherwise than for acts performed in Mines, the Medal shall bear Our effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a suitable design, with the words "For Courage."

GIVEN at Our Court at *Sandringham*, the first day of *December*, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
H. J. GLADSTONE.

ORDERED that the paper be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Finance, Foreign and Railway Departments for information, in continuation of the communication from this Department, No. 10724—10740-246, dated the 18th December 1907.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
" " " " Bombay, " "
" Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
" " " " " the United Provinces.
" " " " " the Punjab.
" Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
" Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" Hon'ble the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Marwara.
" Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
" Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

ORDERED also that the paper together with a copy of the Resolution of the 18th December 1907, with which the Warrant instituting the decoration was published, be communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, for information.

(Sd.) B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 86 1910.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th April* 1910.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 1422 of the 23rd ultimo, together with a copy of Government Resolution No. 1421, regarding the grant of a medal to persons who in course of industrial employments endanger their own lives in saving the lives of others from peril.—I have, &c.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1852 *to* 1910, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,624
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1901 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 7,69,487	Pcs. 4,64,790	Pcs. 5,76,095	Pcs. 7,87,868	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,865	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293
37/9 „ do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under ...	„ 14,577	„ 3,789	„ 6,645	„ 300	„	„ 540	„ 665	„	„ 282	„ 843
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 1,00,120	„ 78,905	„ 1,12,216	„ 48,279	„ 27,874	„ 20,318	„ 26,425	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 65,324	„ 73,162	„ 56,800	„ 25,006	„ 8,959	„ 25,571	„ 64,521	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs do. ...	„ 88,196	„ 91,745	„ 86,247	„ 89,276	„ 83,779	„ 77,763	„ 1,18,832	„ 76,062	„ 94,349	„ 1,58,864
„ „ do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,47,143	„ 4,31,428	„ 5,41,280	„ 2,96,559	„ 4,29,376	„ 6,00,850	„ 5,43,025	„ 3,24,735	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,30,413
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,53,624	„ 2,46,386	„ 2,32,233	„ 1,51,465	„ 1,98,021	„ 2,99,438	„ 2,07,083	„ 1,98,814	„ 3,22,174	„ 2,63,906
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 75,154	„ 87,057	„ 1,01,187	„ 67,621	„ 87,667	„ 1,57,428	„ 1,19,664	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 150	„	„ 1,200	„ 878	„ 6,802	„ 31,029	„ 41,812	„ 32,120	„ 16,492	„ 79,809
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 5,196	„ 3,073	„ 76,183	„ 66,771	„ 1,24,506	„ 1,44,860	„ 84,717	„ 39,970	„ 32,148	„ 62,024
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,13,340	„ 1,97,725	„ 1,35,002	„ 1,07,266	„ 1,45,491	„ 93,177	„ 1,62,399	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,62,940	„ 1,95,422	„ 1,70,924	„ 1,77,426	„ 2,68,861	„ 2,38,059	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,41,211	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 4,00,422	„ 3,99,897	„ 3,48,704	„ 3,80,278	„ 5,37,547	„ 5,42,665	„ 5,42,044	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,352	„ 4,36,164
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 2,51,397	„ 1,90,369	„ 1,89,493	„ 1,34,427	„ 1,95,806	„ 1,90,806	„ 1,53,071	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,376
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 81,625	„ 61,739	„ 85,236	„ 62,311	„ 90,221	„ 87,255	„ 1,08,849	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,327
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 73,892	„ 91,002	„ 88,952	„ 68,979	„ 1,30,170	„ 1,58,686	„ 1,57,095	„ 1,11,231	„ 1,46,326	„ 1,43,066
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1,050	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„ 200	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 1	„ 589	„ 297	„ 600	„ 200	„	„ 19,290	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,79,014	„ 1,40,624	„ 1,75,130	„ 1,17,883	„ 1,18,513	„ 1,31,936	„ 90,225	„ 54,894	„ 19,993	„ 14,465
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 16,009	„ 1,410	„ 15,447	„ 16,767	„ 8,958	„ 11,803	„ 3,891	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 76,020	„ 21,135	„ 38,662	„ 48,206	„ 43,582	„ 57,119	„ 83,784	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 81,827	„ 19,226	„ 21,201	„ 25,911	„ 29,710	„ 15,706	„ 63,273	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1,011	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 18,015	„ 15,231	„ 17,366	„ 2,820	„ 7,175	„ 5,798	„ 4,866	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„ .....
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4¼ lbs. ...	„ 92,661	„ 22,228	„ 417	„ 7,877	„ 12	„ 4	„ 1,892	„ 1,304	„ 15	„ .....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	„ 2,49,440	„ 1,29,379	„ 44,975	„ 66,678	„ 1,04,473	„ 1,09,472	„ 1,32,937	„ 1,23,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 39,147	„ 5,085	„ 4,069	„ 22,574	„ 9,757	„	„ 10,584	„ 375	„	„ 3,033
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 4,410	„ 11,624	„ 1,250	„ 1,600	„ 1,857	„ 3,750	„	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„ .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 6,86,642	„ 2,49,179	„ 3,26,575	„ 2,90,730	„ 1,38,967	„ 2,58,051	„ 1,83,429	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 4,48,521	„ 3,16,021	„ 4,67,847	„ 6,50,800	„ 7,00,578	„ 10,29,094	„ 11,71,692	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,758	„ 11,55,475
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 3,73,994	„ 4,54,723	„ 4,90,030	„ 3,73,772	„ 2,48,018	„ 2,67,481	„ 1,73,023	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 5,87,191	„ 3,23,519	„ 5,27,454	„ 3,88,383	„ 2,65,426	„ 4,17,647	„ 5,10,423	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,233
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,82,876	„ 79,112	„ 1,03,327	„ 1,58,021	„ 69,288	„ 58,011	„ 30,845	„ 23,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 63,386	„ 21,918	„ 22,049	„ 89,850	„ 65,338	„ 2,07,846	„ 41,278	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,155	„ 1,17,602
Twills and Drills	„ 3,67,714	„ 2,98,942	„ 3,39,770	„ 3,23,785	„ 3,60,230	„ 4,01,748	„ 2,74,682	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,205	„ 2,69,720
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 66,69,655	Ps. 47,26,439	Ps. 54,54,263	Ps. 50,50,967	Ps. 50,73,155	Ps. 66,11,439	Ps. 60,09,119	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,25,442	Ps. 51,73,837

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 8,90,909	Pcs. 5,65,083	Pcs. 6,65,771	Pcs. 9,14,165	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,03,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667
28/39 in × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ... / 40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 5,17,724	„ 1,79,628	„ 1,24,817	„ 3,24,634	„ 3,26,681	„ 2,29,181	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1,77,615
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 51,10,352	„ 37,90,090	„ 46,03,488	„ 50,94,414	„ 49,32,495	„ 51,57,818	„ 48,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 14,79,168	„ 8,36,093	„ 5,14,282	„ 8,69,782	„ 8,22,191	„ 7,54,930	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 12,47,332	„ 9,74,576	„ 7,63,333	„ 10,40,741	„ 12,54,348	„ 10,69,613	„ 13,62,870	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 17,841	„ 20,466	„ 8,197	„ 14,372	„ 15,782	„ 7,266	„ 18,732	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990
Twills and Drills	„ 1,22,154	„ 48,147	„ 66,495	„ 88,995	„ 1,27,676	„ 61,574	„ 71,762	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 93,85,480	Pcs. 64,14,083	Pcs. 67,46,383	Pcs. 83,47,103	Pcs. 85,55,248	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 23 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,49,783	Pcs. 3,23,222	Pcs. 3,15,749	Pcs. 4,16,091	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 8,081	„ 5,971	„ 6,462	„ 4,419	„ 12,587	„ 9,634	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 2,75,846	„ 2,66,151	„ 2,59,747	„ 2,61,738	„ 3,91,824	„ 3,70,310	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 59,484	„ 29,209	„ 18,421	„ 40,678	„ 37,549	„ 15,410	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,363
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 8,271	„ 15,719	„ 6,041	„ 8,544	„ 14,513	„ 15,253	„ 1,498	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 29,971	„ 17,938	„ 18,326	„ 29,673	„ 32,690	„ 25,652	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 1,761	„	„ 1,704	„ 800	„	„	„	.....	.....	„ .....
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 1,700	„ 1,680	„ 892	„ 600	„	„ 1,296	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 3,72,526	„ 6,51,843	„ 5,08,042	„ 4,72,735	„ 4,27,953	„ 4,64,997	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,99,009	„ 1,49,168	„ 2,04,956	„ 2,11,057	„ 1,88,234	„ 1,71,743	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,557	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 7,04,926	„ 9,24,238	„ 11,31,078	„ 15,31,283	„ 14,69,341	„ 13,02,356	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 2,16,996	„ 2,36,159	„ 9,26,795	„ 6,36,181	„ 4,69,255	„ 10,84,019	„ 3,64,898	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 21,28,354	Pcs. 26,11,298	Pcs. 33,98,213	Pcs. 36,13,799	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,24,213	Yds. 1,65,485	Yds 2,03,022	Yds. 2,29,514	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 3,73,247	„ 1,62,519	„ 1,50,836	„ 1,83,114	„ 3,05,054	„ 2,40,065	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,73,796
Flannels	„ 34,81,908	„ 17,02,588	„ 18,57,278	„ 37,50,121	„ 36,53,288	„ 18,37,990	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,232	„ 36,95,683
Broad Cloth	„ 2,33,655	„ 1,77,686	„ 1,60,048	„ 1,48,505	„ 2,02,974	„ 1,79,691	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 8,88,739	„ 5,30,252	„ 7,70,072	„ 12,61,626	„ 9,54,030	„ 7,38,758	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265
Union Cloth	„ 54,049	„ 30,758	„ 53,739	„ 56,457	„ 59,874	„ 30,410	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 21,03,451	„ 11,97,762	„ 19,41,299	„ 30,12,840	„ 28,46,032	„ 17,92,178	„ 26,27,378	„ 31,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888
All other Sorts	„ 16,19,626	„ 14,89,174	„ 22,87,212	„ 30,70,420	„ 32,44,299	„ 22,53,461	„ 25,51,737	„ 17,32,044	„ 22,93,171	„ 43,89,441
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 89,78,888	Yds. 54,56,224	Yds. 74,23,506	Yds. 1,17,12,597	Yds 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,324	Yds. 93,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 82,78,999	Yds. 1,33,18,906

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 3,87,768	Pcs. 2,16,124	Pcs. 2,63,778	Pcs. 2,55,156	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 98,016	„ 73,811	„ 1,53,988	„ 1,69,307	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285
„ Jacconets	„ 12,672	„ 11,748	„ 2,774	„ 1,389	„ 6,632	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 15,29,044	„ 13,41,706	„ 14,63,975	„ 17,35,760	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 1,85,951	„ 1,22,952	„ 2,06,264	„ 3,05,677	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517
Lappets, White	„ 88,882	„ 1,19,070	„ 1,18,640	„ 1,37,945	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806
„ Coloured	„ 37,247	„ 28,358	„ 24,859	„ 48,865	„ 48,764	„ 49,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 21,182	„ 38,484	„ 60,543	„ 31,982	„ 34,762	„ 28,373	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318
Dhoties, Grey	„ 31,75,470	„ 30,46,064	„ 16,58,936	„ 24,71,494	„ 28,68,374	„ 47,40,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260
„ Bleached	„ 8,04,952	„ 3,32,250	„ 3,53,252	„ 6,41,489	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,83,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 1,14,355	„ 2,07,459	„ 1,44,080	„ 94,811	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123	„ 43,479
„ „ Bleached	„ 3,45,777	„ 4,17,921	„ 4,03,169	„ 3,24,046	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052
„ „ Colored and Printed ...	„ 9,33,055	„ 11,17,132	„ 12,46,646	„ 16,00,954	„ 17,42,172	„ 23,37,239	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544
Book Muslins	„ 5,04,356	„ 1,75,445	„ 3,06,119	„ 4,30,036	„ 3,09,912	„ 2,87,381	„ 8,88,616	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 5,73,543	„ 2,75,827	„ 5,72,807	„ 6,61,616	„ 3,86,163	„ 2,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 9,29,273	„ 6,06,042	„ 3,39,040	„ 7,07,718	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,861
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 3,689	„ 3,104	„ 6,166	„ 4,051	„ 5,391	„ 3,708	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 1,00,415	„ 91,828	„ 1,14,282	„ 82,958	„ 1,10,830	„ 83,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 67,209	„ 38,095	„ 36,759	„ 48,724	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 1,61,244	„ 2,10,796	„ 1,71,105	„ 2,43,064	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,882	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961
39 in × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored	„ 4,051	„ 5,639	„ 1,947	„ 5,786	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,869	„ 1,715
Trouserings	„ 36,432	„ 39,724	„ 69,869	„ 88,065	„ 73,159	„ 50,352	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805
Merced.-Tussore Suitings	„	„	„	„ 21,117	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 29,856	„ 31,946	„ 57,360	„ 45,151	„ 35,828	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645
Satin	„ 94,929	„ 55,649	„ 93,068	„ 1,18,018	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,429	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601
Coatings	„ 37,277	„ 30,144	„ 49,731	„ 68,500	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362
Italians	„ 73,866	„ 34,583	„ 41,792	„ 80,518	„ 67,931	„ 45,302	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 1,66,181	„ 79,363	„ 94,500	„ 1,15,603	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 1,05,16,792	Pcs. 87,51,174	Pcs. 80,55,449	Pcs. 1,05,39,800	1,07,53,662	Pcs. 1,29,67,855	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 42,52,682	yds. 27,09,853	yds. 36,72,982	yds. 44,26,332	yds. 59,44,392	yds. 49,48,485	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768
Nets Do. ...	„ 10,87,700	„ 14,84,050	„ 22,95,218	„ 15,77,338	„ 21,97,762	„ 13,74,358	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 1,37,784	doz. 1,30,535	doz. 95,571	doz. 96,316	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,62,142	„ 2,42,087	„ 2,15,479	„ 4,04,468	„ 5,69,854	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1901.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. ...	lbs. 620	lbs. 2,260	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 8,17,599	" 7,20,761	" 97,918	" 2,03,211	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,636	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643	" 2,16,947
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 9,05,630	" 8,80,974	" 8,49,787	" 6,77,714	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,981	" 10,39,071
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 4,12,505	" 3,32,799	" 3,18,385	" 3,08,656	" 5,32,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587	" 6,15,374
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 3,22,639	" 2,09,438	" 2,00,731	" 2,13,588	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,575
" " above 60's	" 1,61,932	" 2,02,568	" 1,57,066	" 2,84,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,305	" 5,51,509
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 4,500	" 12,900	" 13,500	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000	" 4,435
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 20,68,073	" 12,57,392	" 11,12,458	" 12,44,232	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255	" 9,72,305
" " 40's	" 6,48,320	" 5,19,689	" 5,13,220	" 7,51,083	" 9,87,900	" 13,56,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479
" " above 40's	" 23,056	" 25,600	" 11,700	" 14,005	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 53,64,254	lbs. 41,62,741	lbs. 32,77,025	lbs. 37,00,926	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 7,34,656	lbs. 6,63,204	lbs. 6,78,381	lbs. 8,16,168	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193
Turkey Red	lbs. 11,62,693	lbs. 8,50,286	lbs. 8,57,607	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,713	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671
Orange and Yellow	" 4,00,375	" 3,42,601	" 3,14,790	" 3,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,650
Green	" 1,25,200	" 1,14,248	" 65,425	" 56,795	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326	" 1,22,000
Other Colours	" 33,174	" 30,287	" 66,812	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" * 14,05,465	" * 11,23,107
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 17,21,442	lbs. 13,37,422	lbs. 13,04,634	lbs. 14,20,886	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 78,20,352	lbs. 61,63,367	lbs. 52,60,040	lbs. 59,37,980	lbs. 1,03,00,226	lbs. 1,15,43,634	lbs. 1,09,68,816	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 83,824	Tons 1,81,641	Tons 1,24,723	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 56,565	" 7,421	" 11,022	" 24,834	" 28,302	" 3,367	" 2,581	.....	" 10	" 6,653
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 645	" 8,952	" 56,611	" 34,324	" 15,161
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	" 7,41,474	" 4,63,973	" 6,60,654	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368
Coke (" Europe). Do. ...	" 5,960	" 2,018	" 2,826	" 5,464	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347	" 1,000
" (" Calcutta) Do ...	Figures from 1901 to 1906 not recorded.						" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ...							" 3,502	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...							" 10,682	" 16,406	" 35,587	" 10,253
" (" other Fgn. Ports) Do. ...							" 8,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...							" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1910.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	24,236	4,62,62,515	1,22,50,668	8,939	1,32,49,862	33,175	5,95,12,377	28,014	1,11,52,619
BENGAL—Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	767	14,59,455	4,66,102	682	14,49,021	1,449	29,08,476	13,134	48,20,150
SCIND (Kurrachee)	66,593	13,69,63,645	3,84,31,478	21,423	3,53,73,004	88,016	17,23,36,649	12,431	47,22,184
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	678	13,17,695	3,81,212	236	4,58,467	914	17,76,162	10,674	39,41,203
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	772	14,22,688	3,41,878	1,342	25,90,335	2,114	40,13,023	1,154	4,34,804
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	65	85,466	22,521	80	1,05,700	145	1,91,166	14	3,865
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU.	724	11,34,939	2,58,194	412	5,96,267	1,136	17,31,206	1,026	3,91,889
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	3,668	54,72,632	17,69,869	3,388	53,70,981	7,056	1,08,43,613	3,254	27,22,570
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	13	24,200	6,504	115	2,38,945	128	2,63,145	146	55,875
CHINA (Hongkong)	93	1,32,900	43,510	4	4,066	97	1,36,966	2,02,599	8,10,39,600
CHINA (Shanghai)	1,690	21,85,776	4,92,805	...	...	1,690	21,85,776	2,22,294	8,89,17,600
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	17	33,900	17	33,900	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	53	90,690	26,013	390	7,20,697	443	8,11,387	13,649	50,82,732
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	1,859	36,10,339	9,20,468	1,425	32,93,550	3,284	69,03,889	7,920	29,28,910
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,866	25,27,178	6,63,221	905	22,45,578	2,771	47,72,756	2,129	7,84,260
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	8,468	1,76,46,991	41,95,816	1,368	20,38,006	9,836	1,96,84,997	25,185	1,00,51,600
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	67	85,205	25,315	1	360	68	85,565	...	.....
ADEN	6,932	84,82,810	23,90,678	1,081	22,91,510	8,013	1,07,74,320	5,711	20,95,742
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	786	14,79,445	4,07,681	468	7,05,598	1,254	21,85,043	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	10,219	1,00,73,046	28,39,184	1,321	18,26,512	11,540	1,18,99,558	166	62,600
AFRICA (Mozambique)	2,036	24,93,326	5,42,062	261	3,63,764	2,297	28,57,090	12	4,800
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	1,014	15,35,466	3,60,522	96	1,95,905	1,110	17,31,371	616	2,00,648
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,352	14,58,635	4,01,496	269	6,30,690	1,621	20,89,325	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	.....	.....	.....	2	2,800	2	2,800	6,191	25,14,300
AFRICA (Natal)	1,526	18,59,661	4,15,787	176	1,87,177	1,702	20,46,838	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	417	5,69,064	1,22,803	80	1,00,124	497	6,69,188	89	35,600
AFRICA (Madagascar)	4	4,000	1,000	1	3,000	5	7,000	1	400
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	138	36,910
SIAM (Bangkok)	1,074	21,12,173	5,35,527	830	15,56,440	1,904	36,68,613	851	3,40,400
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	11	23,400	11	23,400	100	20,000
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	10	18,186	10	18,186	2,718	10,84,809
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	783	3,12,900
BATOUMALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Exported same time 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Do. do. 1908	1,20,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,957	22,23,06,983	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,783
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,13,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,89,184
Do. do. 1904	1,03,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,062	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,88,91,304	5,80,847	22,94,80,205
Do. do. 1903	86,838	14,30,54,079	3,47,98,444	20,340	3,24,36,521	1,07,178	17,54,90,600	7,25,338	28,69,20,007
Do. do. 1902	89,216	14,12,52,169	3,49,07,243	15,944	2,46,06,384	1,05,160	16,58,58,553	6,74,450	26,66,98,930
Do. do. 1901	84,525	13,63,00,064	3,35,85,159	12,623	1,99,63,669	97,148	15,62,63,733	6,42,032	25,43,17,562
Do. do. 1900	74,415	11,69,55,481	2,81,68,912	9,516	1,56,02,237	83,931	13,25,57,718	3,46,503	13,65,71,588

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1910.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal—Calcutta	126	1,81,441	44	82,560	102	1,04,108	...	.....	272	3,68,109	140	48,635
Bengal—Other Ports	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Madras	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	10,000
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	6,681	1,45,21,329	2,748	71,24,529	718	17,88,555	1	300	10,148	2,34,34,713	315	96,450
Scind (Kurrachee)	6,644	1,33,33,855	10,451	2,69,98,201	5,671	1,43,14,227	22	18,040	22,788	5,46,64,323	901	2,75,650
Kutch and Kattyawar	3,420	73,38,794	4,923	1,10,08,586	2,100	57,41,687	3	7,000	10,446	2,40,96,067	104	30,665
British Concan & Guzerat (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	544	9,64,713	1,130	18,17,815	330	5,28,688	...	.....	2,004	33,11,216	140	46,510
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	42	62,958	20	19,932	45	48,754	1	1,800	108	1,33,444	3	600
Marmagoa, Goa, Damaun, and Diu	238	4,40,537	664	9,84,491	442	7,80,593	1,002	11,81,883	2,346	33,87,504	144	54,400
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,305	16,95,732	398	7,71,183	320	5,94,487	19	33,600	2,042	30,95,002	120	35,128
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	965	7,04,284	258	5,70,567	461	10,24,938	10	19,120	1,694	23,18,909	22	6,600
China (Hongkong)	...	.....	11	15,080	7	7,130	...	.....	18	22,210	...	.....
China (Shanghai)	...	.....	2	1,252	2	2,869	...	.....	4	4,121	...	.....
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	2	4,950	26	6,256	...	.....	28	11,206	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	1	4,800	...	.....	1	4,800	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	2	3,380	49	1,20,016	71	1,29,016	46	1,04,750	168	3,57,162	...	.....
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	626	12,96,198	481	11,42,833	1,271	21,50,054	6,269	93,83,861	8,647	1,39,72,946	2,955	8,60,750
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	628	8,40,296	1,033	26,38,923	1,997	48,79,960	4,228	1,45,36,157	7,886	2,28,95,336	165	52,000
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	49	96,018	77	1,68,880	100	1,75,425	1,145	13,03,630	1,371	17,43,953	190	57,036
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	2	3,400	10	12,537	...	.....	12	15,937	...	.....
Aden	240	4,84,879	377	9,02,050	629	19,79,845	734	20,27,209	1,980	53,93,983	145	47,000
Africa (Mauritius, &c.)	140	2,55,184	73	1,51,148	416	11,50,333	85	1,64,700	714	17,21,365	...	.....
Africa (Madagascar)	6	12,600	3	4,480	15	35,540	7	14,700	31	67,320	...	.....
Africa (Zanzibar)	304	4,82,327	527	12,46,541	1,150	23,24,496	1,381	20,24,977	3,362	60,78,341	30	8,250
Africa (Mozambique)	111	1,45,648	191	3,30,838	280	6,89,603	1,556	20,95,697	2,138	32,61,786	1	100
Abyssinia (Massowa)	13	18,800	28	80,728	45	1,44,666	44	91,334	130	3,35,528	...	.....
Africa (Suakim)	10	25,306	80	1,45,912	37	82,352	64	1,49,850	191	4,03,420	...	.....
Africa (Egypt)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	29,600	8	29,600	...	.....
Africa (Natal)	39	66,725	33	57,945	105	2,47,385	195	2,19,167	372	5,91,222	...	.....
Africa (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	20	24,008	46	73,383	64	1,57,257	134	1,59,942	264	4,14,590	...	.....
Siam (Bangkok)	...	.....	46	1,19,825	45	96,972	143	2,56,000	234	4,72,797	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Sumatra (Padang)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	13,500
Australia (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Europe	...	.....	6	11,024	3	9,333	1	1,600	10	21,957	16	4,775
Turkey in Europe	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Batoum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
America	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1910	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,703	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Exported same time 1909	23,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Do. do. 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,86,30,298	20,636	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,80,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,46,453	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,85,769	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,080
Do. do. 1905	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,53,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,759
Do. do. 1904	25,635	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,86,130	15,166	3,73,57,020	17,437	2,80,24,673	82,879	18,82,12,930	4,522	13,25,248
Do. do. 1903	27,349	5,82,82,733	23,371	6,12,45,692	14,660	3,57,63,284	17,746	3,01,76,326	83,126	18,54,68,035	4,680	13,78,323
Do. do. 1902	26,314	5,51,38,594	19,757	5,16,64,073	13,088	3,12,00,130	15,619	2,63,46,441	74,778	16,43,49,238	8,182	23,94,416
Do. do. 1901	28,462	5,85,51,551	22,230	5,93,59,905	13,410	3,29,84,643	21,146	3,22,90,294	85,248	18,31,86,393	8,064	26,73,641
Do. do. 1900	27,633	5,53,43,428	19,380	5,13,63,885	13,872	3,31,94,103	17,215	2,74,64,423	78,100	16,73,65,839	9,757	28,84,984

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1910.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	8	...	5	
NASIK	26	1	25	
NASIK TO MANMAD	48	...	51	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	31	1	26	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	3	...	...	
AKOLA	...	...	7	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	1	...	3	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	13	...	...	
WARDHA	1	...	...	
WARDHA TO NAGPUR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	38	2	13	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	17	...	1	
KHANDWA	...	...	...	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	13	...	2	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	...	...	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	...	...	3	
JUBBULPORE	10	...	5	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	7	...	23	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	11	...	4	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	...	...	...	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	3	...	2	
WARDHA TO WARORA, EXCLUDING WARORA	...	...	...	
WARORA	2	...	2	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR... ...	3	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	16	...	3	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	3	...	...	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	...	...	1	
BHOPAL TO BINA...	2	...	...	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	1	...	34	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	...	...	...	
BINA TO JHANSI	17	...	1	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	2,032	14	19	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA...	11	3	...	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	10	1	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	1	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	3	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	6	6	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	...	
DELHI	3,679	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	...	1	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	1	3	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	...	...	...	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	...	...	...	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	...	...	...	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.	1	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD ...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	8	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	...	...	...	
HATHRAS	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	...	...	...	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	...	...	...	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	...	...	...	
CARRIED FORWARD ...	6,026	32	230	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward	6,026	32	230	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	10	5	13	
RAIPUR	2	4	29	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	2	2	2	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT), HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	723	25	270	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	24	.....	.....	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	381	1	175	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	.....	2	.....	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	1	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	.....	.....	31	
AURANGABAD	2	.....	4	
JALNA	.....	.....	21	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	21	1	6	
TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	14	.....	3	
POONA...	289	6	17	
POONA TO DHOND	3	.....	2	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND BARSI ROAD	40	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	1	.....	1	
SHOLAPUR	72	25	115	
HOTGI TO WADI	13	.....	4	
WADI TO RAICHUR	2	1	46	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	5	5	18	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY VIA NERAL ...	1	.....	.....	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	1	6	
HYDERABAD	17	4	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	6	.....	6	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	6	4	1	
BEZVADA AND VIA	13	.....	16	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	6	6	40	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	6	6	1	
MADRAS	210	78	210	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	41	2	3	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	1	.....	
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	3	.....	10	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	7	2	53	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	2	.....	157	
POONA TO MIRAJ	55	4	189	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	65	8	44	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	31	1	666	
BELGAUM	34	14	178	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	3	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	55	.....	6	
HUBLI	27	2	73	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	30	1	46	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	8	1	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	2	.....	22	
BANGALORE...	21	2	21	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	55	5	16	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	4	.....	.....	
GADAG...	6	.....	38	
GADAG TO BELLARY	4	.....	37	
BELLARY	12	5	55	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	16	8	37	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	4	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	1	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,263	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	725	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	
Do. do. do. 1904...	4,994	861	2,110	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	REMARKS.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,264	47	713	
SURAT...	676	52	1,184	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	56	4	129	
BROACH	144	26	226	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	117	19	6	
BARODA	453	49	311	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING BARODA	67	...	23	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	138	...	17	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	35	...	1	
GODHRA	150	...	34	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	141	28	182	
AHMEDABAD	817	201	4,122	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN	82	3	213	
BRANCH LINES.				
TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY	378	60	296	
RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY	46	...	13	
GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY	368	19	745	
PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY	183	1	250	
AHMEDABAD-PRANTIJ RAILWAY	254	...	90	
AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY	125	3	116	
JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY...	...	...	...	
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.				
VIA GODHRA. GODHRA TO RUTLAM	184	31	422	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	71	16	93	
VIA UJJAIN (I. M. RY.)	1	...	...	
VIA NAGDA (N.-M. RY.)	1,437	1	1,148	
RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	235	32	440	
RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	339	11	554	
VIA CHITORGARH (U.-C. RY.)	79	16	62	
CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER... ...	203	9	3	
AJMER	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	151	46	522	
MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	367	166	1,862	
AJMER TO PHULERA	15	...	...	
PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	5	...	...	
PHULERA TO JEYPUR	379	7	16	
JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	7	...	1	
BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA...	2	...	...	
ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA	1	...	2	
ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	49	23	...	
BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	52	9	2	
DELHI	76	74	339	
REWARI TO NARNAUL (REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE)	173	5	1	
REWARI-BHATINDA-FAZILKA SECTION AND BEYOND.	1,432	215	55	
VIA KALOL	18	...	71	
„ MEHSANA	102	8	489	
„ PALANPUR	23	1	14	
„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	921	173	1,526	
„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	83	9	74	
„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
„ AGRA	...	...	...	
„ AGRA CANTONMENT...	...	...	...	
„ MUTTRA JUNCTION...	...	...	...	
„ KASGANJ...	1	...	...	
„ HATHRAS ROAD	...	...	...	
„ CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
„ DELHI	13	3	4	
VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	268	10	29	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1910.	12,181	1,577	16,400	
Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	
Do. do. 1904.	32,998	11,842	8,211	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	8,377	264	2,924	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	12,181	1,377	16,400	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1906 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20	1867	3,929	1881	9,890	1895	19,547
1854	71	1868	4,008	1882	10,149	1896	20,254
1855	169	1869	4,255	1883	10,458	1897	21,115
1856	272	1870	4,771	1884	11,631	1898	22,040
1857	287	1871	5,074	1885	12,283	1899	23,523
1858	427	1872	5,369	1886	12,892	1900	24,752
1859	625	1873	5,697	1887	14,103	1901	25,363
1860	838	1874	6,226	1888	14,576	1902	25,931
1861	1,587	1875	6,541	1889	15,887	1903	26,956
1862	2,333	1876	6,860	1890	16,401	1904	27,565
1863	2,507	1877	7,320	1891	17,308	1905	28,295
1864	2,958	1878	8,217	1892	17,815	1906	29,097
1865	3,363	1879	8,494	1893	18,504	1907	29,357
1866	3,563	1880	9,162	1894	18,900	1908	30,576
						1909	31,490

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1901 *to* 1910.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1901	97,148	90,404	1,87,552	6,42,032	25,43,17,562	8,105	26,68,361	6,50,137	25,69,85,923	
1902	1,05,160	78,924	1,84,084	6,74,450	26,66,98,930	8,850	29,70,596	6,83,300	26,96,69,526	
1903	1,07,178	74,029	1,81,207	7,25,338	28,69,20,007	10,089	33,39,154	7,35,427	29,02,59,161	
1904	1,28,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,80,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	23,33,95,725	
1905	1,38,321	30,637	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,39,194	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,845	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,88,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,373	76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,93,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	23,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1901 *to* 1910.

By	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	5,48,171	7,13,185	11,54,650	13,77,026	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925
B. B. & C. I. Railway	13,46,872	16,50,540	21,03,109	18,75,122	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925
G. I. P. Railway	53,21,171	48,64,101	55,38,828	47,06,884	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754
Total Cwts...	72,16,214	72,27,826	87,96,587	79,59,032	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	20,61,775	20,65,093	25,13,310	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1901 *to* 1910.

To	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	5,60,434	5,77,929	9,58,199	9,25,995	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,376	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233
China	89,214	59,934	30,812	32,050	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493
Japan	4,77,045	4,41,753	5,23,809	2,88,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554
Calcutta and other Ports	17,668	12,063	13,988	14,997	38,808	43,170	60,982	33,930	29,516	32,682
Total Bales...	11,44,361	10,91,679	15,26,808	12,61,988	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,520	*14,50,184	†20,70,962

* Excluding 2,265 Bales exported to America.
† „ 797 „ „ „

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1909-10. *(Year ending 31st March 1910.)*

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	68·68	*17·17	211·86	16·77	85·98	229·03	65·67	† 111·42	906·42	17·33	85·87	1,018·29	59·86
Indian Ports	260·15	*65·04	25·48	63·52	10·34	90·52	25·95	(a) 422·96	111·96	65·52	10·60	(b) 534·92	31·44
Interior by Rail	* 80·72	20·18	9·06	19·71	3·68	29·24	8·38	§110·74	37·27	17·15	3·53	148·01	8·70
Total Indian	340·87	85·22	34·54	83·23	14·02	119·76	34·33	533·70	149·23	82·67	14·13	682·93	40·14
GRAND TOTAL	409·55	102·39	246·40	100·00	100·00	348·79	100·00	645·57	1,055·65	100·00	100·00	1,701·22	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 116·60 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,023·02 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 430·25 lakhs ; or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns 542·21 lakhs of Rupees.

1908-1909.

Foreign Ports	55·57	*13·89	225·24	15·89	84·77	239·13	67·72	† 90·00	927·17	16·08	84·89	1,017·17	61·58
Indian Ports	215·60	*53·90	30·11	61·66	11·34	84·01	23·79	(a) 358·68	128·40	64·09	11·76	(b) 487·08	29·49
Interior by Rail	* 78·53	19·63	10·33	22·45	3·89	29·96	8·49	110·98	36·64	19·83	3·35	147·62	8·93
Total Indian	294·13	73·53	40·44	84·11	15·23	113·97	32·28	469·66	165·04	83·92	15·11	634·70	38·42
GRAND TOTAL	349·70	87·42	265·68	100·00	100·00	353·10	100·00	559·66	1,092·21	100·00	100·00	1,651·87	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 94·21 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,021·38 lakhs of Rupees.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 367·09 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns 495·50 lakhs of Rupees.

1907-1908.

Foreign Ports	51·73	*12·93	207·80	15·45	84·50	220·73	66·96	†87·43	865·07	16·20	83·54	‡952·50	60·46
Indian Ports	244·91	*61·23	29·37	73·12	11·93	90·60	27·48	(a) 396·94	131·45	73·53	12·69	(b) 528·39	33·54
Interior by Rail	*38·28	9·57	8·76	11·43	3·57	18·33	5·56	55·45	39·00	10·27	3·77	94·45	6·00
Total Indian	283·19	70·80	38·13	84·55	15·50	108·93	33·04	452·39	170·45	83·80	16·46	622·84	39·54
GRAND TOTAL	334·92	83·73	245·93	100·00	100·00	329·66	100·00	539·82	1,035·52	100·00	100·00	1,575·34	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 92·10 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,044·60 lakhs of Rupees.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 405·39 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns 536·83 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1903-1904.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	3·30	2·94	2·10	1·68	1·26	1·81	1·20
	Zanzibar	4·87	3·95	3·51	4·24	3·42	4·45	4·19
	Aden	2·13	2·22	2·20	1·02	·57	·87	·71
	China (Hongkong)	...	·21	·04	·03	1·37	·31	·06
	Do. (Treaty Ports*)	3·01	3·26	·25	·43	5·38	3·51	·07
	Mekran and Sonmiani	...	·11	·13	·13	·10	·03	·09
	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa.)	·80	·74	·54	·64	·80	1·76	1·01
	Other Countries	11·29	8·93	6·71	5·78	4·62	4·01	2·04
	Total	25·40	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75	9·37
Sheetings	Mozambique	·02	.....	...	·05	·02	·03	.....
	Zanzibar	·04	·02	·08	·24	·46	·17	·14
	Aden	·02	.....	·03	·04	·02	·42	·32
	Arabia	...	.....	...	...	.....	·02	·03
	China (Treaty Ports*)	...	.....	...	...	·69	·34	.....
	Other Countries	·10	·07	·02	·10	·34	·13	.....
	Total	·18	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11	·49
Domestics	Aden	3·44	2·23	3·34	3·46	2·83	2·17	3·28
	Arabia	·01	.....	·02	·11	·08	·17	·15
	Other Countries	1·42	·60	·54	·72	·73	·49	·49
	Total	4·87	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83	3·92
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Aden	·02	.....	·03	...	·55	·01	·01
	Other Countries	·06	·13	·07	·05	·64	·34	.....
	Total	·08	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35	·01
Long Cloths	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa).	·38	·76	·45	·59	1·22	3·00	1·47
	Mozambique	1·64	·85	1·05	2·41	3·05	1·90	4·76
	Zanzibar	·53	·21	1·02	1·50	2·61	1·78	1·45
	Aden	1·69	2·32	1·56	2·79	3·06	2·81	4·59
	China (Treaty Ports*)	...	.....	...	...	·12	.....	.....
	Arabia	·47	·12	·21	·35	·11	·36	·29
	Persia	·36	·26	·23	·27	·25	·23	·14
	Straits	...	.....	...	...	·02	·15	·13
	Turkey in Asia	2·07	1·73	2·01	1·42	1·29	1·98	1·57
	Egypt	·93	1·05	·77	1·25	·97	·54	·59
	Other Countries	·30	·52	·43	·55	·36	·37	·09
	Total	8·37	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12	15·08
Chudders	Aden	·45	·81	·55	1·28	1·09	·52	·52
	Zanzibar	4·25	2·72	3·46	3·53	2·71	3·04	2·66
	Other Countries	1·90	1·74	1·52	1·42	1·77	1·30	2·72
	Total	6·60	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86	5·90
Dhooties	Aden	·07	·13	·11	·19	·33	·20	·14
	Other Countries	·33	·39	·25	·59	·77	·53	·35
	Total	·40	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73	·49
Other Sorts	Total	4·16	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45	5·10
	Grand Total	50·06	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20	40·36

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1902-1903.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).							
	1909-10.	1908-1909.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
T-Cloths	25·40	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75	9·37	9·87
Sheetings	·18	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11	·49	·62
Domestics	4·87	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83	3·92	3·24
Drills and Jeans	·08	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35	·01	·02
Long Cloths	8·37	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12	15·08	13·97
Chudders	6·60	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86	5·90	5·23
Dhooties	·40	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73	·49	·36
Other sorts	4·16	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45	5·10	2·40
Total Millions of Yards	50·06	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20	40·36	35·71
Total Lakhs of Rupees	72·40	62·23	57·71	58·74	69·92	60·27	51·09	44·02

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1902-1903.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
Mule No. 15s and under	104·58	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16	94·47
„ „ 16s to 24s	104·23	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87	132·10
„ „ 25s to 32s	1·32	·84	1·54	·92	·43	1·07	·59	·3[illegible]
„ „ 33s to 44s	·63	·39	·44	·41	·30	·52	·29	·1[illegible]
Total ...	210·76	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91	227·0[illegible]
Water No. 20s and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 31s to 40s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	1·10	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28	1·41
Total Yarns ...	211·86	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19	228·44

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1902-1903.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	1·03	·95	·99	·94	·67	·69	·72	1·1[illegible]
	U. K. & Continent † ...	1·15	3·91	17·73	1·14	·13	·98	·57	1·05
	China (Hongkong) ...	39·18	39·78	30·59	40·07	66·71	43·62	51·49	40·74
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	57·64	68·78	56·45	71·75	68·93	69·81	58·05	49·01
	Other Countries ...	5·58	6·75	5·34	4·65	2·69	3·25	3·33	2·55
	Total ...	104·58	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16	94·47
16s to 24s	Aden	·66	·48	·55	·56	·49	·38	·63	·60
	U. K. & Continent † ...	·26	·61	10·04	·11	·01	·12	·09	·03
	China (Hongkong) ...	38·31	47·14	33·07	38·96	61·38	43·83	54·65	56·47
	China (Treaty Port*) ...	52·17	44·79	36·38	65·36	66·33	58·49	57·13	67·87
	Straits	3·47	3·49	3·79	3·43	4·35	4·28	3·03	4·30
	Other Countries ...	9·36	6·02	9·15	3·95	3·42	4·34	4·34	2·83
	Total ...	104·23	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87	132·10
Above 24s	Total ...	1·95	1·23	1·98	1·33	·73	1·59	·88	·46
	Total Mule ...	210·76	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91	227·03
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	„ Colored ...	1·10	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28	1·41
	Grand Total ...	211·86	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19	228·44
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	906·42	927·16	865·07	999·06	1·16	924·56	829·97	787·89

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Including Turkey in Europe.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1860	.....	566	202	768			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1910 to March 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1908-1909 and 1909-1910.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
British India.			
Bombay	469,194,256	437,484,282	424,902,640
Madras	39,635,423	40,595,990	41,070,719
Bengal	39,146,723	34,419,392	38,278,828
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	38,870,997	39,801,222	36,205,427
Punjab	13,265,405	10,936,800	8,224,423
Central Provinces and Berar	29,773,277	29,969,169	26,720,316
Total ...	629,886,081	593,206,855	575,402,353
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon (*a*), Kishengarh, Ujjain and Pondicherry (*b*)... ...	27,699,078	34,157,621	32,903,905
GRAND TOTAL ...	657,585,159	627,364,476	608,306,258

(*a*) Mill closed since October 1909. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represent the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	154,684,146	183,395,689	199,526,646
	yards.	678,846,618	791,253,704	860,002,353
	dozens.	573,161	617,978	658,370
Madras	pounds.	7,596,792	7,738,451	7,152,063
	yards.	24,622,286	23,926,476	22,719,255
	dozens.	11,491	14,566	25,984
Bengal	pounds.	2,861,278	2,876,631	2,804,313
	yards.	16,596,945	14,169,596	15,547,850
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	9,597,134	10,798,937	9,756,033
	yards.	36,218,710	40,760,650	39,246,126
	dozens.	47,113	53,276	79,383
Punjab	pounds.	501,851	346,641	419,012
	yards.	1,240,312	867,137	1,182,384
	dozens.	5,879	2,112	631
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	8,922,405	10,204,255	10,230,139
	yards.	35,635,977	38,679,334	38,735,818
	dozens.	5,085	6,225	5,496
Total ...	pounds.	184,163,606	215,360,604	229,888,206
	yards.	793,160,848	909,656,897	977,433,786
	dozens.	642,729	694,157	769,864
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan Kishenghar (*a*) and Pondicherry (*b*)	pounds.	8,201,091	13,362,623	14,953,596
	yards.	31,328,316	53,805,894	61,489,142
	dozens.	67,704	65,936	55,001
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	192,364,697	228,723,227	244,841,802
	yards.	824,489,164	963,462,791	1,038,922,928
	dozens.	710,433	760,093	824,865

(*a*) From August 1910. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	12,515	26,553	....	1	12,515	26,433	....
2	..	9,433	8,805	2	....	9,433	8,805
3	789,632	778,326	852,353	3	730,172	707,406	851,919
4	2,175,585	1,963,538	1,996,056	4	1,867,265	1,608,315	1,844,252
5	114,679	38,026	20,302	5	111,432	36,119	20,302
6	12,015,571	9,165,894	8,352,452	6	11,129,821	8,584,531	7,907,306
7	6,105,103	5,741,718	6,993,654	7	5,319,045	4,930,787	6,386,735
8	4,462,440	3,033,209	3,135,094	8	3,948,208	2,696,220	2,918,725
9	2,960,819	2,734,198	2,711,645	9	1,900,480	1,554,094	1,775,137
10	84,380,668	75,139,516	61,823,064	10	81,922,711	72,819,203	59,428,091
Total Nos. 1 to 10	113,017,012	98,630,411	85,893,425	Total Nos. 1 to 10	106,936,649	92,972,541	81,141,272
11	22,083,607	25,137,043	24,865,551	11	20,986,483	23,905,250	23,950,474
12	42,931,069	43,123,439	43,508,092	12	40,814,580	41,061,077	41,596,267
13	5,001,108	3,720,016	3,831,159	13	3,650,820	1,987,875	2,156,616
14	6,338,283	5,874,090	7,293,547	14	5,297,228	4,984,073	6,373,479
15	1,104,288	1,668,765	1,192,913	15	300,500	1,152,902	831,749
16	13,638,727	14,725,801	15,852,615	16	10,560,822	11,118,961	13,015,650
17	2,699,742	3,644,431	3,723,157	17	1,449,750	2,124,697	2,526,862
18	8,673,852	9,005,301	9,111,917	18	6,696,331	7,139,455	7,713,160
19	911,839	1,344,630	1,135,442	19	718,673	1,080,171	830,194
20	126,447,431	116,169,646	99,627,549	20	91,227,066	81,757,292	72,219,541
Total Nos. 11 to 20	229,829,946	224,413,162	210,141,942	Total Nos. 11 to 20	181,702,253	176,311,733	171,213,992
21	14,467,273	13,821,345	13,131,405	21	9,226,371	8,412,433	7,694,742
22	30,037,339	30,047,137	37,245,119	22	17,649,626	17,137,756	22,019,937
23	1,621,351	1,645,804	3,093,220	23	302,125	179,489	248,860
24	26,218,394	22,565,760	27,138,952	24	20,020,698	16,309,117	17,937,653
25	1,537,441	692,116	839,000	25	361,440	162,464	92,826
26	8,037,718	7,629,359	6,527,378	26	4,586,804	4,655,028	4,614,217
27	1,105,977	844,765	811,276	27	686,534	596,724	529,802
28	5,293,191	5,422,704	5,978,484	28	3,969,302	3,652,063	4,200,751
29	505,781	546,233	521,109	29	56,313	7,086	236,806
30	13,876,095	13,263,526	15,211,034	30	4,660,754	4,331,303	5,470,265
Total Nos. 21 to 30	102,700,560	96,478,749	110,496,977	Total Nos. 21 to 30	61,519,967	55,443,463	63,045,859
31	871,211	814,165	346,966	31	645,661	474,816	149,486
32	4,601,407	5,189,845	4,735,172	32	2,672,904	2,201,508	2,320,587
33	2,312,467	1,565,652	2,275,849	33	105,600	95,648	30,883
34	2,841,822	1,933,532	3,275,523	34	573,309	424,662	645,291
35	226,841	236,255	537,882	35	....	1,649	....
36	2,615,263	1,205,961	2,553,018	36	517,374	220,519	430,357
37	68,270	431	2,071	37	11,711	....	....
38	514,830	201,385	181,559	38	64,579	100,391	378
39	20,755	20,957	....	39	....	....	....
40	5,131,907	3,409,287	2,808,491	40	1,679,783	803,313	736,609
Total Nos. 31 to 40	19,204,773	14,577,470	16,719,531	Total Nos. 31 to 40	6,271,421	4,322,506	4,313,591
Above 40	4,402,390	3,314,461	1,567,691	Above 40	1,186,941	973,880	650,137
Wastes, etc.	39,575	70,029	83,074	Wastes, etc.	28,846	54,976	62,288
Total ..	469,194,256	437,484,282	424,902,640	Total ..	357,646,077	330,079,099	320,427,139

Note— The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	52,081	14,750	79,033
2	....	....	....	2	600	....	1,539
3	....	....	434	3	....	....	....
4	40	21	....	4	576,741	728,334	683,814
5	....	....	....	5	10,914	....	....
6	160,532	93,385	82,037	6	902,933	931,774	756,274
7	303,117	455,604	465,942	7	46,602	72,478	5,242
8	142,901	78,367	57,283	8	522,930	759,792	682,137
9	755,405	810,616	753,674	9	16,590	53,526	10,187
10	504,348	245,224	501,867	10	867,887	978,116	757,387
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,866,343	1,683,217	1,861,237	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,997,278	3,538,770	2,975,613
11	614,311	655,444	536,205	11	96,514	206,027	21,438
12	271,576	402,081	187,039	12	1,379,241	1,739,780	1,479,397
13	933,730	1,244,743	1,420,886	13	219,908	319,730	81,468
14	616,925	412,338	365,849	14	2,855,387	3,386,079	2,989,312
15	278,164	224,268	129,765	15	1,187,930	1,293,470	1,380,695
16	1,108,380	1,432,579	982,018	16	2,173,932	2,921,045	2,073,667
17	660,428	574,817	572,548	17	1,951,420	1,976,871	1,969,110
18	347,515	321,988	273,615	18	2,194,115	3,059,436	2,370,088
19	61,895	12,437	21,315	19	4,183,906	3,560,960	3,660,881
20	15,280,761	15,540,190	8,243,355	20	12,932,495	11,643,812	13,711,558
Total Nos. 11 to 20	20,173,685	20,820,885	12,732,595	Total Nos. 11 to 20	29,174,848	30,107,210	29,737,905
21	3,365,573	3,351,961	3,556,532	21	3,341,087	2,811,297	2,825,745
22	10,026,921	10,122,547	12,222,452	22	900,749	1,175,376	1,632,165
23	1,200,049	1,346,300	2,471,029	23	56,892	12,546	25,472
24	3,346,016	3,300,933	6,540,619	24	389,098	516,252	1,153,575
25	1,154,199	385,815	702,993	25	27,840	9,851	....
26	2,574,945	1,917,099	1,048,133	26	1,327,087	1,021,487	1,312,144
27	411,422	212,457	271,554	27	14,550	3,300	....
28	954,673	1,285,436	1,495,265	28	254,346	92,948	122,328
29	37,789	57,332	10,054	29	....	....	....
30	5,046,176	5,832,254	5,908,991	30	981,805	1,237,258	1,048,063
Total Nos. 21 to 30	28,117,763	27,812,134	34,227,622	Total Nos. 21 to 30	7,293,454	6,880,315	8,119,492
31	91,262	283,066	131,578	31	68,495	28,230	....
32	1,666,534	2,676,728	2,077,975	32	6,177	....	42
33	2,154,348	1,464,635	2,233,673	33	....	....	....
34	2,222,115	1,339,113	2,439,416	34	....	....	....
35	226,680	233,868	536,112	35	....	....	....
36	1,917,559	950,189	2,115,756	36	....	....	....
37	56,241	431	2,071	37	....	....	....
38	413,547	89,505	181,103	38	....	....	....
39	20,755	20,957	....	39	....	....	....
40	2,414,238	1,733,270	1,464,068	40	95,181	41,465	197,595
Total Nos. 31 to 40	11,183,279	8,791,762	11,181,752	Total Nos. 31 to 40	169,843	69,695	197,637
Above 40	3,162,800	2,206,313	808,061	Above 40	....	....	40,072
Wastes, etc.	649	1,625	7,336				
Total..	64,504,519	61,315,936	60,818,603	Total ..	38,625,423	40,595,990	41,070,719

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**			
1	21,578	....	6,509	1	....	....	....
2	347,051	182,734	137,386	2	....	45,855	68,029
3	....	....	....	3	3,236	....	....
4	123,963	55,929	31,404	4	1,014,281	866,852	831,087
5	....	1,155	23,527	5	24,343	124,594	51,833
6	1,166,357	540,782	247,838	6	534,602	511,993	609,991
7	397,432	691,265	917,042	7	394,837	586,577	513,547
8	604,181	370,051	270,352	8	355,000	728,272	685,090
9	219,852	313,375	288,463	9	88,644	33,087	124,892
10	7,391,755	5,579,508	4,377,822	10	6,144,740	6,786,428	6,538,642
Total Nos. 1 to 10	10,272,169	7,733,899	6,300,343	Total Nos. 1 to 10	8,559,703	9,683,658	9,428,111
11	2,356,628	2,228,258	3,287,132	11	2,628,131	3,933,733	2,367,955
12	3,701,168	3,135,959	3,041,537	12	1,777,963	2,154,521	2,049,245
13	1,175,588	1,474,063	2,836,617	13	2,971,694	2,145,686	2,533,983
14	3,208,842	3,524,885	3,936,733	14	4,888,209	4,864,417	4,640,200
15	332,192	182,809	517,076	15	3,257,776	3,352,898	3,125,858
16	4,452,465	5,667,186	5,091,869	16	6,400,339	6,648,761	5,304,382
17	2,181,600	2,066,588	1,676,920	17	2,094,571	1,715,786	1,447,823
18	1,437,041	1,107,878	1,642,675	18	2,240,654	1,345,333	1,773,697
19	1,572,216	987,259	1,428,936	19	1,804,142	1,460,118	924,049
20	3,680,213	2,217,245	3,176,712	20	1,055,972	1,177,321	1,099,243
Total Nos. 11 to 20	24,097,953	22,592,130	26,636,207	Total Nos. 11 to 20.	29,119,451	28,798,544	25,266,435
21	1,095,220	893,731	1,215,100	21	12,972	18,614	176,054
22	1,377,454	1,249,418	1,515,241	22	373,889	811,088	816,044
23	8,937	....	100,823	23	234,905	....	....
24	1,362,151	1,002,120	1,088,194	24	90,606	168,716	146,779
25	230,608	186,916	100,428	25	14,623	5,668	15,772
26	46,444	68,485	422,892	26	....	5,413	....
27	102,336	215,680	487,116	27	....	....	....
28	9,177	.....	31,012	28	212,597	228,249	72,277
29	32	....	....	29	147,601	....	....
30	253,581	79,616	85,351	30	15,011	7,282	1,858
Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,485,940	3,689,966	5,046,157	Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,102,204	1,245,030	1,228,784
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	893
32	103,334	157,551	144,629	32	....	5,578	315
33	3,812	....	11,979	33	....	....	....
34	....	23	....	34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	11,785	78,989	4,288	36	89,639	61,485	18,795
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	576	108	....	38	....	1,878	1,643
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	56,958	1,362	....	40	....	4,791	451
Total Nos. 31 to 40	176,465	238,033	160,896	Total Nos. 31 to 40	89,639	73,732	22,097
Above 40	112,725	165,364	135,225	Above 40	....	258	2,133
Wastes, etc.	1,471	....	....	Wastes, etc.	....	....	257,867
Total ..	39,146,723	34,419,392	38,278,828	Total ..	38,870,997	39,801,222	36,206,427

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
PUNJAB.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.**			
1	....	....	2,330	1	....	....	1,492
2	764	....	4,579	2	....	....	8,533
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
4	2,527	....	57,113	4	31,673	60,636	49,203
5	....	....	8,170	5	....	....	....
6	179,143	152,084	34,742	6	688,137	780,288	614,300
7	311,459	136,689	218,757	7	709,834	589,172	724,486
8	256,387	127,461	89,059	8	59,032	101,918	162,071
9	431,081	262,675	152,114	9	1,336,728	1,,827,003	968,843
10	396,635	877,422	144,306	10	4,342,482	4,928,914	3,128,136
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,577,996	1,556,331	711,170	Total Nos. 1 to 10	7,167,936	7,787,931	5,857,064
11	1,967,858	2,152,580	1,409,804	11	1,465,613	2,277,498	1,655,373
12	572,384	393,852	111,443	12	5,691,838	5,156,029	4,748,311
13	3,096,740	2,078,431	1,054,244	13	1,301,406	1,056,775	862,170
14	1,916,529	1,604,922	1,824,370	14	1,586,586	1,710,896	2,199,827
15	840,316	714,878	863,695	15	114,692	58,230	60,788
16	1,465,541	1,622,143	1,401,185	16	2,661,644	2,687,070	2,654,413
17	1,237,428	415,689	388,864	17	337,147	584,732	414,146
18	90,345	16,122	160,855	18	815,184	725,114	682,003
19	241,186	58,321	115,254	19	54,536	67,624	....
20	168,378	321,032	118,414	20	3,328,921	2,985,774	3,494,881
Total Nos. 11 to 20	11,596,705	9,377,970	7,448,128	Total Nos. 11 to 20	17,357,567	17,309,737	16,771,912
21	....	....	11,220	21	964,949	1,033,017	550,385
22	30,258	....	141	22	895,055	976,010	657,276
23	....	....	....	23	....	1,329	....
24	446	....	....	24	1,841,095	1,695,179	1,978,966
25	....	....	....	25	....	262	....
26	....	....	....	26	193,581	175,930	159,906
27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....	28	56,352	106,504	94,147
29	....	....	....	29	189	....	....
30	....	115	....	30	375,658	185,536	206,745
Total Nos. 21 to 30	30,704	115	11,361	Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,326,879	4,173,767	3,647,425
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	405,931	308,187	345,493
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	2,384	....	34	164,427	141,978	110,163
35	....	....	....	35	....	76	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	....	22,695	17,281
40	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
				38	4,722	2,362	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	....	2,384	....	39	....	....	....
				40	177,978	138,453	78,349
Above 40	....	....	53,764	Total Nos. 31 to 40	753,058	613,751	551,286
Total ..	13,265,405	10,936,800	8,224,423	Above 40	167,837	83,983	92,629
				Total ..	29,773,277	29,969,169	26,720,316

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
1	86,174	41,303	89,364
2	348,415	238,022	228,871
3	792,868	778,326	852,353
4	3,924,770	3,674,389	3,648,677
5	149,956	163,775	103,832
6	15,486,743	12,082,815	10,615,597
7	7,965,267	7,817,899	9,377,728
8	6,260,020	5,120,703	5,023,803
9	5,053,714	4,723,864	4,256,144
10	103,524,167	94,289,904	76,769,357
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	143,592,094	128,931,000	110,965,726
11	30,598,351	35,935,134	33,607,253
12	56,053,663	55,703,580	54,938,025
13	13,766,444	10,794,701	11,199,641
14	20,793,836	20,965,289	22,883,989
15	6,837,194	7,271,050	7,141,328
16	30,792,648	34,271,996	32,378,121
17	10,501,908	10,404,077	9,620,020
18	15,451,191	15,259,184	15,741,235
19	8,767,825	7,478,912	7,264,562
20	147,613,410	134,514,830	121,228,355
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	341,176,470	332,598,753	316,002,529
21	19,881,501	18,578,004	17,909,909
22	33,674,744	34,259,029	41,865,986
23	1,922,085	1,659,679	3,219,515
24	29,901,790	25,948,027	31,506,466
25	1,810,512	888,813	955,200
26	9,604,830	8,900,674	8,422,320
27	1,222,863	1,063,745	1,298,392
28	5,825,663	5,850,405	6,298,248
29	653,603	546,233	521,109
30	15,502,150	14,773,333	16,553,051
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	119,999,741	112,467,942	128,550,196
31	939,696	842,395	347,859
32	5,116,849	5,661,161	5,228,651
33	2,316,279	1,568,036	2,287,828
34	3,006,249	2,075,533	3,385,686
35	226,841	236,331	537,882
36	2,716,687	1,369,130	2,593,382
37	68,270	431	2,071
38	520,128	205,733	183,202
39	20,755	20,957	.....
40	5,462,024	3,595,358	3,084,886
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	20,393,778	15,575,065	17,651,447
Above 40 ...	4,682,952	3,564,066	1,837,750
Wastes, etc. ...	41,046	70,029	394,705
Total ...	629,886,081	593,206,855	575,402,353

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	16,127	3,678	21,926
3	148,376	162,146	158,579
4	55,642	82,956	39,379
5	39,401	346	2,217
6	840,329	744,838	588,421
7	330,597	1,324,144	871,574
8	564,937	454,121	387,776
9	173,210	519,085	309,334
10	2,304,475	3,198,374	2,187,731
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	4,373,094	6,489,688	4,566,937
11	1,001,816	2,394,351	1,948,169
12	1,126,295	1,312,607	1,108,597
13	654,493	609,510	736,462
14	1,739,699	2,145,064	2,313,045
15	25,341	49,977	268,060
16	1,605,168	2,293,121	2,027,561
17	232,727	664,599	314,263
18	2,091,733	2,402,921	2,482,998
19	422,584	420,621	348,507
20	8,686,461	8,426,740	7,951,048
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	17,586,317	20,719,511	19,499,310
21	1,000,534	988,778	1,345,028
22	1,639,648	1,931,325	2,967,875
23	109,413	795,758	780,593
24	860,236	885,127	856,828
25	79,769	32,480	53,077
26	622,884	415,869	796,298
27	24,335	259,654	431,364
28	394,841	720,885	413,262
29	12,500	5,924	10,349
30	681,274	628,411	819,658
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	5,425,434	6,664,211	8,474,332
31	1,015	241	16,437
32	217,676	94,792	103,271
33	26,532	13,628	110,649
34	12,648	135,549	55,991
35	292	1,532	.....
36	13,245	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	2,162
39	.....	.....	.....
40	28,647	3,661	72,019
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	300,055	249,403	360,529
Above 40 ...	14,178	34,808	2,797
Total ...	27,699,078	34,157,621	32,903,905

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. I.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,642,655	15,665,426	16,994,299
	yards	34,453,950	45,545,099	50,500,146
Dhutis	pounds	37,373,064	39,428,774	41,104,357
	yards	193,545,897	201,324,040	204,389,961
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,038,428	3,095,313	3,803,895
	yards	11,433,485	11,397,825	13,889,886
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	401,579	555,622	506,840
	yards	2,604,640	3,970,426	3,963,932
Printers	pounds	4,634,305	6,145,584	6,104,414
	yards	21,438,012	27,798,935	28,241,963
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	43,625,943	50,384,671	58,916,881
	yards	186,283,700	214,873,300	254,256,576
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	20,802,804	23,917,673	23,217,021
	yards	102,680,024	112,756,420	108,204,655
Tent cloth	pounds.	1,137,716	913,599	733,038
	yards.	2,285,230	1,859,046	1,536,357
Other sorts	pounds	2,980,235	3,248,945	3,697,788
	yards	11,847,781	13,487,515	15,929,773
TOTAL ...	pounds	125,636,729	143,355,607	155,078,533
	yards	566,572,719	633,012,606	680,903,249
Coloured piece-goods	pounds.	27,281,532	38,146,695	42,684,333
	yards.	112,273,899	158,241,098	179,099,104
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds.	1,356,164	1,443,579	1,281,059
	dozens	330,738	351,000	372,485
Hosiery	pounds	387,904	437,838	464,209
	dozens (*a*).	242,423	266,978	285,885
Miscellaneous	pounds	21,817	11,970	18,512
TOTAL BOMBAY ...	,,	154,684,146	183,395,689	199,526,646
	yards	678,846,618	791,253,704	860,002,353
	dozens	573,161	617,978	658,370

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	9,395,365	11,925,407	11,603,224
	yards	27,556,030	34,777,365	33,640,491
Dhutis	pounds	11,770,278	11,290,950	10,697,133
	yards	57,751,380	56,699,757	52,384,964
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,792,833	2,834,519	3,413,005
	yards	10,509,410	10,469,408	12,565,621
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	273,114	374,779	356,864
	yards	1,859,048	2,508,387	2,478,760
Printers	pounds	79,459	56,413	30,692
	yards	408,456	310,383	157,491
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	34,004,115	39,100,094	43,469,415
	yards	151,290,442	173,587,444	195,808,974
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	19,355,423	21,721,497	21,063,521
	yards	93,638,531	102,004,141	98,544,832
Tent cloth	pounds	1,004,478	740,844	642,749
	yards	2,022,515	1,519,539	1,343,000
Other sorts	pounds	1,022,573	1,041,656	1,290,855
	yards	4,671,316	4,859,282	5,752,024
TOTAL	pounds	79,697,638	89,086,159	92,567,458
	yards	349,707,128	386,735,706	402,676,157
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	25,833,818	35,278,742	38,565,039
	yards	105,931,953	145,489,049	160,548,756
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,338,832	1,423,941	1,252,084
	dozens	326,722	344,474	366,061
Hosiery	pounds	382,475	417,111	399,685
	dozens (*a*)	241,021	257,065	247,560
Miscellaneous	pounds	21,817	11,970	18,511
TOTAL BOMBAY ISLAND...	,,	107,274,580	126,217,923	132,802,777
	yards	455,639,081	532,224,755	563,224,913
	dozens	567,743	601,539	613,621

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(*a*) The production of these articles is not reported by weight

No. 5.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced*—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,836,522	3,213,736	4,640,577
	yards	5,778,992	9,288,053	14,321,567
Dhutis	pounds	22,044,814	23,630,020	26,022,774
	yards	119,605,220	124,217,852	132,928,361
Drills and jeans	pounds	130,177	161,736	172,620
	yards	539,752	624,175	651,779
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	101,654	172,630	142,529
	yards	587,294	1,413,126	1,438,204
Printers	pounds	3,079,208	4,209,625	4,333,594
	yards	14,532,587	19,141,324	20,345,497
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	3,350,350	5,173,762	9,036,929
	yards	15,344,951	22,189,832	37,322,186
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	900,412	1,747,699	1,801,050
	yards	6,339,442	8,486,336	7,915,913
Tent cloth	pounds	45,475	45,226	25,577
	yards	90,040	87,470	55,840
Other sorts	pounds	1,046,683	1,045,336	1,499,549
	yards	4,282,604	5,076,789	7,109,451
Total	pounds	32,535,295	39,399,770	47,675,199
	yards	167,100,882	190,524,957	222,088,798
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	669,078	1,255,027	1,636,504
	yards	3,352,651	6,284,197	8,652,929
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	12,098	15,209	20,243
	dozens	3,075	5,436	4,581
Hosiery	pounds	5,431	20,727	64,525
	dozens	1,400	9,912	38,324
Miscellaneous goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ahmedabad ...	"	33,221,902	40,690,733	49,396,471
	yards	170,453,533	196,809,154	230,741,727
	dozens	4,475	15,348	42,905

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	277,136	404,985	200,235
	yards	538,888	813,757	431,116
Dhutis	pounds	192,307	130,862	159,629
	yards	775,607	556,012	638,127
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,536,173	1,268,610	1,420,317
	yards	5,976,809	4,209,398	4,721,931
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	312,959	924,638	324,283
	yards	1,042,587	3,206,090	1,082,408
Tent cloth	pounds	29,397	16,943	22,399
	yards	50,883	27,410	33,715
Other sorts	pounds	429,719	410,489	348,208
	yards	1,485,967	1,431,993	1,220,894
Total ...	pounds	2,777,691	3,156,527	2,474,871
	yards	9,870,741	10,244,560	8,127,191
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,772,222	4,523,362	4,593,624
	yards	14,751,545	13,681,916	14,592,064
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	46,250	58,223	83,382
	dozens	11,491	14,566	25,984
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous goods	"	629	339	186
Total, Madras ...	"	7,596,792	7,738,451	7,152,063
	yards	24,622,286	23,926,476	22,719,255
	dozens	11,491	14,566	25,984

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	219,388	150,574	129,820
	yards	905,617	486,583	465,351
Dhutis	pounds	629,960	893,653	720,442
	yards	2,958,566	4,533,442	3,971,903
Drills and jeans	pounds	145,130	178,854	207,216
	yards	544,302	738,050	877,270
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	154	.....	.....
	yards	488	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	36,957	22,266	.....
	yards	164,924	96,233	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	458,019	730,432	454,448
	yards	2,153,008	3,649,831	2,635,038
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	346,155	680,689	1,128,645
	yards	2,062,617	3,877,541	6,806,931
Tent cloth	pounds	343,987	16,776	1,261
	yards	1,609,338	95,120	3,631
Other sorts...	pounds	551,812	59,914	86,067
	yards	5,831,459	315,706	474,445
Total ...	pounds	2,731,562	2,733,158	2,727,899
	yards	16,230,819	13,790,506	15,234,569
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	77,600	53,273	55,419
	yards	366,126	379,090	313,281
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	52,116	60,200	20,995
Total, Bengal ...	"	2,861,278	2,876,631	2,804,313
	yards	16,596,945	14,169,596	15,547,850

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	268,254	377,028	213,485
	yards	628,121	876,801	497,734
Dhutis	pounds	3,364,944	3,935,698	3,225,767
	yards	15,365,698	18,458,089	16,838,456
Drills and jeans	pounds	522,254	361,983	391,603
	yards	1,598,991	1,057,582	1,025,626
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	10,663	437	240
	yards	57,982	2,862	1,565
Printers	pounds	38,628	55,798	35,311
	yards	195,835	270,598	235,192
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	2,469,141	2,711,493	2,290,254
	yards	9,733,923	9,848,050	10,195,699
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,422,406	1,647,926	1,549,892
	yards	4,876,143	5,696,260	5,015,327
Tent cloths...	pounds	1,154,407	1,167,765	1,414,105
	yards	3,271,086	3,375,746	3,937,112
Other sorts	pounds	132,115	284,316	355,579
	yards	329,205	924,553	1,222,544
Total ...	pounds	9,382,812	10,542,344	9,476,236
	yards	36,056,984	40,510,541	38,969,255
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	32,096	58,352	57,160
	yards	161,726	250,109	276,871
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds	157,169	165,241	200,088
	dozens	47,113	53,276	79,383
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	25,057	33,000	22,549
Total, U. P. of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	"	9,597,134	10,798,937	9,756,033
	yards	36,218,710	40,760,650	39,246,126
	dozens	47,113	53,276	79,383

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	42,944	11,612	25,610
	yards	115,240	30,837	55,128
Dhutis	pounds	162,528	124,358	183,999
	yards	456,774	348,044	572,657
Drills and jeans	pounds	19	129	1,640
	yards	44	307	4,697
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	84	30
	yards	.....	425	150
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	9	4,428	13,891
	yards	24	9,582	28,393
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	105,704	77,039	104,736
	yards	317,801	229,988	333,773
Tent cloth...	pounds	1,903	1,198	2,015
	yards	4,749	10,108	4,502
Other sorts	pounds	138,382	94,565	31,206
	yards	271,752	182,612	59,513
Total... ...	pounds	451,489	313,413	363,127
	yards	1,166,384	811,903	1,058,812
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	28,320	21,894	45,429
	yards	73,928	55,234	123,572
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	12,750	4,941	2,408
	dozens	5,879	2,111	631
Hosiery	pounds	.....	41	.....
	dozens	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	9,292	6,352	8,048
Total, Punjab...	"	501,851	346,641	419,012
	yards	1,240,312	867,137	1,182,384
	dozens	5,879	2,112	631

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	386,372	535,116	867,564
	yards	1,065,875	1,558,012	2,214,900
Dhutis	pounds	2,280,884	2,473,482	2,609,006
	yards	9,640,818	9,976,022	10,827,059
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,268,664	1,217,936	1,436,967
	yards	5,128,790	4,615,844	4,836,610
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	11,610	8,516	35,602
	yards	95,890	57,929	117,764
Printers	pounds	278,391	389,476	540,246
	yards	1,276,808	1,783,630	2,561,526
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	848,086	1,133,661	1,441,306
	yards	3,340,056	4,417,986	5,902,992
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	549,188	573,012	549,960
	yards	2,734,968	2,600,919	2,705,340
Tent cloth	pounds	319,748	163,661	166,482
	yards	453,479	369,778	360,416
Other sorts	pounds	419,820	648,330	479,093
	yards	1,355,540	1,991,258	1,466,639
Total... ...	pounds	6,262,763	7,143,190	8,126,226
	yards	25,092,224	27,371,378	30,993,246
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,639,522	3,040,988	2,082,589
	yards	10,543,753	11,307,956	7,742,572
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds	19,604	19,629	20,248
	dozens	5,085	6,225	5,496
Hosiery...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	516	448	1,076
Total, Central Provinces and Berar ...	"	8,922,405	10,204,255	10,230,139
	yards	35,635,977	38,679,334	38,735,818
	dozens	5,085	6,225	5,496

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	12,836,749	17,144,741	18,431,013
	yards ...	37,707,691	49,311,089	54,164,375
Dhutis	pounds ...	44,003,687	46,986,827	48,003,200
	yards ...	222,743,360	235,195,649	237,238,163
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	6,510,668	6,122,825	7,261,538
	yards ...	24,682,921	22,018,906	25,356,020
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	424,006	564,659	542,712
	yards ...	2,759,000	4,031,642	4,083,411
Printers	pounds ...	4,988,281	6,613,124	6,679,971
	yards ...	23,075,579	29,949,396	31,038,681
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	47,401,198	54,964,685	63,116,780
	yards ...	201,510,711	232,798,749	273,018,698
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	23,539,216	27,820,977	26,874,537
	yards ...	113,714,140	128,367,218	124,148,433
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,887,158	2,279,942	2,339,200
	yards ...	7,674,765	5,737,208	5,864,733
Other sorts	pounds ...	4,652,083	4,746,459	4,997,941
	yards ...	21,121,704	18,331,637	20,373,808
Total	pounds ...	147,243,046	167,244,239	178,246,892
	yards ...	654,989,871	725,741,494	775,286,322
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	34,831,292	45,874,564	49,518,554
	yards ...	138,170,977	183,915,403	202,147,464
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,591,937	1,691,613	1,587,185
	dozens ...	400,306	427,178	483,979
Hosiery	pounds ...	387,904	437,879	464,209
	dozens ...	242,423	266,979	285,885
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	109,427	112,309	71,366
Total	pounds ...	184,163,606	215,360,604	229,888,206
	yards ...	793,160,848	909,656,897	977,433,786
	dozens ...	642,729	694,157	769,864

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES.—(*a*)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	427,548	655,398	651,646
	yards ...	1,057,770	1,728,039	1,821,279
Dhutis	pounds ...	2,497,024	3,117,656	3,328,067
	yards ...	11,134,775	14,356,672	15,507,602
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,376	19,294	68,149
	yards ...	25,111	61,419	217,117
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	.....	6,134	10,293
	yards ...	.....	56,225	86,863
Printers	pounds ...	697,503	696,675	537,349
	yards ...	3,109,956	3,051,978	2,429,829
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	1,232,526	2,841,847	3,102,934
	yards ...	4,803,391	11,956,530	13,090,494
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	2,677,507	3,162,889	4,053,913
	yards ...	10,126,714	12,064,144	15,018,743
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	7,605	18,687	8,330
	yards ...	18,690	42,696	21,828
Other sorts	pounds ...	207,136	742,009	1,040,058
	yards ...	705,280	2,071,277	3,059,055
Total ...	pounds ...	7,754,225	11,260,589	12,800,739
	yards ...	30,981,687	45,388,980	51,252,810
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	93,121	1,759,947	1,983,611
	yards ...	346,629	8,416,914	10,236,332
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	7,947	12,891	9,725
	dozens ...	1,290	1,595	1,241
Hosiery	pounds ...	214,538	186,213	159,520
	dozens ...	66,414	62,341	53,760
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	131,260	142,983	1
Total ...	pounds ...	8,201,091	13,362,623	14,953,596
	yards ...	31,328,316	53,805,894	61,489,142
	dozens ...	67,704	63,936	55,001

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11. (a)
British India.			
Bombay	29,51,859	33,88,658	36,85,804
Madras	1,42,295	1,45,333	1,48,137
Bengal	53,351	55,822	56,358
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,88,345	1,92,552	1,82,084
Punjab	9,509	6,611	7,286
Central Provinces and Berar	1,98,419	2,17,217	2,07,818
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	35,43,778	40,06,193	42,87,487
„ NET DUTY	34,98,480	39,61,020	42,35,174
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	1,14,498	1,37,699	1,75,878
NET DUTY	1,14,497	1,37,699	1,75,132
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	36,58,276	41,43,892	44,63,365
„ NET DUTY	36,12,977	40,98,719	44,10,306

(a) Subject to revision.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th April 1910.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each mill which shall be—

(*a*) owned by such member, and

(*b*) subscribed for according to the rules of the Association by such member, and

(*c*) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by which any other mill is worked.

6. If two or more mills shall be owned by any one member but shall be worked by one motive power, the said member shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the said two mills and then only if he shall have subscribed for the said two mills or either of them according to the rules of the Association.

7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall subject as hereinafter mentioned be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorised by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned; and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorising such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

13. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

16. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

17. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

18. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

19. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

20. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

21. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

23. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

24. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

25. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

26. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

27. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

28. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

29. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

30. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

31. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

32. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

33. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

34. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

36. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

37. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

38. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

39. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say,—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

40. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

41. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called " The Committee " to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

42. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

43. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

44. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

45. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

46. Voting for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the other members of the Committee shall be by ballot, and each member of the Association shall have one vote for a Chairman, one vote for a Deputy Chairman and one vote for each of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee.

47. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

48. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

49. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(a) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(b) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(c) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

50. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

51. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

52. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

53. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

54. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

55. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

56. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

57. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

58. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

59. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

60. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

61. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

63. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

64. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

66. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

68. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

69. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

70. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

71. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interest of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

72. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

73. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

74. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

76. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

77. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

78. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

79. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

80. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 78 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

81. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

82. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

83. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a general meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such general Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

84. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

85. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

86. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

87. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

88. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

89. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

90. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 89 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

91. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

92. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

93. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

94. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(*c*) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(*d*) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(*e*) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section as the case may be shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(*f*) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(*g*) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*h*) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(*i*) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

96. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

97. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

98. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any general meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

99. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

100. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 37 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR PRIMARY REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Definition.—Throughout all the Rules of the Association—

The word "trade-mark" shall be understood to include the word "ticket."

All grey and/or bleached cotton yarns or threads shall be regarded as belonging to one and the same "class of goods."

All cotton yarns or threads, coloured in whole or in part, shall be regarded as belonging to a distinct "class of goods."

All cotton cloths shall be regarded as belonging to a third distinct "class of goods."

1. Every member shall, at the earliest convenient date, after the 1st of May 1903, send to the Secretary with an application for registration a copy of every trade-mark applied $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ intended to be applied by such member to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, together with that number of spare copies of each trade-mark which the Committee may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, regard being had to the total number of the membership, and shall attach to each such copy a writing showing the class or classes of goods to which the applicant desires to apply the trade-mark in question, and shall also attach to his application a statement showing either that the trade-mark in question is the property of the member applying for registration thereof or the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in the class or classes of goods so specified.

2. The Secretary shall send to every member one such spare copy of every trade-mark submitted for primary registration, and shall intimate that the trade-mark in question will in one month's time be registered for use on the class or classes of goods specified, unless some member shall, in the interval, formally object to such registration *either* on the ground that the trade-mark submitted is a colourable imitation of a trade-mark already registered by the objector with the Association for use on one or more of the class or classes of goods specified and by such objector habitually applied to such class or classes of goods or on the ground that the dealer to whom the said trade-mark belongs does not deal in the said class or classes of goods exclusively with the member who shall have applied for the registration of the said trade-mark. After three weeks' delay a reminder shall be sent by the Secretary to such members as have not replied in the interval. At the end of one month from the original distribution of copies the trade-mark in question shall be registered for use on all such specified class or classes of goods in respect of which no objection has been raised by a writing duly delivered to the Secretary.

3. Prior registration with the Association under these new Rules of a trade-mark for use on a class or classes of goods specified to that effect at time of registration shall, if the trade-mark in question be the property of the member who shall have applied for registration of the same, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members of the Association to use the said trade-mark on the class or classes of goods so specified and shall if the trade-mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in the said class or classes of goods so specified, *prima facie*, be held, so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in the said class or classes of goods so specified, to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members of the Association to use the said trade-mark on the class or classes of goods so specified.

3*a*. Any member may apply that the registration of a trade-mark which has been registered on the representation that it was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark is applied, may be revoked, on the ground that the dealer has never dealt or has ceased to deal exclusively with the said

member in the said class or classes of goods and if it be established either that the said dealer has never exclusively so dealt or has ceased exclusively so to deal as aforesaid, the said trade-mark shall be removed from the register.

4. Any dispute arising out of an objection raised to the registration of a trade-mark, on the grounds stated in Rule 2, shall be referred to the *arbitration* of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each party to the dispute.

5. If the arbitrators disagree upon any issue or issues submitted to them, they shall refer the matter to an umpire to be agreed upon between them with the consent of their principals, and whose decision shall be final.

6. In any of the following cases :—

(*a*) if all the parties do not, after difference has arisen, proceed to the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators ;

(*b*) if an appointed arbitrator refuses to act or is incapable of acting or dies, and the party or parties do not supply the vacancy ;

(*c*) if the two arbitrators having disagreed fail to appoint within fourteen days a third arbitrator or umpire ;

(*d*) if an appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuses to act or is incapable of acting or dies and the parties or their arbitrators do not supply the vacancy ;

any party may serve the other party or parties with a notice, at the same time appointing an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator to supply the vacancy.

7. If such appointment be not agreed to and/or the arbitration be not proceeded with within fourteen days after the service of the notice, the Committee may, on application by either party, appoint an umpire or a Special Committee of Arbitration which shall consist of three members and which shall have the like power to act in the reference and to make an award as if they had been appointed by consent of all parties and the award of such umpire or Special Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

8. If both arbitrators or the umpire or Committee of Arbitration decide that the trade-mark submitted for registration is a colourable imitation in the sense alleged of one already registered with the Association for application to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark submitted is designed to be applied, registration shall not be made and the member who has submitted it for registration shall forthwith desist from using the said trade-mark on such class or classes of goods.

9. If both arbitrators or the umpire or Committee of Arbitration decide that the trade-mark submitted is not a colourable imitation in the sense alleged, registration shall be made.

10. A member who has objected to the registration of a trade-mark for use by another member on any specified class or classes of goods, and whose objection has been disallowed by both arbitrators or by an umpire or by a Committee of Arbitration, shall offer no further opposition to the use of the said trade-mark by the member in whose name it is registered so far as concerns the class or classes of goods for which it is so registered. But such abstention shall in no way prejudice or affect the right of a member, whose objection has been disallowed, to object to the registration of the same trade-mark for use on other class or classes of goods or to the registration of another ticket.

11. When the arbitrators or umpire have made an award, they or he shall sign it and forward it to the Committee of the Association ; and all such awards shall be recorded by the Association and given effect to in the Association's Register.

12. The Committee may remit any award to the re-consideration of an umpire and may appoint any reasonable time within which a fresh award must be made, failing which they may proceed on application by either party to appoint an umpire or a Committee of Arbitration as under Rule 6 hereof. From the time of the making of such an appointment the right of the original arbitrators or umpire to make a fresh award shall terminate and any award he or they may thereafter make in the matter shall be void.

13. When an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, the Committee may remove him or may quash the award in the making of which he was concerned and order or conduct a fresh arbitration.

14. The following fees shall be chargeable to members :—

(*a*) In cases where an umpire is appointed by the Committee under Rule 7 or 12, Rs. 15 only, of which Rs. 10 shall be paid by the Association to the said umpire. Such fee to be paid by the losing party.

(*b*) In cases where a Committee of Arbitration are appointed by the Committee, Rs. 35 only, of which Rs. 10 shall be paid to each member of the Committee of Arbitration. Such fee to be paid by the party applying for appointment of a Committee of Arbitration instead of an umpire.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules or in the Form of Adherence prescribed under Rule V a member who has signed such Form of Adherence may, when sending in any trade-mark or trade-marks for registration with the Association, declare that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any dispute or disputes that may arise between him and any other member or members of the Association with respect to any one or more of such trade-marks (to be specified by him) on the ground that he has habitually applied the same to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him. Provided that in the case of a member who shall at any time after the passing of this Rule have joined the Association for the first time, such declaration shall be made not later than one calendar month after his so joining the Association. Provided further that in the case of a member who first joined the Association at a date anterior to the passing of this Rule, such declaration shall be made not later than the 31st of May 1904, and shall be valid only if it relate to a trade-mark or trade-marks which he is able to show to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Association that he had, before the 1st January 1904, habitually applied to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him.

16. Trade-marks in respect of which such a declaration shall have been made in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Rule 15 shall be subject to the procedure laid down in Rules 1 and 2 for Primary Registration. In case an objection in the terms of Rule 2 shall be made to the registration of such a trade-mark, the Committee shall, in the case where the mark objected to is claimed by a newly joined member, release the parties interested, so far as the particular dispute in question is concerned, from their obligation to refer such dispute to arbitration ; but where the trade-mark objected to is claimed by an old member, the Committee shall grant such release on the production by such member of evidence satisfactory to the Committee of the Association that the trade-mark or trade-marks in question was or were before the 1st January 1904 habitually applied by him to any the produce of a mill or mills, factory or factories owned by him. When such release is granted, the fact shall forthwith be communicated by the Committee to the parties to the dispute or disputes, and the registration of the trade-mark or trade-marks in dispute in the Ordinary Register shall be postponed for a period of two calendar months from the date of such communication. The trade-mark or trade-marks so objected to shall, on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of the application to register the same, be temporarily registered in a special register to be called the Suspense Register. So long as any such trade-mark shall remain on the Suspense Register of the Association, priority of registration thereof on the Suspense Register shall have the same effect as

prior registration under Rule 3 for Primary Registration, in so far as it shall entitle the owner of such trade-mark to object in accordance with Rule 2 to the registration of any other trade-mark that may be submitted for registration. At any time within the aforesaid period of two calendar months any of the parties to any such dispute may institute such proceedings, civil or criminal, in the matter as he may be advised, and the result of such proceedings, if instituted, shall be awaited by the Association. If in such proceedings any of the trade-marks in dispute shall be held to be a colourable imitation of another of the trade-marks in dispute, then the trade-mark so held to be a colourable imitation shall be removed from the Suspense Register or from the Ordinary Register, as the case may be. If no legal proceedings in the matter shall be instituted by any of the parties to the disputes within the aforesaid period of two calendar months, or if legal proceedings having been instituted shall have been discontinued or finally decided in favour of the applicant for registration, then the trade-mark objected to shall be removed from the Suspense Register and registered in the Ordinary Register of the Association unless other legal proceedings regarding the same mark shall be still undecided. The Association shall not alter the Suspense or Ordinary Register in respect of the disputed trade-mark except upon the application of one or more of the parties interested and upon what the Committee may deem sufficient evidence of the existence of the condition or conditions in this clause specified as justifying removal from or insertion in a register, as the case may be.

17. A trade-mark which is so transferred from the Suspense Register to the Ordinary Register shall be deemed to have been registered in the Ordinary Register as of the date when such trade-mark would have been registered therein had no objection to the registration thereof been taken.

RULES FOR THE SECONDARY REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS ALREADY REGISTERED UNDER THE OLD RULES.

A.—All members are requested to send in to the Secretary a complete set of the trade-marks registered by them under the old Rules. Ten copies of each trade-mark should be forwarded, and such copies may be marked "FOR SECONDARY REGISTRATION PURPOSES ONLY."

B.—Each trade-mark registered under the old Rules should be accompanied by a statement showing—

(*a*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which, at time of Primary Registration, it was specifically declared that the ticket was to be applied.

(*b*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which the applicability of the trade-mark was clearly indicated by words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures forming a part of, or an adjunct to, the design.

(*c*) The class or classes of goods, if any, to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied by the applicant for registration.

(*d*) The class or classes of goods to which the applicant desires to apply the trade-mark.

C.—The said trade-marks shall be compared by the Secretary with those on the existing register; and a Sub-Committee of two members shall be appointed to advise the Secretary. The said Sub-Committee may require from any member applying for registration of a trade-mark all necessary information and sufficient proof regarding any question of fact as to the class or classes of goods to which any trade-mark has been habitually applied.

D.—Registration of a trade-mark, under the old Rules of the Association, shall constitute registration under these present Rules. But the right established by such registration under the old Rules shall, under the new Rules, be defined and limited by the following considerations:—

(*a*) If at the time of registering a trade-mark under the old Rules the member registering it has specifically declared the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark was to be applied, the said member shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to use the said trade-mark only for application to the class or classes of goods so specifically declared, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ to which he has habitually applied it, and shall not, by virtue of such registration, have any right to use the said trade-mark on any other class or classes of goods or be entitled to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for application to another class or classes of goods.

(*b*) If a trade-mark registered by a member under the old Rules bear, as part or as an adjunct to the design, words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures clearly indicating the class or classes of goods to which the said trade-mark was to be applied, the said member shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to use the said trade-mark only for application to the class or classes of goods so indicated, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ to which he has habitually applied it, and shall not, by virtue of such registration, have any right to use the said trade-mark for any other class or classes of goods or be entitled to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for application to any other class or classes of goods.

(*c*) If a trade-mark registered under the old Rules do not bear, as part of or as an adjunct to, the design, words, letters $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ figures clearly indicating the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, and if such registration

of such a trade-mark has not been accompanied by a specific declaration of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, the member who so registered such a trade-mark shall be entitled, by virtue of such registration, to register the said trade-mark under the new Rules for use only on such of the class or classes of goods to which he can show that he has, in fact, habitually applied it, and shall not have any right, by virtue of such registration, under the old Rules to oppose the registration of a similar trade-mark by another member for use on any other class or classes of goods.

(*d*) Provided that any member whose right of user in a trade-mark, by virtue of registration, under the old Rules is limited as above to application to a certain class or classes of goods, may submit the said trade-mark to be registered for use on any other class or classes of goods, and such submission for registration shall be dealt with in accordance with the new Rules for Primary Registrations.

Note.—**The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 28th April 1910:—**

That the following recommendation of the Committee be adopted :—

That para. 1 of the Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting held on 15th April 1904, and stated in the form of a note on page 128 of the Annual Report for 1908, be rescinded, and the following be substituted :—

'That all tickets that had been ordinarily registered in the Primary Register be considered, *ipso facto*, as duly registered in the Secondary Register. That accordingly any tickets in the old Register which are still in use by their owners be transferred to the new Register, and that after such transfers have been completed, the old Register be cancelled and considered null and void for the future.'

The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 15th April 1904.

That the following Ruling of Committee be added to the Rules for Secondary Registration of trade-marks :—

B. "That if membership of the Association in respect of a mill or mills shall have terminated, whether through failure to pay dues or otherwise, and if on the revival of membership in respect of such mill or mills, whether by the original owners or otherwise, and whether under the original name or otherwise, it shall be found that during the interval when the membership was in abeyance there have been registered with the Association a trade-mark or trade-marks alleged by the person reviving the membership to be a colourable imitation of a trade-mark or trade-marks previously registered with the Association by the mill or mills in respect of which membership is revived, then the owner or agent of such mill or mills shall have the right to protest at any time within fourteen days of the revival of membership against the registration already made of the trade-mark or trade-marks in question, and if necessary to demand arbitration, either under Rule 4 or under Rule 7; and the award in such cases shall be binding on the parties and shall be given effect to in the Register of the Association."

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL TRADE-MRAKS REGISTERED WITH THE ASSOCIATION, WHETHER UNDER THE OLD OR THE NEW RULES.

(A)—All questions of fact as to the class or classes of goods to which a trade-mark has been habitually applied shall be decided by arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in that behalf in the new Rules for first registrations.

(B)—If two or more members shall have registered with the Association trade-marks which are found in practice to resemble each other so far as to cause inconvenience, such members may jointly refer the matter to arbitration for a decision as to their respective claims to the exclusive right of user, each party appointing his own arbitrator. Should such arbitrators not agree, the matter may, on joint application of both or all the disputants, be referred by the Committee of the Association to a Sub-Committee to be specially appointed for the purpose of the single arbitration. Such application must be accompanied (*a*) by a clear statement of the issues to be decided ; (*b*) a written undertaking by all the parties jointly or severally to abide by the award to be given; (*c*) a fee of Rs. 20 from each party. On receipt of such application and accompaniments, the Committee shall appoint a Special Sub-Committee of three members in accordance with No. 6 of the new Rules for first registration, whose award shall be final. Such awards shall be recorded by the Association and given effect to in the Association's Register.

(τ)—In arbitrations, as to exclusive or prior right of user in any trade-mark for any or all class or classes of goods, the following considerations shall be considered decisive in the degrees indicated by the number of points hereunder assigned to each :—

(*a*) Specific DECLARATION at time of registration of the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark was to be applied ... ... 5 POINTS.

(*b*) Clear INDICATION by words, letters or figures on the trade-mark of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied ... ... 3 POINTS.

(*c*) PRIORITY of registration without either declaration or indication of the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark was to be applied ... ... 2 POINTS.

Provided always that if the member, who has registered a trade-mark $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ who can prove declaration $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ indication of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, can prove also that he has, in fact, habitually applied the said trade-mark to any or all of the said class or classes of goods, the points above assigned to such declaration or to such indication, as the case may be, shall be squared in so far as relates to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied.

Example : Thus a member who first registered a trade-mark, whose trade-mark fulfilled the conditions of indication as above defined, who further, at the time of registration, specifically declared the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, and who proves that he has, in fact, habitually applied the said trade-mark to the said class or classes of goods or to any of them, would be entitled to the following points in respect of each and all of the said conditions so far as relates to the class or classes of goods to which the trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied :—

(*a*) DECLARATION,	5	POINTS	squared	in consideration	of	use	25	POINTS.
(*b*) INDICATION,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	,,
(*c*) PRIORITY,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,
						Total ...	38	POINTS.

(Δ)—If there shall be on the Association's Register two trade-marks, either of which might reasonably be held to be a colourable imitation of the other, but registration of which was in each case accompanied by specific declaration of the class or classes of goods to which it was to be applied, or both of which trade-marks bear words, letters or figures clearly indicating applicability to any or all the same class or classes of goods, or either of which trade-marks bears words, letters or figures clearly indicating its applicability to any or all the class or classes of goods for which the other trade-mark was specifically declared at time of registration or to which such other trade-mark has, in fact, been habitually applied, the fact of their so standing on the register shall be held to show that neither trade-mark was at time of primary registration considered to be a colourable imitation of the other. And if the owner of one of the said trade-marks shall on the ground of colourable imitation oppose an application for the registration of the other of the said trade-marks for use on any or all the class or classes of goods not declared or indicated at time of original registration, such opposition shall be disallowed, unless both parties agree under Rule *B* to refer the matter to arbitration.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

...ON.

...DIA

Progress of Bombay Mills (in the Island and Presidency) during the past 46 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865...	13	2,85,324	2,579	7,357	Not recorded.	
1866...	13	3,09,911	3,460	7,733	Do.	
1867...	13	3,12,397	3,779	8,630	Do.	
1868...	13	3,18,184	3,544	8,718	Do.	
1869...	13	3,21,414	3,920	8,857	Do.	
1870...	14	3,12,460	4,141	9,308	Do.	
1871...	14	3,58,436	4,041	9,963	Do.	
1872...	15	3,67,056	4,033	10,226	Do.	
1873...	18	4,39,156	4,972	12,217	2,63,384	74,[illegible]
1874...	19	3,24,350	5,103	13,232	3,19,651	91,[illegible]
1875...	36	8,36,008	8,330	15,636	Not recorded.	
1876...	39	9,63,585	9,681	—	Do.	
1877...	41	10,43,944	9,391	24,174	6,29,306	1,79,[illegible]
1878...	42	11,34,846	11,344	31,070	8,13,189	2,32,[illegible]
1879...	43	11,47,310	12,311	34,482	7,44,604	2,12,[illegible]
1880...	43	11,54,184	12,356	35,000	9,01,978	2,57,[illegible]
1881...	42	11,58,510	12,310	37,028	10,91,762	3,11,[illegible]
1882...	40	12,37,336	13,046	37,047	11,09,248	3,14,[illegible]
1883...	51	13,45,042	13,416	40,977	12,39,612	3,54,[illegible]
1884...	60	15,24,499	14,299	44,200	14,45,288	4,15,[illegible]
1885...	68	16,30,026	14,289	41,426	16,30,950	4,65,[illegible]
1886...	70	16,98,797	14,635	54,179	16,81,204	4,80,[illegible]
1887...	75	17,79,220	14,936	54,715	18,96,036	5,42,[illegible]
1888...	82	18,29,369	13,564	59,199	20,89,731	5,97,[illegible]
1889...	91	20,02,994	16,677	65,586	22,36,943	6,67,[illegible]
1890...	94	23,50,728	17,735	73,209	26,31,951	7,51,[illegible]
1891...	81	23,60,170	18,487	78,121	31,25,780	9,93,[illegible]
1892...	96	23,80,172	19,117	79,931	29,73,215	8,49,[illegible]
1893...	98	24,99,211	21,325	82,965	29,38,428	8,37,[illegible]
1894...	99	25,63,729	24,284	89,518	30,54,690	8,72,[illegible]
1895...	102	27,06,710	27,406	97,747	34,09,322	9,74,[illegible]
1896...	109	27,74,139	29,873	1,02,195	36,03,718	10,29,[illegible]
1897...	122	28,40,393	28,983	96,615	31,60,584	9,03,[illegible]
1898...	153	29,63,944	28,446	99,274	36,13,365	10,32,[illegible]
1899...	154	33,14,999	30,647	1,10,636	42,12,142	12,03,[illegible]
1900...	186	34,47,371	30,915	1,06,401	33,36,718	9,70,[illegible]
1901...	135	35,08,320	31,636	1,18,516	31,83,162	9,10,[illegible]
1902...	154	34,77,661	32,380	1,32,768	44,10,823	12,60,[illegible]
1903...	154	35,04,303	32,950	1,34,026	44,02,076	12,57,[illegible]
1904...	152	35,60,685	34,385	1,28,532	43,87,242	12,53,[illegible]
1905...	146	36,36,329	39,089	1,33,679	47,89,906	13,68,[illegible]
1906...	154	37,29,276	41,312	1,44,110	51,45,908	14,70,[illegible]
1907...	158	38,02,713	46,000	1,42,854	50,31,187	14,37,[illegible]
1908...	171	41,18,828	55,201	1,34,215	50,19,070	14,34,[illegible]
1909...	185	43,04,575	61,404	1,62,159	51,85,330	14,82,[illegible]
1910...	187	43,63,224	65,471	1,59,601	47,09,778	13,45,[illegible]

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1910.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed only. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (working) ...	86	28,28,946	41,931	1,04,350	34,44,208	9,84,052
Bombay Island (in course of erection)	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Presidency (working)	85	15,40,178	23,540	55,251	12,65,570	3,61,592
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection)	13	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	*187	43,69,224	65,471	1,59,601	47,09,778	13,45,636
Rajputana	3	32,660	1,111	2,500	53,529	15,294
Berar	2	38,472	820	1,948	51,948	14,849
Central Provinces	8	2,90,672	3,462	11,336	3,02,470	86,420
Hyderabad	2	58,970	771	2,798	71,379	20,394
Central India	3	48,208	1,220	2,826	69,153	19,758
Bengal Presidency (a)	15	4,51,479	1,616	10,969	3,91,300	1,11,800
Punjab	8	1,31,230	279	3,028	97,314	27,804
United Pr. of Agra & Oudh (b)	14	3,95,350	2,775	12,745	4,44,587	1,28,882
Madras Presidency (c)	12	3,44,330	2,022	18,150	4,19,923	1,19,978
Travancore	1	25,560	...	672	28,966	8,276
Mysore	2	28,448	223	1,844	17,473	4,992
Pondicherry	2	69,730	1,029	4,665	1,04,727	29,922
Total ...	*263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,555	19,35,016

* Of these 187 are working and 16 in course of erection. (a) Including 1 in course of erection. (b) Including 1 in course of erection. (c) Including 1 in course of erection.

Progress of Indian Mills during the past 34 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	11,00,112	9,139	Not stated.	Not stated.	
1877	51	12,44,206	10,385	Do.	Do.	
1878	53	12,89,706	10,533	Do.	Do.	
1879	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	9,36,347	2,67,528
1880	56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	13,26,461	3,78,989
1882	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,943	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888	114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,487	7,86,996
1889	124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891	134	33,51,694	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1893	141	34,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,28,536	11,51,008
1894	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	43,78,779	12,22,508
1895	148	38,09,929	35,338	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,33,613	14,09,318
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,65,076	13,00,856
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,61,165	16,76,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	193	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,058
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,696	19,80,178
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	68,70,350	19,81,506
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	77,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,555	19,35,016

...OR OWNERS ...CE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total approximate average quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
		Total	brought	forward	4,38,40,700	6,69,979	13,64,856	[illegible]71,834	16,97,610	24,152	20,107	3,30,847	63,420	
... & Co., Agents, Bombay.	Tardeo	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	...	66,112	66,112	63,860	2,832	2,183	12,651	4,803	
	Parel					...	41,344	41,044	40,086	1,362	1,392	7,453	3,151	
	Mahalaxmi					...	36,804	36,864	36,504	1,278	1,258	6,793	2,121	
... Master (Private Premises.	Sewree Cross Road	......	...	......	...	4,176*	...	4,176*	...	...	...	...	...	*Mill not working from 14th October 1909. Figures taken from the last year's statement.
... & Co. (Private ..., Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	......	...	......	......	10,848	19,080	29,928	20,929	...	...	1,523	520	Mill commenced work from 6th March 1910.
..., Agents, 3 to 6, ... Row, Fort.	New Sewree Road	500	1,000	1,000	4,90,700	23,936	...	23,936	21,839	...	...	4,601	561	
... Co. ... Tamarind Lane.	Sugar Bang Road, Parel	Issued 1,[illegible] 1,250	1,000	1,000	11,50,000	4,696	29,904	34,600	42,009	1,076	1,060	6,976	1,718	
... Morlalji of Hy... Kalbadevi Road,	Tardeo	......	...	......	......	...	16,352	16,352	4,500	...	...	795	147	Mill not working from 25th October 1909.
... M. Kooka, 11- ...d Fort, Bombay.	Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar.	800	500	500	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Destroyed by fire, 3rd February 1909. Mill in Liquidation. Rest of the property sold to the Kohinoor Mills.
... & Co., Agents, ..., Fort, Bombay.	Albert Road, Chinchpoogly.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	...	30,336	30,336	20,836	...	...	7,481	681	
... Co., Secretaries ... Buildings, Fort.	Chinchpoogly, Parel Road	7,500	200	200	15,00,000	14,368	32,100	46,468	45,099	1,020	226	8,340	1,502	
... (Private Owner).	Suparibag Road, Parel	......	...	......	......	2,048	13,648	15,696	... *	317	...	...	...	* Mill not working. Spinning Department destroyed by fire, December 1908.
... & Co., Agents, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly, Gorupdeo Road.	1,600	500	500	8,00,000	1,464	24,832	26,320	23,140	764	475	3,279	1,135	
...hamas, Proprietor ...bowal, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel.	......	...	......	......	9,404	13,664	23,208	18,232	...	...	3,080	607	
..., Agents, 48/53, ...bay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	8,000	100	100	8,00,000	28,128	20,216	48,344	46,082	...	...	11,683	1,556	
..., Agents, 42, ...mbay.	New Sewri Road, Parel	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	Mill not working.
...anandas & Co., and Agents, ...ombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	Issued 1,000 840	1,000	1,000	8,40,000	...	23,220	23,220	23,550	622	536	2,620	1,201	
...ydernally & Co. ..., Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road, Parel	799	1,000	1,000	7,99,000	25,760	...	25,760	20,042	...	...	4,236	602	
... & Co. (Private ..., Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly Road	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	2,009	1,709	...	1,651	
... & Co., Agents, ... Rd. Fort, B'bay.	Ripon Road	636	1,000	1,000	6,36,000	11,704	31,544	43,248	32,355	387	298	4,891	1,124	
...pinall & Co. Ld., ..., Bombay.	Suparibag Road, Parel	1,250	500	500	6,25,000	...	31,380	31,380	13,054	...	...	3,179	569	
... Co. Ld., Agents, Bombay.	Mount Estate, Mazagon.	2,250	1,000	1,000	22,50,000	21,549	28,096	49,644	46,810	1,065	1,084	9,570	2,278	
...y Soonderjee ...ings, 17, Esplanade.	Byculla Flats	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mill destroyed by fire in 1908.
... & Co. (Private ..., Fort, Bombay.	Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim.	......	...	......	......	...	8,544	8,544	8,449	...	...	4,144	444	
... Co., Agents, 7, ...mbay.	Parbhadevi Rd., Lower Mahim.	Whole 1,618 Quarter 1,238	500 125	500 125	10,00,000	21,696	21,456	43,152	49,150	1,173	1,137	6,683	1,870	
... & Co., Agents, ..., Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	6,400	250	Shares 3,200–250	8,00,000	24,304	16,320	40,624	39,658	...	...	10,458	4,441	
... Naveri Buildings, Bombay.	Coorla (Thana District).	4,000	500	500	20,00,000	...	40,196	40,196	46,936	1,250	1,228	12,788	2,265	
... Co., Ld., Agents, ..., Fort, Bombay.	Sewree Road	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	18,460	7,744	26,204	25,180	600	413	3,874	582	
... & Sons, Agents, ..., Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	2,800	500	500	14,00,000	...	53,872	53,872	49,175	1,701	1,528	11,487	2,613	
... Co., Ld., Agents ...mbay.	DeLisle Road, Parel	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	...	29,744	29,744	26,856	...	...	4,902	1,006	
... and Messrs. H. M. ..., 43, Forbes	Gamdevi Road	......	...	......	......	3,024	27,636	30,660	24,379	...	...	4,357	750	
...y (Private ... Street, Mandvi,	Ferguson Road, Parel	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mill destroyed by fire on 14th October 1909.
...e, Sons & Co., and Agents, 12, Bombay.	Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogly.	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	7,330	30,124	37,452	35,155	660	612	4,833	1,150	
				Total...	4,63,58,900	8,33,670	18,91,276	[illegible]	24,29,869	41,551	36,148	4,95,029	1,04,350	
... & Co., Agents	Dhrangadra, Kathiawar.	......	...	......	......	...	...	12,000	...	200	...	...	...	In liquidation.
... Liquidator, 17,	Bombay	1,500	1,500	300	2,47,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

…of Bombay
…since 1865.

…Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	Bales of 392 lbs.
…t recorded.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
…471	7,069
…586	8,759
…t recorded.	
Do.	
…886	14,586
…000	27,740
…148	32,048
…759	37,354
…000	39,140
…187	37,482
…798	41,658
…108	64,888
…187	75,482
…165	69,190
…947	46,842
…717	97,063
…988	1,08,968
…582	1,18,252
…513	1,30,513
…57	1,30,902
…528	1,13,908
…864	1,42,164
…443	1,58,638
…548	1,79,670
…998	2,00,968
…717	2,10,063
…845	2,02,670
…515	2,35,600
…599	2,14,290
…516	2,72,560
…578	2,71,506
…574	2,60,764
…526	2,96,061
…579	3,28,994
…562	3,21,732
…91	3,54,636
…066	3,63,670
…573	3,41,592

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIAT…

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN IN…

ON

30th JUNE 1910.

…re Mill Situated.	Capital: Number of Shares.	Capital: Nominal Value of each Share.	Capital: Amount paid on each Share.	Capital: Total amount of Capital paid up.	Number of Spindles: Mule.	Number of Spindles: Ring.	Number of Spindles: Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
......	......	...	......	......	...	10,000	10,000	7,000	630	475
…Road, Chinch-…	......	...	......	......	11,273	18,086	29,359	26,424	734	650
	1,300	1,000	1,000	17,91,000	1,500	17,838	19,338	15,461	445	379
…d	......	...	......	......	29,594	12,912	42,506	36,179	...	...
…Road, Parel	2,000 Allotted 1,002	200	200	3,01,000	29,316	8,960	37,276	16,653	—	—
…wkle Road, …gly	Old 1,200 New 1,200	500 300	500 125	7,86,000	11,460	16,372	29,072	25,560	600	460
…, Girgaum ...	4,500	250	250	11,25,000	16,776	25,172	41,948	39,678	1,310	949
…Road, Parel	20,000	100	100	18,68,000	... 26,400	31,264 11,776	31,264 38,256	31,264 38,256	2,691 391	2,350 ...
…Road	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	33,032	12,312	45,344	43,116	...	...
…nder, Colaba	4,000	700	700	*28,00,000	4,048 ...	22,930 10,744	26,968 10,744	27,514 9,358	388 ...	362 ...
…d	1,644	250	250	4,30,238	...	22,760	22,760	27,066	...	...
…n District)...	1,300	1,000	1,000	13,00,000	13,812	16,072	30,884	27,992	537	369
…Road, …m…	1,400	500	500	6,00,000	34,168	12,446	46,614	...	—	...
…Road, Parel ...	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	16,656	27,920	44,576	42,303	3,100	961
…Road	400	500	500	2,00,000	11,568	9,296	20,864	14,733	...	...
…, Parel	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	27,088 17,908	9,840 28,560	36,928 46,468	36,729 42,029	—	...
…Road, Parel ...	Old 1,600	500	500	24,08,000	...	28,120	28,120	26,763	—	—
do. ...	New 6,800	250	250		16,192	24,344	40,536	40,285	...	...
…Road, Parel ...	......	...	......	......	23,512	14,976	37,488	20,838	—	...
…Road, Parel ...	2,764	250	250	6,91,000	26,216	28,800	54,616	54,270	—	...
…Road, Worli…	8,500	300	150	12,75,000	29,256	16,182	45,438	40,863	...	...
…Road, Parel	......	...	......	......	9,576	25,172	34,748	35,338	762	320
…khadee…	2,000 Allotted 1,702	500	500	8,51,000	...	30,464	30,464	29,146	959	945
…Road	2,903½	500	500	14,51,750	34,120 ...	— 41,824	34,120 41,824	32,781 38,838	—	—
…y Road ...	......	...	......	......	3,774	46,894	52,668	52,581	843	841
…Road, Parel...	7,500	250	250	15,00,000	...	50,276	50,276	47,066	1,258	1,161
…Gate Road,	8,000 Allotted 6,000	250	250	15,00,000	...	36,104	36,104	26,366	416	402
…, Mazagon...	1,400 Allotted 1,250	1,000	1,000	12,50,000	...	38,380	38,380	36,820	929	890
…, Parel ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,76,000	1,808	25,824	29,152	24,800	414	400
…Road, Dadar...	1,529	500	500	7,64,000	5,184	28,336	33,520	28,346	—	—
…Arthur Road...	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	3,104	21,216	24,320	19,607	761	735
…y Cross Lane.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	18,776	9,932	28,708	21,058	872	812
…, Parel ...	1,236	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in Candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.	Names of Mills.	Names of Agents and their Offices.
			BOMBAY ISLAND—*contd.*	
257	636		54. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.	
3,799	1,153		55. Dinshaw Petit Mills	Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons… 6, Hornby Road, Fort, …
3,396	1,094		56. Bomonjee Petit Mills	
7,708	1,161		57. Matunga Cotton Mill	Mr. Dayaram Jugjivandas (Owner), Office on Mill…
5,679	585		58. Mayer Sassoon Mill (formerly Naranji Mill)	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon … (Owners), 2, Rampart R…
4,268	1,300		59. Mann Mills, Limited	Messrs. F. A. Hormarji & … Forbes Street, Rampar…
6,341	1,702		60. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas… Trustees and Agents, Fort, Bombay.
4,248	1,909		61. Motilal Pitty (Raja Bahadur) Spinning Mill	Raja Bahadur Shivalal… Motilal (Private Owner), Bombay.
6,712	3,067		62. Naigaum Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. C. N. Chinoi and … quidators, 137, Hornby R…
5,317	756			
9,332	1,656		63. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady… Royal Insurance Buildi…
6,361	1,319	* This includes landed and other properties.	64. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady &… and Agents, Royal Insu…
3,391	382		65. New Islam Mills	Mr. Haji Kassum Jooab… Supariibag Road, Pare…
6,143	817		66. New Kaisar-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Vussonjee Mu… 75, Mulows Street, For…
3,038	1,334		67. †Noor Mill (formerly Rahmani Mill)	Mr. Abdul Sabber Abdul… tor, Kolsa Mohalla, Py…
370*	926*	* As mill stopped working from 1st August 1909, these figures are for July 1909 only.	68. Phoenix Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tullockchand and… laries, Treasurers an… Apollo Street, Fort, Bo…
3,333	1,331		69. Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. F. & D. M. Hath… Tamarind Lane, Fort, …
4,447	346		70. Presidency Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kunchordas Na… Secretaries, Managers… 9, Marine Street, Fort, …
10,204	987		71. Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Heeramaneck, … Agents, No. 3, Church Gate…
12,174	1,467		72. Rachel Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon … Owners), Rampart Row…
9,894	1,019		73. Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy… 93, Alice Building, Hor…
9,682	1,193		74. Saraswati Mills, Limited	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Ca… Agents, Home Street, …
8,419	949	Mill commenced work in December 1909.	75. Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon &… 3, Forbes Street, Fort…
			76. Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co.	Mr. Karsondas Dharam… (Owner), Oriental Buil… nade Road, Fort, Bomb…
15,748	1,605		77. Sorab Mills	Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji… Owners), Albert Buildi…
4,856	1,238			
7,273	1,320		78. Standard Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David… Esplanade Road, Fort, …
			79. Sun Mills, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady… Royal Insurance Buildi…
6,960	1,561		80. Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata & Sons, Agen… ings, Hornby Road, Fo…
7,031	955		81. Swan Mills, Limited	Messrs. James Finlay & … Chartered Bank Buildi…
7,583	949		82. Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia… Forbes Buildings, Home…
6,499	1,478		83. Union Mills, Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon &… 3, Forbes Street, Fort, …
11,786	2,415		84. Victoria Mills	Seth Nagindas G. Parekh… Mehta & Co., Propr… Street, Fort, Bombay.
6,704	1,304		85. Victory Mills	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Owner), 20, Samuel… Bombay.
5,191	1,095			
4,073	1,899		86. Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Thackersey Mool… Secretaries, Treasurers… Hummum Street, Fort, …
9,316	1,066			
9,611	1,157			
			IN COURSE OF ERECTION	
5,020	1,019		1.§ H. H. The Maharana Shri Ajitsingji of Dhrangadhra Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. D. S. Mugan… Dhrangadra, Kathiawar
4,561	[illegible]		2. Albion Spg. & W…	Mr. Bhagwandas Walji…

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay only, since 1865.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.
					Cwts.
1865	10	2,49,994	3,378	6,557	Not recorded.
1866	11	2,74,371	3,554	6,738	Do.
1867	10	2,78,057	3,378	7,630	Do.
1868	10	2,82,644	3,648	7,725	Do.
1869	10	2,85,874	3,719	7,857	Do.
1870	10	3,00,320	4,000	8,160	Do.
1871	10	3,00,586	4,209	8,525	Do.
1872	11	3,14,296	4,903	9,810	Do.
1873	14	3,94,092	4,606	10,714	2,35,752
1874	14	4,02,151	5,113	11,296	2,89,065
1875	27	7,52,624	7,761	15,561	Not recorded.
1876	29	8,15,830	8,641	.....	Do.
1877	31	8,95,204	8,433	20,817	5,64,278
1878	32	9,55,844	10,266	26,242	7,15,978
1879	37	9,81,000	10,836	28,800	8,22,436
1880	33	9,97,876	10,650	29,417	7,71,239
1881	32	9,91,522	10,003	31,561	9,04,775
1882	36	10,56,004	11,274	31,891	9,71,061
1883	38	11,26,026	12,667	34,722	10,94,016
1884	43	12,51,736	13,853	36,071	13,19,400
1885	49	13,47,290	13,811	41,848	13,78,748
1886	50	13,98,273	13,908	44,131	13,69,000
1887	55	14,46,644	14,163	48,270	13,87,049
1888	61	14,87,015	13,755	47,789	17,50,814
1889	69	15,91,328	13,880	52,490	19,73,055
1890	70	16,95,660	13,795	59,139	22,26,119
1891	77	18,00,123	14,847	61,981	26,68,987
1892	68	19,84,716	14,909	65,987	25,00,950
1893	69	20,41,208	16,664	67,870	25,84,940
1894	69	20,57,174	16,263	70,555	25,87,706
1895	69	21,28,992	20,217	75,740	26,58,979
1896	71	21,68,523	20,853	78,000	26,79,878
1897	78	21,97,435	21,267	69,524	24,39,646
1898	82	22,56,993	21,779	78,728	29,80,846
1899	82	24,16,661	22,210	77,169	25,37,200
1900	82	25,36,981	22,115	72,214	26,06,809
1901	81	25,71,052	22,014	82,152	24,50,150
1902	80	25,25,760	22,045	86,122	24,50,285
1903	80	25,32,283	22,135	86,913	24,51,700
1904	79	25,32,210	22,136	88,915	24,64,500
1905	81	25,60,916	22,072	92,324	27,58,592
1906	81	26,14,520	22,775	98,750	29,04,491
1907	82	26,15,481	21,983	99,101	29,06,125
1908	86	27,34,693	20,867	1,01,304	27,77,179
1909	89	28,90,345	20,264	1,05,721	29,69,464
1910	89	29,21,646	21,933	1,04,136	31,44,208

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency other than those in the Island of Bombay.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.
1865	5	35,540	201	800
1866	5	35,540	201	1,000
1867	5	35,540	201	1,000
1868	5	35,540	201	1,000
1869	5	35,540	201	1,000
1870	4	32,540	351	1,400
1871	4	32,540	351	1,400
1872	4	32,540	351	1,400
1873	4	32,524	340	1,303
1874	4	62,379	390	1,725
1875	9	1,33,464	558	2,1[illegible]
1876	10	1,47,153	640	2,566
1877	11	1,46,748	648	2,857
1878	12	1,49,502	1,278	4,728
1879	12	1,66,210	1,485	5,022
1880	12	1,66,308	1,540	5,843
1881	12	1,66,368	1,578	5,677
1882	13	1,81,522	1,773	6,766
1883	13	2,18,344	1,949	6,261
1884	17	2,72,778	2,214	8,629
1885	19	3,02,646	2,577	9,881
1886	20	3,10,924	2,667	10,065
1887	20	3,23,276	2,667	11,443
1888	21	3,63,354	3,812	12,410
1889	22	4,11,666	3,997	13,990
1890	24	4,55,966	5,036	15,078
1891	24	4,84,047	4,140	16,149
1892	24	4,93,913	4,317	14,864
1893	24	4,96,003	4,761	16,005
1894	24	4,96,364	6,019	18,762
1895	24	5,83,618	7,181	22,097
1896	24	6,07,194	7,594	23,728
1897	17	4,61,970	7,706	27,262
1898	17	4,62,962	8,000	28,146
1899	32	7,04,185	12,230	35,487
1900	34	9,18,480	9,680	32,487
1901	34	9,24,320	9,680	34,324
1902	34	9,93,913	9,945	36,644
1903	34	9,91,130	9,933	37,118
1904	34	10,11,420	10,141	38,417
1905	36	10,72,418	11,014	40,720
1906	36	11,20,551	12,584	42,313
1907	39	11,89,230	14,914	44,738
1908	40	13,95,145	19,184	52,079
1909	40	14,84,230	22,230	55,487
1910	40	15,43,174	23,640	55,231

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHE[illegible] SI[illegible]
BOMBAY ISLAND.		
1. Adamjee Pandoo Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.	Messrs. Adamji Pandoo & Sons (Private Owners), Tardeo Road, Bombay.	Tardeo
2. Alexandra Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Bampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Garipdeo pengh
3. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo
Apollo Mill	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. (Proprietors), 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle
Amar Virjee Mills, Limited	Messrs. Amar Virjee & Sons, Agents, 230, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusji Sons & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kala Ch Chinch
4. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Chanel Ro
5. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. No. 1.	Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co., Agents, Bella Vista Office, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.	Elphinstone
6. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. No. 2.	Messrs. P. A. Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 5 to 9, Forbes Street, Temple Bar Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewri
7. China Mills, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., Agents & Managers, Royal Insurance Buildings, 12|48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria D
8. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Ro
9. Jehangir Wadia Mill	Messrs. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Cross (Fa
10. Cannaught Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cohen Kotka & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 12, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.	Hatkes Mahalxm
11. Goods Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson
12. Coronation Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Pardasani Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 6, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone
13. Cowasji Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Ro
14. Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Carroll R
15. Curtimbhoy Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Do.
16. Mahomedbhoy Mills (Extension of Curtimbhoy Mills).	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. (Owners), 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson
17. David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Ro
18. David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Agents), 2, Bampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson
19. Dawn Mills (Formerly Lakshmi Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited)	Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Dawood & Co. (Private Owners), 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone
20. Khatau Jethay Fakeey Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Mathur pa Manak
21. Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd. (Formerly Telecotton Mills).	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLi
22. Elphinstone Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Bampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchp
23. Empress Edward Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson
24. Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Hughes Limjee & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Grantroa Parel Dumchali
25. New Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Hughes Manockjee Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle
26. E. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. Sorabjee Sheapeejee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	Old Pa
27. Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Fallockbhoy and Shapurji, Agents, 21, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphin S
28. Finlay Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Thackersey Moolji & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinch
29. Francjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gordhandas Khimjee & Co., Agents, 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinch
30. Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Bangdjee Bhoomdjee & Co.,	DeLi
31. Gold Mohur Mills, Limited		
32. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.		
33. Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.		
34. Hope Mills, Limited		

					Fort, Bombay.																
			3.	Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Fort Dawal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Barsi Town	4,000	250	160	3,88,173	8,000	...	6,000	...	290	...	...	...		
7,750	940		4.	Bhagwandas Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Vad Brothers & Co., Agents, White-away Laidlaw Building, Fort, Bombay.	Dhuraji	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9,963	759		5.	Bombay Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sethbhoy & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 17, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bombay	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3,196	1,149		6.	Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Laljee Haji & Co., Agents, Mahomedpura, Station Road, Broach.	Broach	7,000	100	100	6,00,495	...	18,000	18,000	...	...	...	...	75		
9,628	908		7.	Dawal Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Calcutta	60,000	10	4	2,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13,179	3,189		8.	Gomtipur Spg., Wg. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Chimanbhai & Co., Office on Mill Premises.	Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,640	125	125	1,56,250	5,250	...	5,320	...	...	...	...	...		
2,210	4,191		9.	Indian Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. E. C. Benerjee & Co., Managing Agents, 204, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta	12,000	100	.....	12,00,000	...	...	24,000	...	500	...	...	...		
7,106	850		10.	James Weaving Mills	Messrs. Narottumbhai Bapubhai, Office on Mill Premises.	Asarva, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...		
			11.	Kalesswarar Mills, Ld.	Mr. P. Somasundaram Chettiar, Local Agent, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	8,000	100	100	5,06,195	1,280	16,792	17,672	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7,962	1,176		12.	Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Managing Agents, Moradabad	Moradabad (N.W.P.)	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,344	930		13.	New Krishna Mill	Mr. Calliandji Damodar, Proprietor, 19, Kazi Sayad Street, Khaudi Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay.	Bombay	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			14.§	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Shrimant Firajirao alias Bapusaheb Ghatge, C. I. E. (Chief of Kagal), Agent, Shahupuri, Kolhapur, S. M. C.	Near Kot-tirth Tank, Shahupuri, Kolhapur, S. M. C.	10,000	100	100	5,40,200	...	18,000	18,000	...	200	...	...	...	Mill expected to commence work in August 1910.	
4,991	650		15.	Shikarpur Weaving Mills, Ld.	Managers	Shikarpur	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5,293	1,691		16.	Sir Bhawanisingji Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Patel Manilal Fitabhai	Bhawnagar	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			17.§	Sir Basil Khan Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. H. M. Dallas & Co., Agents, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Veraval, Kathiawar.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	20,000	...	500	...	...	...	...		
9,630	2,550																				
387	559	Mill not working from 1st September 1909.	18.	Sulabshani Spg., Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.		Sind, Hyderabad	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In liquidation.	
1,657	860		19.	United Sindh Spg. & Weaving Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Pathare & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.	Sind, Hyderabad	32,000	55	50	9,56,350	...	15,000	15,000	...	340	...	...	...		
8,007	1,956		20	Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ld.	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur	Ord. 8,000 Pre. 1,600	500 500	500 500	24,00,000	...	32,400	32,400	...	770	...	...	1,600	Mill commenced work from 2nd July 1910.	
9,26,867	65,429																				

§ Native States and Foreign Territory.

		Agents, 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Sir Cawasji Jehanghir, Bart., (Mortgagee in Possession), 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.		† [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39.	Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road	1,492½	500	500	7,46,250	...	43,824	43,824	34,550	...	...
40.	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.....	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,360	500	500	6,80,000	36,432	...	36,432	28,383	...	...
41.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.	Whole 807 Half 186	1,000 500	1,000 500	9,00,000	1,200	24,568	25,768	22,823	778	692
42.	Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Allana Munjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Jakaria Bunder, Sewree	700	1,000	1,000	5,91,000	26,884	7,244	34,128	33,763	...	...
43.	Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Suparibaug Road, Parel..	.....	...	.....	.....	31,248	64,552	95,800	78,813	2,079	1,498
44.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ld.....	Messrs. Waljee Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	2,400	500	500	12,00,000	6,548	21,516	28,064	28,064	750	721
45.	James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,320	500	500	6,60,000	38,124	...	38,124	33,368	...	...
46.	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	4,000	250	250	2,23,500	5,760	23,152	28,912	28,423	297	288
47.	Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited..	Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee & Co., Agents, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	Whole 900 Quarter 800	1,000 250	1,000 250	11,00,000	16,080	18,328	34,408	17,797	565	327
48.	Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Readymoney, Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree Cross Road	1,050	1,000	1,000	8,43,000	7,800	20,952	28,752	25,668	...	...
49.	Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works.)	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Byculla ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,95,000	18,060	19,540	37,600	34,171	678	662
50.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited.....	Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Agents, Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nalgam Cross Road, Dadar.	3,716	500	500	18,58,000	19,200	22,680	41,880	40,828	680	640
51.	Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.	Haines Road	3,500	100	100	3,50,000	9,408	3,960	13,368	13,130	...	...
52.	Lord Reay Mills.....	Seth Mansookbhai Bhagoobhai (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Off Fergusson Road, Parel.	.....	...	.....	.....	4,448	23,976	28,424	12,421	455	427
53.	Madhavjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	Messrs. Goculdas Madhavjee, Sons & Co., Agents, 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Foras Road	2,400	500	500	12,00,000	1,452	34,556	36,008	35,368	753	725
				Total carried forward ...			4,36,40,700	6,59,978	12,04,856	18,74,834	16,07,659	24,153	20,107

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last year's Sattement.

LLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ATEMENT FOR 30th JUNE 1910.

SECOND PART.

Total approximate average quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF S… Mule.	Ring.
			CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
3,358	359		1. § Bengal-Nagpore Cotton Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Raj-Nandgaon, C. P.	Ordi. 9,600 / Pref. 3,000	100	100	12,00,000	484	29,224
2,865	496		2. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji & Co., Agents, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Burhanpur, C. P.	2,400	500	500	10,51,000	...	15,792
2,089	846		3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld. (Empress Mills)	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	3,890 / 12,750	500 / 250	500 / 250	43,87,500	...	74,924
...	250										
3,830	2,031		4. Gooruldas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Dewan Bahadur Ballabhdas and Kuwar Jeevandas, Agents, Hanumantal, Jubbulpore.	Ranital, Jubbulpore	1,600	500	500	6,42,500	...	15,284
7,981	475		5. Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (formerly Central Provinces Swadeshi Mill, Ltd.)	Messrs. E. D. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	15,000 / Issued 4,374½	200	200	8,75,100	...	16,808*
3,608	644		6. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mr. N. V. Yeshwantkar, Manager, Office on Mill premises.	Pulgaon, Wardha, C. P.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	5,952	12,824
4,857	1,097		7. Rai Saheb Rekchand Mohta Spinning & Weaving Mill.	Rai Saheb Seth Rekchand Mohta (Private Owner), Hinganghat.	Hinganghat	......	...	...	...	...	14,858
			8. Seth Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur's Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Seth Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur (Private Owner), Hinganghat.	Do.	......	...	...	18,42,015	...	19,438
332	325							Total...	99,99,611	6,432	1,97,240
1,773	830		**HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).**								
1,198	487		1. § Aurangabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dorasami Iyer & Co., Secretaries & Agents, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay. Mr. E. F. Davar, Manager.	Aurangabad, Deccan	1,200 / fully paid 250	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	18,020	3,600
1,579	498										
4,061	346		2. § Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ramanlal Ramgopal and Shoonlal, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Chadderghat, Hyderabad. Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Attorneys, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Hyderabad, Deccan	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	...	11,520
...	72										
...	155		3. § Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills Co., Limited	Mr. S. K. Chinai, Agent, Secretary and Treasurer, Shapoor Wadi, Hyderabad.	Gulbarga, Deccan	2,400	500	100	5,81,850	3,000	21,000
2,029	1,690	* Actual number cannot be ascertained.						Total...	19,17,850	16,030	43,520
			CENTRAL INDIA.								
2,594	955		1. § Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Indore	12,000	100	100	11,87,310	...	22,000
1,331	375		2. § Indore State Cotton Mill	H.H. Maharajah Holkar Saheb (Private Owner), Indore City. Mr. Pestonji Dossabhoy, Inspector, State Cotton Mills, Indore.	Do.	......	...	...	8,00,000	4,992	22,134*
3,963	1,879										
1,630	665		3. § Ujjain Cotton Ginning, Spinning & Wg. Mills Co.	Mr. Nasarally Allabux (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Ujjain City	......	...	...	11,00,000	6,000	8,000
...	...	Mill not working.						Total...	33,87,310	10,992	52,134
3,079	775	The Ketaldas T. Weaving Mills has been purchased by the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	**BENGAL PRESIDENCY.**								
			1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London)	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	62, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 @ Rs. 1s. 4d. / Rs. 30,00,000	31,680	55,208
2,827	485		2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	U. Sen, Esq., Managing Director, 30/2, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	18,000	100	100	18,00,000		36,000
			3. Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills (formerly the Ramdayal Cotton Mills)	Baboo Motichand, Proprietor, M. C. Almaras Shukanwalla, Manager (Private Owner), Goosery Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Calcutta.	Goosery Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Calcutta.	......	...	...	...	9,740	5,256
2,473	672	* Out of these, 50 commenced work about November 1909.									
2,930	444		4. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bowreah, Fort Gloster, Calcutta.	18,000	100	100	18,00,000	23,904	41,778
10,751	1,909		5. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1 / 6. Do. do. No. 2 / 7. Do. do. No. 3 / 8. Do. do. No. 4	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Shamnagar, E. B. S. Railway, near Calcutta.	Auth. 30,000 / Subs. 19,000	100	100	*19,00,000	49,016	34,312
1,135	746		9. Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 50, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Budge Budge, 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta.	1,720	500	500	8,75,000	20,048	5,316
......	...	In liquidation.									
860	698		10. † Garden Reach Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited.	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents.	Garden Reach, Calcutta.	10,000	£25	£20	£37,000 @ Rs. 1s. 4d. / Rs. 13,50,000	...	...
3,495	1,557	* Original shares of Rs. 100 each. Mill not working.	11. Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	107, Old Goosery Road, Goosery, Calcutta.	Ordinary 1,500 / Preference 7,500	100	100	15,00,000	33,416	22,644
1,357	640		12. New Ring Mill Company, Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Mang. Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Ulubaria, W. Calcutta.	Preference 3,000 / Ordinary 3,000	100	100	*6,00,000	...	21,720
...	368		13. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. F. E. Gundar & Co. (Private Owners) 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Goosery, Howrah, Calcutta.	......	...	......	...	...	12,060
1,878	327							Total...	1,37,50,000	1,89,547	2,41,932
...	140		**PUNJAB.**								
			1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Lalla Devidutta Mall, Secretary, Pipli Sahib, Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab)	1,000	100	100	7,00,000	11,480	5,032
...	...	*Capital now reduced to Rs. 2,81,400. Besides there are 2,264 Debentures each of Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 58 have been paid. Mill stopped working from 1st July 1909.	2. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Mr. R. B. Lala Shriperad Saheb, Managing Director, Office on Mill premises.	Rohtak Road, Delhi	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	16,128	4,328
			3. Hanuman and Mahadeo S. & W. Mills	Mr. R. B. Seth Kanahilal Bagla (Private Owner), Near Sadat Khan, Delhi.	Subjimandi, Delhi	......	...	...	...	16,308	4,500
			4. Krishn Mills Co., Ld.	Rai Bahadur Lala Shri Krishn Dass, Gurwalla, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Mithar-ka-pull, Delhi	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	22,860	...
...	314	Mill not working since 13th November 1909.	5. Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. Harkisen Lall, Bar.-at-Law, Managing Director, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.	Shahdara, near Lahore	2,871	250	250	7,06,166	16,344	5,104
			6. Mela Ram Cotton Mills	Rai Bahadur Ram Saranjee (Private Owner), Melaram Road, Lahore.	Melaram Road, Lahore	......	...	...	...	6,400	6,548
3,291	841		7. Saran & Co., Ld. (Jumna Mills)	Messrs. Raghunath & Co., Secretaries & Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Subjimandi, Delhi	2,000	200	250	4,00,000	11,132	8,808
2,037	909	Mill commenced work in September 1909.	8. Suburban Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Munshi Govind Kumar Saheb & Kunwar Badrikishen Sahib (Liquidators). Office on Mill premises.	Raisina Pahar Ganj, Delhi	5,000	100	100	1,70,644	...	...
...	273							Total...	34,36,229	1,01,460	29,740
1,736	431		**UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.**								
2,164	948		1. Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents, 49, Cantonments, Agra.	Rajghat, Agra	Issued 3,960 / 4,665	100	100	4,69,500	13,092	...
9,486	3,291		2. Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. T. E. Harwood, Secretary	Cawnpore	Ordinary 20,000 / Preference 20,000	50 / 100	50 / 100	30,00,000	44,220	13,900
1,892	543		3. Elgin Mills Company	Messrs. W. G. Bevis and W. M. Tracy, Managing Partners (Private Owners), Cawnpore.	Do.	......	...	...	...	31,704	3,220
2,949	1,133										
1,364	683		4. John's Coronation Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners), 49, Cantonments, Agra.	Jatni-ka-Bag, Agra	......	...	...	...	10,755	...
			5. John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mill		Jatni-ka-Bag, do.	......	...	...	...	24,552	...
			6. John's Spinning Mill		Rajghat, do.	......	...	...	...	16,606	...
2,130	425		7. Muir Mills Company, Limited	Mr. S. M. Johnson, Managing Director, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	39,617	50	50	23,80,850	45,464	11,300
...	...	Mill not working.	8. † Ramchand Gursahaimall Cotton Co.	Mr. B. H. Vehanna, Managing Partner (Private Owner).	Lucknow	......	...	...	...	...	6,200
2,969	908		9. Ramchand Harideas Cotton Spinning Mills No. 1	Lala Harcharandas (Private Owner), Agra Road, Hathras City.	Hathras City	......	...	...	...	14,048	8,256
...	...		10. Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	Lala Harcharandas (Private Owner), Moorsan gate, Hathras City.	Do.	......	...	...	...	4,848	4,128
1,486	534	Mill stopped working from July 1909.	11. Sri Baldeo Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Dipchand Lalmal, and Narayen Vishram & Co., Agents, Hathras City, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdasji of Jubbulpur, Official Liquidator.	Do.	500	1,000	1,000	4,64,850	...	12,000
1,943	300										
1,900	1,750		12. Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Baboo Behariilal, Managing Director, Mirzapur, U. P.	Naliva, Mirzapore U. P.	4,748	100	100	4,74,000	3,640	3,160
1,632	333		13. Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. A. Wise, Manager and Secretary, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	Ordinary 12,000 / Preference 6,000	100 / 100	100 / 100	18,00,000	41,100	11,782
610	853							Total...	91,25,560	2,62,556	1,14,302
1,936	746		**MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**								
2,381	1,123		1. Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries & Treasurers, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.	Perambur, Madras	Preference 3,300 / Ordinary 700	100 / 1,000	100 / 1,000	10,50,000	...	35,120
...	172		2. Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do. do.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	...	39,600
1,343	390	*3,192 Spindles and 50 Looms added in January 1910.	3. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents & Secretaries, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Town	9,000	100	100	9,00,000	...	47,160
			4. Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin	Issued 9,702	100	100	9,70,200	...	43,120
166	430		5. Kamakshi Mills (formerly Kollpatti Spinning Company, Limited)	R. M. M. S. T. Vyravanchettiar and M. L. M. Ramanathan Chettiar, Owners. Office on Mill premises.	Kollpatti, Tinnevelly District.	......	...	......	...	...	12,928
3,040	342										
			6. † Madura Sodanna Chetty Cotton Manufactory	Rao Bahadur Madras Sabbaroo Chetty (Private Owner).	Bellary	......	...	...	...	1,600	17,112
...	...	Mill stopped work from 13th May 1909.									
1,383	714		7. Madura Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura.	Madura	20,000 / Issued 8,000	100	100	8,00,000	...	26,344
7,060	497		8. Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karamdas Jaitha & Co., Agents, 17, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Madras	Whole 480 / Quarter 282	1,000 / 250	1,000 / 250	5,00,500	...	23,728
3,354	1,136		9. Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Mr. A. L. A. R. Ramachandram Chettiar, Agent, Calicut, Kottoparamba, P. O.	Kottoparamba, Calicut, Malabar.	3,000	200	200	6,00,000	17,100	1,384

BOMBAY MI

MILL ST

NAMES OF MILLS	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS	WHERE MILL SITUATED	CAPITAL. Number of Shares	CAPITAL. Nominal Value of each Share	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital paid up	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total	Average Number of Spindles at work daily	Number of Looms	Average Number of Looms at work daily
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. *(Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons, & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad	2,000	500	500	8,98,000	...	20,494	20,494	20,285	394	373
2. Ahmedabad Astodya Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Desai Girdharlal Amritlal & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Outside Astodya Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,01,000	...	15,680	15,680	15,486	...	...
3. Ahmedabad Cotton Manfg. Company, Limited	Messrs. Amratlal Damodardas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	600 / Issued 509	1,000	1,000	5,08,000	...	29,292	29,292	19,524	364	357
4. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. S. D. Karaka & Co., Ld., Agents, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur, Ahmedabad	660	1,000	750	4,29,000	...	...	...	...	278	235
5. Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Madhavlal Ranchorlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur Rd. do.	Whole 700 / Half 700	1,000 / 500	1,000 / 500	10,50,000	8,688	33,656	42,344	32,717	1,201	1,204
6. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Lalbhai Mehta & Co., Ld., Agents, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	484	1,000	1,000	4,84,000	—	17,600	17,600	17,000		—
7. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Out of Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	343	1,000	1,000	3,43,000	...	20,833	20,833	20,708	...	...
8. Ahmedabad Manfg. & Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand & Co., Agents, near Saptarshi's Ara, outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	4,800	125	125	6,00,000	1,174	37,600	38,774	33,736	1,091	1,043
9. Ahmedabad Merchants' Spining Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai & Co., Agents. Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	375 at 1,000 / 225 at 125	3,34,750	...	17,500	17,500	9,350	202	185
10. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kankaria Road, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	13,656	13,656	13,787	328	326
11. Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Tricumlal & Co., Agents, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Near Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,00,000		12,880	12,880	10,708	250	206
12. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Keshavlal Lallubhai, Managing Director, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	350	1,000	1,000	3,56,000	—	22,208	22,208	16,000	344	209
13. Ahmedabad Sarangpore Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Himatlal Motilal & Co., Agents, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,26,000	..	24,500	24,500	24,000	...	...
14. Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Manchlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Astodya Road on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur, Ahmedabad	1,300	250	250	1,63,250	..	—	—	...	145	119
15. Ahmedabad Silk & Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Near Kalelai Masjid, Rajpur, Ahmedabad.	A 173 / B 292	250 / 500	250 / 500	1,89,375	...	...	—	—	201	160
16. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kunchorlal Chotalal & Co., Agents, Shahapur Mills, Ahmedabad.	Shahapur, Ahmedabad	1,963	500	500	9,81,500	1,550	34,796	36,446	36,446*	602	602*
17. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manilal Maganlal and Bros., Agents, outside Panch Kuva, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	...	13,284	13,284	13,144	300	258
18. Ahmedabad Vyapar Udyojak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Lakhmichand Balchand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Asarva Village, Ahmedabad.	500 / Issued 293	1,000	1,000	2,93,000	...	17,744	17,744	10,002	...	...
19. Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. No. 1 / 20. Do. do. do. No. 2	Messrs. Mangaldas & Balabhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road do.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	36,192	36,192	22,875	972	935
21. §Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Javerchand Lakmichand & Co., Agts., Office on Mill premises.	Near Agad (Pani Darwaja), Baroda.	500 / Issued 478	1,000	1,000	4,78,000	5,088	12,160	17,248	13,453	365	287
22. Becharlas Spinning and Weaving Mills	Sheth Doolgaprasad and Laxmiprasad Sambhuprasad (Private Owners).	Ahmedabad	......	—	...	...	6,000	7,000	13,000	—	275	...
23. Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited / 24. Kevaldas Tribhovandas Weaving Mills	Messrs. Pari Kevaldas Tribhovandas & Co., Agents, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	1,000	4,08,500	...	18,340	18,340	17,760	430	393
25. Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Premdarwaja Gate, on Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	435	1,000	1,000	4,35,000	...	15,588	15,588	15,300	—	...
26. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Tricumlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Dariapur Kalupur, outside Premdarwaja, Ahmedabad	323 / Issued 424	1,000	1,000	4,21,000	—	19,504	19,504	19,304	292	293*
27. Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. N. Pudamji & Co. (Privt. Owr.) Poona	Gadag, Dharwar	......	...	...	...	1,326	17,016	18,342	11,093	14	6
28. Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Falls Mill) / 29. Do. do. (Campbell Mill)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dist.	29,900	418	418	[illegible]	...	69,036	69,036	69,036	...	...
30. Goolam Baba Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dinshaw Bhimbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Opposite Ry. Station, Surat.	Original 1,500 / Increased 1,500	500 / 250	500 / 250	7,50,000	..	17,400	17,400	11,610	387	370
31. Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Coy., Ld.	Messrs. Dossabhoy Bomanji & Co., Ld., Agents, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	384	1,000	1,000	3,84,000	...	9,188	9,188	...	200	...
32. Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parikh Narandas Gopaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Naroda Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Rd., outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,158	250	250	2,89,650	...	19,512	19,512	17,240	—	...
33. †Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Babubhai Damodardas & Co., Agents.	Ahmedabad	889	*125	*125	1,12,375	...	12,240	12,240	...	...	...
34. Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Jamnabhai Mansukhbhai, Agent, outside Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad.	934	1,000	1,000	9,34,000	2,515	72,969	75,484	54,372	1,522	1,277
35. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Jamnabhai Mansukhbhai & Co., Agents, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	420	1,000	1,000	4,20,000	—	20,844	20,844	20,000	668	500
36. Hatipur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lallubhai Royachand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Asarva Village, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	1,000	2,88,000	...	—	...	—	320	401
37. Harivallabh Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Umabhai & Co., Agents, near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	480	1,000	1,000	4,45,300	2,580	12,368	15,948	11,711	...	...
38. Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad	197	1,000	1,000	1,97,000	...	—	—	—	303	230
39. Hathikhana Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Messrs. [illegible] Harilal & Co., Agents, Out of Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Out of Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000*	—	16,208	16,208	—	—	...
40. Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sorabjee Dinshaw & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Asarva, Ahmedabad.	Asarva, Ahmedabad	265	1,000	1,000	2,67,200	—	16,656	16,656	...	...	...
41. †Jaffer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Strathon, Desai & Co., Agents	Surat	Original 600 / Increased 1,493	500 / 250	500 / 250	6,70,750	5,472	14,276	19,748	14,894	811	347
42. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalji Moorarji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur	818	1,000	1,000	7,25,450	...	19,982	19,982	15,225	...	...
43. Javeri Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manibhai Premabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	182	1,000	1,000	1,80,500	...	—	—	—	300	266
44. Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Rustomji Dinshaw & Co., Agents, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad	750	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	...	10,772	10,772	10,119	360	237
45. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Jalgaon, East Khandesh.	Whole 666 / Quarter 336	1,000 / 250	1,000 / 250	7,49,750	1,344	18,974	20,318	16,554	413	363
46. Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 8, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.	Sholapore	1,600	1,000	1,000	16,00,000	...	45,792	45,792	44,097	728	704
47. §Maharaja Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Hargovandas D. Kantawalla & Co., Agents, Padra Road, Baroda.	Baroda	600	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	...	11,216	11,216	10,812	289	169
48. Maneckchok and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ld. No. 1 / 49. Do. do. do. do. No. 2	Mr. Sheth Hiralal Tricumlal, Secretary, Treasr. and Agent, Office on Mill premises	Outside Dariapur Gate on Camp Rd., Ahmedabad	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	29,760	29,760	28,769	695	593
50. Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Harilal Harivalabdas & Co., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad	450	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	16,260	13,900	30,160	27,000	—	...
51. Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dwarkadas Vijbhookandas & Co., Agents, 2, Dash Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Broach (In Gujerat)	2,400	250	250	6,00,000	3,012	8,960	17,972	17,352	107	295
52. †† Morvi Spinning and Weaving Mills	His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi (Private Owner).	Morvi, Kathiawar	......	...	...	...	...	1,664	1,664	...	36	...
53. Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Out of Prem Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,099	500	500	5,39,000	...	32,800	32,800	19,941	536	431
54. Mundhwa Cotton Mills	Messrs. N. Pudamji & Co., Agents, Poona.	Mundhwa, Poona	......	...	...	...	...	2,016	2,016	...	...	...
55. Manora Mill	Mr. Manordas Hurakchand (Private Owner). Nadiad, Zilla Kaira.	Nadiad, Zilla Kaira	......	...	...	...	2,358	12,408	14,766	14,790	...	...
56. Nadiad Swadeshi Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Gunputlal Krishnarao & Co., Agents, Nadiad.	Nadiad	600	1,000	1,000	6,17,000	...	16,448	16,448	11,000	289	200
57. Narsingirji Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Gyangirji Narsingirji Mallapa Warad & Co., Agents, Sholapur.	Near Railway Station, Sholapur.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	...	43,960	43,960	38,033	488	365
58. National Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chimanlal & Govindlal & Co., Ld., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Gomtipur Rd., Outside Sarangpore Gate, Ahmedabad	440	1,000	1,000	4,40,000	...	9,680	9,680	3,060	...	...
59. Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Maganlal Harilal & Co., Agents, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.	Cambay	1,460	500	183	4,00,010	...	12,024	12,024	9,522	...	...
60. New Manekchok Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal, Agent, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	525	1,000	1,000	5,25,000	...	18,178	18,178	18,132	316	312
61. Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Hirachand Balmukand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Office on Mill premises.	Near Ry. Station, Poona.	2,000	500	500	9,28,500	...	17,940	17,940	12,940	330	434
62. Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chatarbhuj Ramnarayan & Co., Agents. Office on Mill premises.	Do. do.	1,000	250	250	1,63,500	...	...	...	...	201	190
63. Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motilal Manekchand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Amalner, East Khandesh.	Amalner, East Khandesh.	10,000	100	100	9,83,353	...	8,332	* 8,302	9,843	*258	212
64. Purshotam Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Gujarat Ging. & Mfg. Co. Ld. Office, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	575	1,000	1,000	5,75,000	...	13,040	13,040	7,133	330	207
65. Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, near Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	34,496	34,496	34,496	...	...
66. Rajnagar Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Ranchorlal Hiralal, Agent, Camp Road, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Near Level-crossing, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	700	500	500	3,50,000	1,272	10,820	12,092	...	...	...
67. Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Maganlal Girdharlal Parikh, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	3,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,08,500	...	16,564	16,564	16,544	535	435
68. Sarangpore Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sakarlal Balabhai & Co., Agents, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	464	1,000	1,000	4,64,000	...	15,656	15,656	15,656	...	...
69. Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	33,834	33,834	33,834	512	512
70. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Bombay	Sholapur	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPINDLES. Total	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total approximate average quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in excess of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
28,704	28,384	478	470	9,478	2,042	
18,792	18,188	512	243	1,161	709	Mill commenced work from 1st January 1910.
74,924	74,319	1,352	1,329	21,314	4,324	
15,264	16,141	300	196	1,466	787	
16,509*	...	182*	...	...	...	* Mill stopped work from 1st July 1909. These figures taken from last year's statement.
18,320	18,839	225	197	2,734	827	
14,096	13,914	160	150	2,302	960	
19,436	17,135	252	195	3,263	1,022	
238,072	172,904	3,443	2,778	43,319	11,296	
17,460	16,249	218	197	2,759	684	
17,329	17,402	249	241	2,467	914	
54,900	52,000	397	386	1,012	1,300	
38,970	35,852	774	611	16,197	2,796	
23,080	13,194	408	403	4,095	914	
27,128	14,216	471	413	1,761	912	* This includes 1,920 Fly Throstles.
14,000	13,900	280	200	4,000	1,000	
42,908	40,470	1,279	1,000	9,879	3,826	
80,043	72,045	709	430	10,771	1,214	
30,000	24,600	650	622	2,000	1,150	
13,016	11,864	...	...	5,122	300	
37,970	28,711	...	...	13,028	1,500	
85,968	74,776	18	11	9,216	2,310	* Besides Debenturers for Rs. 14,50,000.
34,810	33,826	...	...	5,581	607	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mill destroyed by fire in January 1907.
65,328	63,382	250	...	9,905	1,650	
21,776	20,706	...	...	4,154	624	*Besides Debenturers for Rs. 3,00,000.
12,000	12,000	...	...	3,000	300	
4,31,479	3,91,447	1,418	1,086	55,900	10,509	
16,512	15,410	...	...	2,101	374	
20,456	17,967	217	55	2,505	748	
20,928	9,767	200	56	1,450	456	
23,664	14,091	...	...	2,868	445	
21,208	14,767	150	90	920	650	Mill stopped work from 26th April 1910.
12,720	8,132	...	...	1,318	498	
15,000	14,000	...	...	2,000	470	
...	...	52	...	...	...	In liquidation since 1st November 1907. Now the property of the Company has been sold.
1,31,320	90,354	619	249	12,902	3,630	
13,992	13,992	...	...	2,770	687	
77,568	74,320	962	742	10,672	2,021	
41,424	39,904	862	647	7,111	1,774	
10,752	10,717	...	...	3,251	418	
24,592	23,409	...	...	7,115	748	
16,008	15,721	...	...	4,195	624	
27,712	26,268	1,351	1,029	10,016	2,150	
6,300	5,309	...	...	2,548	475	
22,904	18,199	...	...	4,608	712	
6,976	7,016	...	...	818	168	
12,000	...	...	...	...	...	In liquidation.
10,440	8,013	...	...	1,918	560	
90,132	75,000*	900	700	9,000	2,500	*Not actually estimated. Last year's figures taken.
3,38,360	3,48,901	3,775	3,228	64,941	12,743	
36,120	35,120	980	966	8,194	4,000	
32,000	32,600	992	992	4,792	4,000	
47,160	42,864	...	...	5,617	1,210	
18,195	42,295	...	...	5,672	1,025	
12,928	11,800	50*	50*	1,976	541	* Hand looms. Mill stopped work from 30th April 1910 for an indefinite period.
18,792	18,300	...	...	3,100	560	
36,344	36,344	...	...	7,119	1,814	
38,736	37,487	...	...	6,942	1,204	
18,424	17,620	...	...	2,923	248	

71. Sherrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Agks. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Ameera Road, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,33,000	...	14,992	14,992	15,051	243	443	1,528	748					
72. Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Agents, Ameera Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad.	117	1,000	1,000	1,17,000	...	...	...	...	191	134	...	157					
73. §Shri Sayaji Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Samal Bachar & Co., Near Old Station, Baroda Camp, Baroda.	Near Old Station, Baroda Camp, Baroda.	522	1,000	1,000	3,22,000	1,500	18,184	14,684	11,304	...	...	2,040	492					
74. §Sir Wagkji Wadkwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Nathu-Jabha & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.	Wadhwan Camp in Kathiawar.	1,000 / Issued 650	100	100	2,26,000	1,326	15,104	14,304	12,013	199	125	2,107	655					
75. Southern Mahratta Spng. & Wvg. Co., Ld. (Old Mill.)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Secretaries and Managers, Forbes Building, Fort, Bombay.	Hubli, Dharwar	Ordinary 6,000 / Preference 300	250 / 250	250 / 250	11,77,750 / 1,12,000	... / 2,082	18,832 / 20,948	18,832 / 20,448	14,116 / 18,800	... / 106	... / *	3,708 / 2,503	792 / 326	* Started work in May. Daily average for May and June 1910 is 88.				
76. Do. do. (New do.)																			
77. Surat Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Somanji Sumanji & Co., Agents, 91/93, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chedia Qa, near Railway Station, Surat.	504	250	250	1,21,400	...	...	.....	.....	132	123	...	159					
78. Tapti Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Chhoti Kooka & Co., Agents, 137 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Surat Gate, Surat	1,000 / Issued 750	500	500	3,75,000	10,416	1,184	11,600	...	...	...	...	...	Mill stopped working from 1st July 1909.				
79. Vaso Mumbai Mill, Ld.	Messrs. Morarji Muljibhoy Amin & Co. Office on Mill premises.	Dudheswar Road, Ahmedabad.	150	250	250	1,00,250	2,500	1,100	4,200	3,400	...	...	349*	128*	* Mill commenced work from 3rd September 1909.				
80. Veerangam New Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parbhoodai Jeobhai & Co., Agents, outside Sharwadi Gate, Veerangam, and Sheth Mamoobhibai Shagoobhai, Sheth Mangubhai Gorbhandas and Sheth Kalidas Nanchand, Liquidators. Office Address, 2913, Bahar Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Sharwadi Gate, Veerangam.	1,000 / Issued 677	500	500	3,38,500	...	15,708	15,700	...	200	...	...	...	Mill in Liquidation. Stopped work from January 1910.				
81. Veerangam Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Whitlie & Co., Agents, outside Godwadi Gate, Veerangam.	Near Railway Station, Veerangam.	Old 500 / New 725	500 / 250	500 / 250	4,98,000	2,934	21,260	24,124	20,051	234	454	3,901	890					
82. §Venkateshwar Laxmiakanker Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Furbhanbhai Venkateshwar & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bhowanagar	500	500	500	4,00,000	2,334	17,904	19,600	19,521	330	245	4,789	988					
83. Whitlie Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., No. 1	Messrs. Jeobhai Magandai & Co., Agents, Veerangam.	White Road Branch	1,000	500	500	8,00,000	2,816 / 14,924	16,808 / 8,209	20,224 / 21,133	23,331 / 18,154	... / ...	... / ...	6,317	664 / 497 / 125					
84. Do. do. do. " 2											633	403							
85. Do. do. do. " 3							Total...	4,98,97,955	3,97,924	14,17,944	13,45,118	12,87,255	21,340	19,140	1,80,736	53,261			
RAJPUTANA.																			
1. Edward Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Seth Gokul Mull and Kunwar Rampratap, Beawar, Rajputana.	Beawar, Rajputana	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	4,500	3,200	7,600	7,554	319	296	3,007	788					
2. † Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdass Khiamra & Co., Agents, Beawar, Rajputana.	Do. do.	Issued 1,117 / 1,400	500 / 500	500 / 500	6,58,500 / 7,00,000	12,312 / 9,600	800 / 6,600	13,112 / 15,200	13,112 / 15,308	628 / 170	470 / ...	7,550 / 2,016	1,287 / 450					
3. † Maharajah Kishengarh Sooty Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. B. Ram Pwan Bhargava, Agent & Managing Director.	Kishengarh	800	500	500	4,27,000	9,600	6,600	15,200	15,308	170	...	2,016	450					
							Total...	18,78,500	26,200	6,600	52,200	50,734	81,111	756	7,647	2,960			
BERAR.																			
1. Akola Mill India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Triumjee Jeevandas & Co., 18, Hussain Street, Fort, Bombay.	Akola, Berar	1,500	500	500	7,34,040	...	21,408	21,408	18,081	443	372	3,880	979					
2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Cassorchand Daga & Sons, Agents, 3, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	Badnera	2,750	200	200	5,50,000	...	17,064	17,064	15,869	388	320	2,546	972					
							Total...	12,84,040	...	38,472	38,472	33,950	830	692	6,426	1,949			

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

10. New Madras Spng. and Wg. Mills	Messrs. Ramjee Lad Buildings, Fort, Bom	
11. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Madras.	
TRAVANCORE.		
1. † § Ouraigh Spinning Mill Company	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habib 20, Samual Street Mr. Thomas Marc wattie, Colombo, Cey	
MYSORE.		
1. §Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras and Agents,	
2. §Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. W. Sirur & Co Buildings, Back Bay	
PONDICHERRY.		
1. §Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld. (Rodier Mill)	Messrs. Best & Co., A Madras and Messrs Jardaine & Co. 41, Agents at London.	
2. §Filature and Tissage Gabriel (Cossapalem Mill)	Mr. Gabriel Freres Pondicherry.	
3. §Filature & Tissage Gabriel (Modellarpeth Mill)	Mr. Gabriel Freres Pondicherry.	
4. §Industries Rouleau	Do.	
5. §Savana Société Anonyme de Filature et Tissage Mécanique.	Mr. Pierre Cornet, A Pondicherry.	
CEYLON.		
1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habib 20, Samual Street Mr. Thomas Marc wattie, Colombo, Cey	

Native States and Foreign Territory.

‡ This does no

nidas & Co., Oriental Bay.	Rayapuram, Madras	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	...	17,840	17,840	15,741	...	...	2,358	[illegible]	
, Managers, Ambasa-	Papanasam, Ambasamudram, Taluk Tinnevelly.	3,200	250	250	8,00,000	...	41,472	41,472	33,655	...	...	7,288	1,200	
				Total...	70,20,700	18,840	3,25,688	3,44,528	3,14,082	2,023	2,013	59,989	18,150	
.....	Quilon.....	.....	...	...	...	1,368	24,192	25,560	25,370	...	...	4,138	672	Mill sold to the South Indian Mills Co., Ld., Tinnevelly.
d., Secretaries, Trea- 1, Agraharam Road,	Bangalore City.....	12,000	100	100	6,24,600	...	12,856	12,856	12,685	...	...	506	1,958	
, Agents, Haushaw's et, Fort, Bombay.	Tumkur Road, Bangalore City.	2,500 1,500	250 50	250 50	4,23,370	2,976	12,616	15,592	14,903	223	190	1,920	786	
				Total...	10,47,970	2,976	25,472	28,448	27,588	223	190	2,496	1,844	
gents and Managers, rs. Blythe Greene Eastcheap, London,	Pondicherry	Preference 10,000 Ordinary 1,00,000	£ 10 £ 1	£ 10 £ 1	£ 1,27,247 1s. 4d. Ex. Rs. 19,08,705	...	42,944	42,944	42,444	880	873	10,511	2,900	
(Private Owner),	Cossapaloon, Pondicherry.													
(Private Owner),	Modeliarpeth do. ...	960	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 500 @ 1·75	Fcs. 4,80,000 Ex. Rs. 2,72,285	... 1,100	3,220 3,396	3,220 4,496	3,220 4,496	110 122	110 115	650 1,000	140 150	
do.* do.	Pondicherry.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1,744	1,744	1,744	40	40	400	75	
ministrator, Savana,	Do.	1,000	Fcs. 5,000	Fcs. 5,000 @ 1·75	Fcs. 50,00,000 Ex. Rs. 28,37,000	6,350	11,076	17,526	17,000*	477	450*	2,400*	1,400*	* Figures not supplied. Last year's figures taken.
				Total...	50,37,990	7,350	62,380	69,730	68,904	1,629	1,588	14,961	4,665	
				GRAND TOTAL ‡...	16,84,59,490	17,28,237	44,70,378	61,95,671	52,90,473	82,725	69,593	9,67,505	2,33,624	
hoy (Private Owner), Mandvi, Bombay. n, Manager, Well- on.	Wellwatte, Colombo, Ceylon.	.....	...	...	...	...	9,600	9,600	8,752	231	189	1,115	507	

‡ include 39 Mills, which have made no returns as to the Capital in each case.

S. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

AVING MILLS IN JAPAN.

uary 1910.

APPROXIMATE QUANTITY PER MONTH.									NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DAILY.		AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY PER HAND.		REMARKS.
YARN PRODUCED PER MONTH.													
Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Average per Day per Spindle. Ring.	Average per Day per Spindle. Mule.	Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Fly.	Waste Yarn.	[illegible]	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.				Sen.	Sen.	
876,222	.....	876,222	0·57	.....	947,942	77,142	17,008	4,[illegible]	290	1,419	46·28	29·80	
114,925	.....	114,925	0·65	.....	131,092	12,708	1,333	[illegible]	96	245	37·10	26·65	
1,463,500	143,558	1,607,058	0·43	0·23	1,811,950	164,308	39,706	4,[illegible]	1,188	5,887	48·82	26·76	Water power 2,420 H.P.
1,399,617	.....	1,399,617	0·88	.....	1,626,967	172,433	31,958	4,[illegible]	168	2,371	45·00	27·58	
115,058	.....	115,058	0·93	.....	134,325	16,183	1,258	[illegible]	96	183	28·00	22·00	
232,458	.....	232,458	0·80	.....	288,350	49,535	264	[illegible]	90	409	41·17	29·17	
41,117	.....	41,117	0·63	.....	48,492	4,173	55	[illegible]	30	87	35·85	14·48	Water power 67.
6,403,392	.....	6,403,392	0·97	.....	7,477,544	994,642	39,100	16,[illegible]	3,327	15,127	54·78	32·63	
1,548,700	.....	1,548,700	1·08	.....	1,748,900	153,817	15,608	3,[illegible]	482	1,705	41·00	28·79	
1,030,583	.....	1,030,583	0·79	.....	1,200,642	187,758	11,022	2,525,026	1,750	215	42·00	28·63	
131,058	.....	131,058	0·88	.....	83,717	9,700	1,150	663,005	200	57	38·42	28·42	
1,327,267	.....	1,327,267	1·00	.....	1,510,325	117,417	19,392	3,434,377	1,195	581	2,257	35·85	24·58	
157,225	.....	157,225	0·88	.....	177,650	13,838	1,708	379,953	125	75	316	39·13	24·11	Water power 100.
213,241	.....	213,241	0·59	.....	344,050	39,950	1,150	485,186	372	141	529	53·12	25·72	
.....	6,700	6,700	.....	0·26	7,900	1,050	225	.....	.....	6	22	37·07	13·90	Water power 40.
5,017,125	.....	5,017,125	0·96	.....	5,384,025	720,967	60,730	11,229,728	5,564	2,593	8,451	41·84	24·89	
564,550	.....	564,550	0·87	.....	667,950	87,233	3,100	1,501,642	812	182	840	38·87	30·33	
371,183	27,408	398,591	0·21	0·10	484,625	55,317	8,658	6,960,938	9,023	400	1,838	30·44	34·47	
296,525	197,492	499,017	0·83	0·85	579,229	112,716	5,000	1,102,901	450	150	646	38·00	27·00	
542,567	.....	542,567	0·42	.....	622,425	56,625	12,376	4,284,410	1,544	292	2,235	57·44	30·25	
2,697,550	.....	2,697,550	0·87	.....	3,141,875	305,500	22,833	5,378,10[illegible]	2,650	1,314	4,852	45·52	28·71	Water power 300.
2,812,250	.....	2,812,250	0·89	.....	3,231,000	358,333	55,142	7,131,7[illegible]	4,217	1,215	4,311	44·94	30·16	
221,892	.....	221,892	0·46	.....	253,108	26,875	5,192	1,245,52[illegible]	688	136	819	46·10	31·97	
575,242	.....	575,242	0·92	.....	640,392	82,875	3,000	1,806,000	650	264	731	43·79	30·58	
178,208	.....	178,208	0·72	.....	207,842	27,442	900	93,982	329	75	293	37·83	27·82	
3,546,467	.....	3,546,467	1·12	.....	4,074,600	488,483	26,375	6,974,251	3,611	1,905	5,268	43·3[illegible]	28·43	
81,458	.....	81,458	0·69	.....	92,767	11,850	1,425	588,392	160	62	213	42·2[illegible]	25·33	
13,950	.....	13,950	0·39	.....	15,933	1,308	1[illegible]	.....	.....	12	35	43·[illegible]	18·3[illegible]	Water power 40.
115,225	.....	115,225	1·21	.....	129,625	14,292	3[illegible]	411,977	150	56	183	[illegible]	24·05	
234,158	.....	234,158	1·04	.....	266,475	30,483	4,0[illegible]	357,822	148	198	4[illegible]	37·16	22·87	Water power 118.
250,300	.....	250,300	1·12	.....	286,675	36,817	1,8[illegible]	824,014	250	125	605	48·17	25·00	
226,475	.....	226,475	1·29	.....	248,700	19,142	2[illegible]	566,665	200	87	209	40·42	28·20	
623,275	.....	623,275	0·70	.....	775,408	77,542	4,8[illegible]	2,187,967	931	391	1,594	54·53	27·75	
107,825	.....	107,825	0·37	.....	123,058	10,458	3,325	.....	.....	91	453	49·22	27·82	Electric power 400.
582,183	.....	582,183	0·83	.....	705,100	102,208	10,485	1[illegible],810	[illegible]	135	618	36·91	25·47	
429,191	.....	429,191	1·13	.....	493,635	43,058	37,658	1[illegible]	[illegible]	300	1,059	42·77	26·67	
28,200	.....	28,200	0·47	.....	32,250	2,109	583			29	115	36·73	26·48	Water power 50.
[illegible]34,564,662	375,158	34,939,820	0·85 (Average)	0·30 (Average)	40,592,343	4,699,789	441,589	[illegible]	[illegible]5	17,026	67,288	42·46 (Average)	26·68 (Average)	

W[illegible]ments of

[illegible]JI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

OTTON SPINNING AND WE

On the 1st Jan

	NAMES OF MILLS.	Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Number of Spindles. Ring.	Total.	Working Spindles. Ring.	Working Spindles. Mule.	Working Spindles. Total.	Twist.	Loom.	Working Time. Days per Month.	Working Time. Hours per Day.	Average Count of Yarns. Ring.	Average Count of Yarns. Mule.
		Yen.	Yen.								Days.	H. M.		
1	Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Mill	950,000	950,000	66,78	56,780	55,947	.....	55,947	31,400	200	27·2	22·75	28·6	.....
2	Ehime " " "	1,000,000	450,000	11,13	1,136	6,964	.....	6,964	.....	.....	25·4	18·41	17·4	.....
3	Fuji Gasu " " "	16,000,000	10,000,000	161,19	8,834	121,951	16,769	148,721	49,992	620	27·8	22·80	39·4	60·
4	Fukushima " " "	1,200,000	1,200,000	69,46	59,460	57,756	.....	57,756	.....	.....	27·4	22·00	18·0	.....
5	Handa Menko " " "	300,000	300,000	4,99	4,992	4,510	.....	4,510	.....	.....	27·3	23·65	16·6	.....
6	Harima Cotton Spinning Mill	700,000	437,500	11,52	11,520	10,235	.....	10,235	.....	.....	28·4	23·30	19·1	.....
7	Kaizuka " " "	12,000	12,000	2,30	2,304	2,324	.....	2,324	.....	.....	27·3	23·88	10·5	.....
8	Kanegafuchi " " "	14,006,800	9,084,760	294,3	000	254,194	.....	254,194	27,940	700	26·0	23·00	18·4	.....
9	Kenshi " " "	6,875,000	5,762,500	70,	6	50,958	.....	50,958	.....	838	28·0	23·40	16·3	.....
10	Kishiwada " " "	1,200,000	756,000	65,		47,605	.....	47,605	.....	.....	27·3	22·00	19·9	.....
11	Kosho Cotton Spinning Mill	400,000	400,000		2	5,549	.....	5,549	532	.....	28·3	24·00	19·9	.....
12	Kumshiki " " "	600,000	600,000	3		49,502	.....	49,502	.....	160	26·8	22·50	15·7	.....
13	Matsuyama " " "	250,000	250,000	1	368	6,549	.....	6,549	.....	.....	27·4	24·00	18·9	.....
14	Meiji " " "	1,000,000	1,000,000		128	13,971	.....	13,971	.....	.....	26·0	19·60	19·6	.....
15	Miyagi " " "	500,000	500,000		2,228	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	26·0	10·70	.....	10·
16	Miye Cotton Spinning Mill	9,600,000	5,877,675		00 235,062	187,846	.....	187,846	4,560	4,012	27·8	23·00	18·9	.....
17	Naigai Wata Cotton Spinning Mill ...	750,000	750,000		29,152	23,704	.....	23,704	3,318	919	27·4	22·00	18·8	.....
18	Nihon Cotton Spinning Mill	2,750,000	2,750,000		85,680	63,448	2,680	73,128	24,820	.....	27·6	22·00	61·5	77·
19	Nihon Weaving Mill	5,000,000	3,298,250		20 21,532	12,672	8,880	21,552	.....	600	26·1	22·06	19·0	8·
20	Nisshin Cotton Spinning Mill	10,000,000	2,500,000		54,056	46,807	.....	46,807	23,080	.....	27·8	23·40	37·1	.....
	Godoh " " " ...	2,400,000	2,400,000	171,928	131,532	114,387	.....	114,387	7,752	4,144	27·2	23·00	19·0	.....
	Hosoito " " " ...	435,000	435,000	20,496	181,928	114,838	.....	114,838	20,708	.....	27·6	22·00	21·5	.....
24	Sakai " " " ...	600,000	450,000	23,808	20,496	17,739	.....	17,739	8,308	.....	27·3	12·55	30·3	.....
25	Sanuki " " " ...	300,000	300,000	10,728	23,808	22,283	.....	22,283	1,200	200	28·2	23·15	16·2	.....
					10,728	3,703	.....	3,703	.....	.....	28·4	22·20	17·0	.....
26	Settsu Cotton Spinning Mill	1,735,000	1,735,000	156,552	 156,552	114,720	.....	114,720	.....	.....	27·5	23·50	16·6	.....
27	Shikama " " "	70,000	70,000	7,420	 7,420	4,377	.....	4,377	.....	.....	27·1	23·10	16·7	.....
28	Shimada " " "	77,500	77,500	1,704	 1,704	1,420	.....	1,420	.....	.....	25·1	22·00	30·0	.....
29	Shimomura " " "	60,000	60,000	4,564	 4,564	3,492	.....	3,492	.....	.....	27·3	22·00	15·6	.....
30	Shimozaka Cotton Spinning Mill	1,500,000	1,494,435	28,400	1,588 29,988	8,400	.....	8,400	.....	.....	26·9	22·73	16·7	.....
31	Takaoka " " "	100,000	100,000	10,920	 10,920	8,129	.....	8,129	.....	.....	27·4	22·00	14·2	.....
32	Tennma Weaving Mill	1,000,000	850,000	12,928	 12,928	6,407	.....	6,407	.....	728	27·3	20·25	14·7	.....
33	Tokio Cotton Spinning Mill	4,800,000	2,587,850	36,785	730 37,508	33,173	.....	33,173	6,328	.....	26·7	22·57	23·4	.....
34	Teikokusei Cotton Spinning Mill... ...	3,000,000	1,500,000	12,9	576	10,536	.....	10,536	4,736	.....	27·3	24·00	33·7	.....
35	Wakayama " "	900,000	900,000	31,3	248	24,674	.....	24,674	.....	.....	28·3	23·00	19·7	.....
36	Wakayama Weaving Mill	700,000	700,000	19,12	1,120	13,230	.....	13,230	2,880	752	27·2	21·08	13·2	.....
37	Watanabe Cotton Spinning Mill	100,000	100,000	2,72	2,720	2,476	.....	2,476	.....	.....	24·2	21·90	17·2	.....
	Grand Total ...	95,871,300	64,501,000	1,903,85	54,892	1,532,177	46,329	1,578,506	227,574	13,813	27·2	22·17	21·3	43

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

(*Established* 1*st February* 1875.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 28th MARCH 1912.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1912.

661·12

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AMRITSAR COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
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JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay Legislative Council—THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

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SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART. (*Chairman*).
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR VITHULDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. HERBERT R. GREAVES.
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
T. W. BIRKETT, ESQ.
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N. G. HUNT, ESQ.
D. M. INGLIS, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)
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JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
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DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

H. G. WHEELER, ESQ., *Secretary*.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Munmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

H. G. Wheeler, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

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Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Thursday, 28th March 1912, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Association, presided. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt (Leopold Spg., Bleaching & Wvg. Co., Ld., James Greaves Co., Ld., Connaught Mills Co., Ld., Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld., New Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., Apollo Mills, Ld., and Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.), The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Mr. J. A. Wadia (Crescent Mills Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, Ld., and Indore Malwa Mills Co., Ld.), The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Madhowjee D. Thackersey (Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld., Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., and Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. J. Knowles (Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld., New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld)., Mr. S. A Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill & Edward Sassoon Mill), The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart. (Dawn Mills, David Mills, Ld., and Standard Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. D. M. Inglis (Finlay Mills, Ld., and Swan Mills, Ld.), Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. H. E. Gawthorne (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and Sholapore Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.), Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.,) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir (Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. A. G. Dovey (Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and Union Mills, Ld.), Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg., Co., Ld., and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. N. A. Laljee (Jivraj Balloo Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.); and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Acting Secretary of the Association.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

The Notice convening the meeting having been read, **Mr. N. N. Wadia,** in opening the proceedings said :—

Gentlemen, when we last met, our industry was going through a great depression, due to the short crop of American cotton and in consequence of high prices of cotton all over the world. There were then about 25 mills in Bombay and a great many up-country shut down, owing to heavy losses they were making. The weaving mills were also making losses, and although none of them had been shut down, still they were just able to keep going. It was, therefore, a great relief to all those engaged in our industry when this heavy depression began to pass away slowly on the first authentic report of an almost unprecedented crop of American cotton in July. Prices of cotton in consequence fell all over the world from the maximum of 8·42*d.* of American cotton on 12th May 1911 to 4·92 in December 1911. All Indian cotton also came down in price although not relatively to the American fall and at one time Good Broach was as low as Rs. 240 against Rs. 370 last year. Prices for yarn and cloth did not decline in the same proportion, and therefore the loss that the mills were suffering in spinning and weaving in the early part of the year was converted into a fair margin of profit, and our industry has again come into a more healthy

condition. All the mills now that had been stopped are working again at a profit. I must, therefore, congratulate you, gentlemen, that the dark clouds that threatened our industry have now passed away. We must also be thankful that the famine that was threatening all throughout India at one time was averted by timely, but late, rains except in Gujarat, and this helped to keep the consuming markets of cloth in a healthy condition.

Production of Yarn.

The report gives you the figures of the production of yarn and cloth in the last twelve months, from which you will notice that the total yarn production has decreased by 4·91 per cent. only, although the shipments to China had decreased by 35·26 per cent. This large difference between production of yarn and shipments of yarn to China can partly be accounted by the relatively slight increase in the use of the yarn by the weaving mills themselves, due to cloth production being 4·77 per cent. more than the previous year; but in a greater measure due to the extra factory consumption in India of Indian yarns used by the hand-looms being greater, and more especially this is proved, as you will see from another table in the report as the import of yarn from Great Britain had also increased by 37 per cent. On the other hand, the Japanese import into China has again increased. In speaking about this matter last year, I pointed out that this was partly due to the freight charges on raw cotton taken from Bombay to Japan as compared to freight for yarn taken to Hongkong and Shanghai by the Conference Liners and also the rebate given by the Japanese to the shippers of yarn to foreign countries under 20s. count.

The following figures taken from the *Cotton Facts* show you the progress made by the Japanese mills in the last five years :—

Year.	Spindles.	Cotton consumed.
		Bales.
1907	1,421,765	920,228
1908	1,650,450	844,814
1909	1,695,879	978,806
1910	2,004,968	1,087,183
1911	2,099,764	1,141,000 (approximately).

You will see from these figures the progress of the industry in Japan compared to the progress we have made here, and it affords us considerable food for considering why the industry in India should not be progressing in the same ratio as Japanese industry, which shows an expansion of 47·6 per cent. in spinning in. the last five years, while our industry shows an expansion of 20 per cent., and I again urge on Bombay merchants, who are engaged in trade with China, to send out a small commission to China and enquire fully into the condition of trade there, and what remedy can be suggested to prevent the very heavy decline in our shipments of yarn to China. We must not also forget that in 1905-07, England added nearly 3,000,000 spindles and 90,000 looms to her already large industry, or more looms were added then in Great Britain than there are at present in the whole of India.

The Weaving Trade.

The weaving trade shows an increase of 4·77 per cent. in the production of cloth in pounds. This is not a very big increase when you come to consider that the increase of shipments of piece-goods from the United Kingdom in the last year was 9·31 per cent. larger than the previous year and in the shipments of yarn from the United Kingdom to India the increase was 37·48 per cent. Gentlemen, these figures will show you again what poor progress comparatively our industry in India is making compared to the progress made by the United Kingdom, Japan and other large countries in the world, and it behoves us, therefore, to find out the reasons thereof and to remedy them.

Excise Duty.

Your Committee had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Mr. Clark, member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, on 31st October 1911, and they informally discussed with him several important subjects in connection with the mill industry. Naturally the principal subject discussed was the countervailing excise duty levied on cloth produced by Indian mills. This duty had caused great resentment, as it had been imposed in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturers to countervail import duties, which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Such excise duty did not exist in any British colony. So why should it exist in this country? Is it because India is a dependency and as such is bound by the dictates of a British Parliament?

Your Committee, therefore, pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark again the irritation it was causing among all loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty in this country. Our thanks are due in this connection to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy, who raised this question in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta last year; and in replying to him the Hon. Mr. Clark put forward two objections to the removal of this excise duty. The first was that this duty now afforded a certain amount of protection to the Indian hand-loom industry, and if it was removed it would cause a serious injury to the hand-loom industry. Gentlemen, your Committee pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark that the hand-looms produced an entirely different class of goods from the goods produced by the Indian mills' power-looms, except in the case of one or two up-country mills which produced the ordinary kinds of Sarees in small quantity, which were in bulk produced by the hand-looms; and therefore the Committee pointed out to him that there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if the excise duty was repealed. The Indian hand-loom industry was thriving materially, as was evidenced from the figures published in the *Indian Trade Journal* of the extra factory consumption of power-made yarns by hand-looms, and also, as I referred above, owing to the large increase in figures of imported and Indian yarns used in the country.

The second main objection that the Hon. Mr. Clark raised against the repeal of the duty was the financial loss the Government of India would suffer. Gentlemen, the Government of India willingly gave up the large opium revenue to help the regeneration of China. Could not the Government of India assist us by taking off this duty in the regeneration of the Indian industry? Why should the Government of India allow our Indian cotton to be exported to foreign countries for manufacturing purposes, while India imports such large quantities of piece-goods and yarns from foreign countries? If they did repeal this excise duty, the Government of India would assist in developing our industry and it would tend to the material welfare of the country inasmuch as we should be able to employ a larger number of hands in the industry. I, therefore, think we should leave no stone unturned to continue our agitation for the repeal of this duty. The solid vote of the non-official members in the Imperial Council ought to convince the Government of India of the feeling in the country.

Your Committee also pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark the difficulty the weaving mills experienced in importing duty-free articles, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients required by the weaving mills for the manufacture of cloth; and I trust this matter will have its due consideration by the Government of India, as it is an injustice to the weaving mills to ask them to pay the excise duty on all the cloth manufactured as well as pay import duty on all stores imported for weaving purposes.

Income Tax Assessment.

During the year your Committee addressed the Government of India on the subject of the depreciation allowed in assessing Income-tax on nett profits of mills. In reply to a question put by our friend Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., in the Viceregal Council on the subject, the Government of India placed on the table a statement showing the percentages for depreciations on

machinery and buildings allowed in different Provinces. From this statement it was found that in Bengal allowance was made for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. on the initial cost of buildings and machinery while to the Bombay mills an allowance of 5 per cent. on the cost of machinery only was allowed, and that on a new method, by which in the case of all mills working over 20 years, the total amount set aside for depreciation during the preceding years was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. was then only allowed on the balance. In Lancashire, where this system of assessment was in force, depreciation at the rate of 7½ per cent. on machinery and 2½ per cent. on buildings was allowed. The Committee, therefore, pointed out these inequalities existing in different Provinces in India and requested the Government of India to reconsider the whole question. In reply, the Government of India stated that they did not see the advantage of standardizing it in different Provinces, but that the Government of Bombay had agreed to allow the mills in this Presidency an allowance for depreciation of 2¼ per cent. on the cost of buildings.

While we are grateful to the Government of India for this small concession, your Committee felt that it was an injustice to the mills in this Presidency that a small allowance should be only allowed here, while Bengal mills got 5 per cent. and that on the initial cost of machinery and buildings. Therefore they again addressed the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in the matter pointing out that the depreciation in textile mills, whether in Bombay or the Bengal Presidency, was the same and ought to be the same ; and therefore no differential treatment should be made in the two Provinces. I am glad to see that our friend, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, again brought this question before the Imperial Council last Monday.

On page 3 of the report, reference is made to the estimated crop of cotton in India as compared to the nett exports and mill consumption as given by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. I understand, in arriving at the mill consumption of cotton, the Director-General takes the figures of yarn production and allows 5 per cent. for loss. There, gentlemen, these figures are erroneous. I give below the figures of yarn production for the 12 months ending 30th June and the consumption of cotton by the mills as given in our reports:—

Year.	Yarn produced lbs.	Cotton consumed lbs.
1908	668,426,730	826,728,000
1909	613,530,344	758,523,920
1910	590,492,586	747,099,472

From this it will be seen that the average loss is about 19½ per cent., not 5 per cent. as stated by the Director-General, and this will cause a further deficit in his figures of estimated yield. The only solution of the problem, in my opinion, is the system of baling press returns all throughout India, as is done in the United States of America by compulsory ginners' reports ; and I think the time has arrived when the Government of India should take this step, as it is of the utmost importance to the cotton trade and to the mills in trading to have reliable statistics.

Improved Cotton Cultivation.

Reference is made in the report before you regarding the improvement in cotton cultivation. Speaking at the general meeting last year, I said that the question of more and better cotton is an international question and one of great importance. The spinning trade all over the world was in urgent need of an increased supply and looked to India as the second largest producer of cotton in the world. I suggested at that meeting the methods which, in my opinion, should be undertaken by the Agricultural Department to make increased efforts for improving the quantity and quality of Indian cotton. I also then drew special attention

to the report then issued by Mr. Keatinge on this matter, and specially to the difficulties he pointed out of ginning, pressing and disposing of cotton grown on experimental farms. Your Committee, therefore, invited the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association and a special Committee consisting of the representatives of the three Associations met the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Keatinge, last May. I take this opportunity of thanking these two bodies for their co-operation by which we were able to prove to Government that the trade in Bombay were prepared to meet and discuss with the representatives of Government and find means of overcoming difficulties connected with this important subject.

This Joint Committee pointed out to Mr. Keatinge that the small quantity grown in different experimental farms by Government could not pay any firm to run a special ginning and buying agency; but if the Agricultural Department could grow about 2,000 bales of special cotton in one district, millowners and the trade generally in Bombay were prepared to establish such a buying agency.

Accordingly, it was arranged with Mr. Keatinge that about 2,000 bales of cotton should be grown at Surat; and a syndicate was formed consisting of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves and myself, which undertook to pay approximately five per cent. better price for this special cotton than for ordinary cotton grown at Surat, and to gin, press and market that cotton. The syndicate also appointed an agent at Surat and made advances of money to cultivators requiring them, so that cultivators in need of ready money should not go to the money-lenders for the disposal of this special cotton. Some of this cotton has already arrived at Bombay, and on testing this it has come out very near in strength and staple to low middling American cotton. It will be seen, therefore, that a great deal can be done if the Government and the trade generally co-operate in getting cotton grown from specially selected seeds; and I am glad that the members of your Association took special interest in thus proving this fact.

It was, therefore, with considerable surprise that your Committee heard about December last that the British Cotton-growing Association had applied to Government in order to obtain a grant from them for the purpose of establishing a buying agency for Egyptian cotton grown in the Sind Valley, and that the Government of Bombay were favourably considering such an application and were on the point of granting the same.

Your Committee at once entered an emphatic but humble protest against such a grant being given, specially, as if such an agency was allowed to be established any Sind cotton, which may be handled by such buying agency, will not be available for sale to, or use by, the Indian mills, but only to Lancashire alone. In sending that letter your Committee again drew the attention of Government to the efforts the syndicate of some of the members of your Association had made for helping the Government to market the special cotton grown at Surat, and again emphasized that the millowners of Bombay were prepared to co-operate with the Government to experiment with the American cotton grown in Sind and in providing an agency in Sind, for supplying baled American cotton to the markets. I may mention here, that the Government of Bombay have now given up the idea of growing Egyptian cotton in Sind, owing to difficulties of irrigation and have decided to grow American cotton only.

Accordingly, another syndicate consisting of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. Bomonjee Petit, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., and myself, has been formed to provide such a buying agency in Sind; and they had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Smart, Director of Agriculture, on the 19th March 1912, at the Secretariat, when formal proposals for working such a buying agency were discussed with them and are now being submitted to Government.

Your Committee have further addressed Government on 20th February 1912, with reference to the question of the improvement of cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency generally, and they have urged Government—

(1) To establish a system of seed farms on the lines of those which have so successfully worked in the Central Provinces, as only by such farms can the desirable strains of cotton be kept pure, and as also such seed farms act as demonstrative farms and under proper management are no expense to Government.

(2) That new land in any Province along irrigation canals that are being completed should be given to farmers with the stipulation that a certain percentage of each allotment was to be cultivated with cotton, and in accordance with the instructions of the Agricultural Department.

3. That an additional European Deputy Director of Agriculture assisted by an adequate staff, be employed in each Province, and that such Deputy Director in each Province should specialize in cotton only.

4. The importance of early introducing a system of furnishing statistical returns showing bales pressed in the country, similar to those in force in the United States of America, to which I have made an allusion in the early portion of my speech.

It will be seen, therefore, that your Committee has throughout the year kept the subject prominently before them and are prepared to help Government in every possible way in the efforts Government are making in improving the method of agriculture and increasing the outturn of cotton throughout the country.

Smoke Nuisance.

The Smoke Nuisance Bill has been before the Legislative Council lately, and with the amendments introduced in the Select Committee, I think the Bill will be considered fair by all millowners. Much will depend, of course, on the rules that will be made by the Commission appointed under the Act ; and, therefore, it will be necessary for your Committee to appoint suitable persons on the Commission to safeguard the interests of the mills.

Draft Rules under the new Factory Act were sent by the Government of Bombay for the opinion of your Committee, who have made a great many suggestions on these proposed rules, specially that the proposed Rules 18—19, regarding the cubic capacity of each room and the area of openings, be omitted at present, as this subject of ventilation was under the special consideration of the special Factory Ventilation Commission, which the Government had lately appointed.

College of Commerce.

Your Committee thoroughly approved of the proposed establishment of the degree of a Batchelor of Commerce at the University, and the proposed creation of a College of Commerce by Government, and your Committee recommend you to-day to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution, if required, for this year towards the expenses of this institution.

Your Committee during the year addressed the Bombay Port Trust, with reference to the primitive method existing in the discharge of coal in the stream, and pointed out that this method of landing coal was proving very expensive to the trade and to the mills generally, as all coal has first to be discharged from the steamers into the boats, then landed from the boats on the bunder, and then conveyed by carts to the mills or jethas. Steamers also could not get a quick discharge owing to discharging coal in the stream by this primitive method, and in consequence of the delay, asked for higher rates for freights than they would otherwise have done. Nearly 1,150,000 tons were imported last year in Bombay, of which 45,000 tons were imported by rail and the remaining 1,105,000 tons were by sea ; and, therefore, your Committee felt that the time had arrived when the Port Trustees' should provide really efficient and modern methods for the discharge of coal. At one time, when the Alexandra Dock was first projected, it was the intention of the Port Trustees to convert the present Prince's Dock into a

coal dock ; but this idea has been abandoned. To my mind the only feasible plan will be to make a new coal dock for about 10 steamers at the Mallet Bunder, next to the Prince's Dock ; and I trust the Port Trustees will, at an early date, consider this or any other good scheme for this purpose. Coal can then be cheaply and speedily handled by being discharged in waggons straight for railway purposes and for the mills also. I trust, therefore, the incoming Committee will keep this subject prominently before them.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Your Committee during the year invited the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association to informally discuss the rates that are at present charged to cotton mills in India and specially for the blow rooms ; and also to discuss the difference in discount allowed to cotton mills for sprinkler installations, which, as you are aware, is only 30 per cent. here, while in England it is 70 per cent. This matter, I understand, has been referred to the head offices in England by the offices here. I trust, therefore, the incoming Committee will keep this matter also before them.

Municipal Taxation.

Reference is made in the report to the correspondence your Committee had with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with reference to the assessment of mills for Municipal purposes, and I trust the settlement your Committee arrived at with him now will be considered fair by you. No doubt, under this arrangement, the mills in Bombay will have to pay more to the Municipality. As a *quid pro quo* to this, we shall look to the Municipal Corporation to give us a better and constant supply of water for our mills and better roads in the mill districts than what they are at present. The system adopted lately of patching up roads by putting a little metal here and there in holes cannot but be called extremely primitive ; and I trust the Corporation will take early steps to provide better roads than what they are at present. Your Committee spent a considerable time in thoroughly revising, under the advice of your Solicitors, the rules regarding the registration of trade marks, and they are put before you to-day to approve and pass. Members must remember that mere registration does not give them any right to a trade mark, but registration for a particular class with use in that class only can give them the exclusive right for a trade mark against all other members. The new rules, therefore, are based on that principle, and members must remember in sending trade marks for registration to define particularly the class or classes of goods in which they intend to use such trade marks.

From the above you will see, gentlemen, that your Committee have watched over your affairs during the year ; and I desire to acknowledge with many thanks the assistance I received from the members of the Committee during the year. The past year had been a more difficult one than usual, and their regular attendance and assistance has greatly facilitated the progress of our work.

Individual Interests.

Gentlemen, we are members of an Association pledged to maintain the interests of the great industry in which we are all engaged. Are we, as members of this Association, keeping this corporate idea always before us? Are we not at times leaving this corporate idea aside when our own individual interests are affected? Do we further the interests of our Association, as a corporate body when we tempt away assistants or men from other mills to our own mills by offering such assistants or men higher wages and making them break their agreements? Are we again promoting the welfare of our Association as a corporate body and of the industry generally in which we are engaged by paying daily wages to hands in the reeling and winding departments, or to men employed on drawing-in-frames, when we have in the past years as a body passed resolutions against this practice? Can we not also promote the welfare of our industry by devising a system of registering quality numbers on cloth ?

I was greatly struck at what I heard from Herr Kuffler, the President of the Federation of Austrian Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. The members of that body not only jointly act in questions of labour, but have a thorough system of controlling the production of yarn and cloth according to demand and thus regulating their prices. They also by their combination got the insurance companies to give them reasonable rates of fire insurance by all mills jointly acting. This shows what combination and unity can do and is an example for us to follow.

I trust the new Committee during this year will take up these matters.

In conclusion, I desire to express on your behalf our thanks to Mr. Gregor-Pearse, our Acting Secretary, to Mr. Royal and other members of the staff for their close attention to our work during the year.

I trust the present flourishing condition of your industry will continue for many years to come.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report of the Committee be adopted and confirmed.

The Excise Duty.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, in seconding, said:—The past year has proved a lean one owing to many contributory causes. It is in times such as these, that the pinch of an unnecessary expenditure or of an unjust impost is most felt, and when we are compelled to cast about us to see whether some charges figuring to the debit side of our account could not and should not be obliterated. Whilst so doing nothing strikes us more in their iniquity as well as magnitude than the amounts that appear under the head of excise duty. I consider it incumbent on our Association to constantly urge for its abolition, lest a prolonged silence over this glaring piece of injustice, perpetrated at the behest of Manchester, might be constructed into an acquiescence and reconciliation with it on our part. No doubt the final word appeared to have been spoken in the matter, so far as Government are concerned, when they declared that the import, and along with it the excise duty, formed permanent parts of the fiscal arrangements of India and as such could not be repealed. But we should not be deterred from constantly bringing to the notice of Government the invidious character of this impost and the sense of the great wrong to which we have been subjected since 1896. Profit, or no profit, we are year after year constrained to pay 3½ per cent. on all cloth turned out by us. As such it is a veritable drag on our industry, which is rather in need of help and support from Government, to enable us to maintain our position on a line with our powerful and more favoured rivals! The excise duty was levied, they say, to counteract the protection afforded to Indian cloth over Manchester goods by the levying of the import duty on the latter. Now no duty on Manchester cloth will ever make it give way to Indian cloth, inasmuch as both are distinct classes of cloth meant to satisfy the requirements of two distinct classes of people: Manchester cloth has appealed and will ever appeal to the well-to-do, whether the imposition of import duty renders it a little dearer or not.

Manchester *vs.* India.

"It need not fear of being ousted out by its cheaper and coarser brother the Indian cloth even if its cost of production is cheapened by the abolition of the excise. The countervailing influence therefore of the excise which has been adduced as one of the main reasons of its imposition appears to me to be one of the most potent arguments in favour of its abolition. No doubt, the remission of this duty would mean a matter of lakhs to Government. On the other hand, it is not sound finance to swell one's income by imposts indefensible on all grounds of ethics and economy. I have every faith in the fair-mindedness of Government and have no doubt that by constantly knocking at the door, redress in some shape or other is sure to be extended to us by Government.

The air at present is full of news of revolution and strikes. Even as we are deliberating, England is convulsing in the throes of one of the most pernicious strikes it ever had to contend against. Strikes, like many other bad diseases, have an aptitude to spread like contagion. It would not therefore be out-of-place for me, to sound a note of warning, to fortify ourselves for the future. It has been our lot as well of late to be overr idden now and again by the ever-recurrent demands of various kinds of the labourers. It behoves us therefore to set ourselves to devise some rules and regulations made binding on all to enable us to fight this evil. The concession granted by Government to return one of the members to the Legislative Council has been considerably tempered by its being only granted alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The very large interests represented by the Bombay Millowners and the large contributions made by them towards the Government Exchequer and the Municipality finances as well as the large number of hands they keep going, make out a sufficiently strong case to ask for a further extension of the boon by being made continual. By alternate representation the Association is apt to lose touch for a period of three years with the doings of the Legislative Council, whereas a continual representation would be conducive to continuity as well as vigilance and prompt action whenever the interests of the industry demanded it. I would therefore impress upon the Association the desirability of memorialising Government with a view to secure this much to be desired and necessary privilege.

I beg to second the adoption of the Report.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves said :—I beg to support the resolution. The Chairman has so completely covered the year's proceedings that very few remarks are necessary from me. Since we last met we have lost by resignation our late Secretary, and I trust the incoming Committee will place on record a resolution of the good services he rendered to the Millowners' Association for the seven years he acted as our Secretary. We do not know who will be our new Secretary ; but it is a matter of growing importance to us as an Association that we secure a man well versed in mill matters who can properly grapple with the numerous new legislative enactments that we are experiencing and must expect in the near future.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said that he had good news to give them in to the assessment of Income-tax. The Hon. Sir James Meston had admitted, in reply to a question put by him in the Viceregal Council, that the Bombay Presidency would be put on an equal footing with other Presidencies in relation to the assessment of Income-tax on mills. They had not asked for any favours but justice, and they were practically assured that they would get it.

Cultivation of Long Stapled Cotton.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said :—There are three points in the speech of the Chairman to which I would draw the attention of the Meeting, namely, the diminished exports of yarn to China, the excise duty, and the representation made by the Manchester Cotton Growing Association to the Government of India. I will take the last subject first and the first last. I am not at one with the Chairman that we should resist the attempts of the Manchester Cotton Growing Association to be allowed to grow long stapled cotton for its own use in India. We have done nothing or next to nothing these many years in the direction of either extending the cultivation of cotton or improving the staple of certain important varieties.

We have met in this Chamber year after year and made wail but have in no respect actively raised even our little finger to do that which is conducive to our better interest. Have we, may I ask, put our hands into our pockets? I mean, have the wealthy Millowners of the Western Presidency come forward to achieve the object in a practical businesslike way ? Here is the Manchester Association, which has subscribed a capital of half a million sterling, with which to make a beginning. They have told us that they mean business in all seriousness and this half a million to commence with is an earnest of their intention. But what may be the tangible endeavour of the wealthy millowners? Nothing. Well, my friends on the opposite side of the table, say a Syndicate with a capital of a lakh and over has been formed.

Granted. What then? Can practical men of business aver that with this magnificent sum anything substantial could be accomplished? One swallow does not make a summer, and this lakh will never do it. You will require many more lakhs! But where are they? While such self-help as is essential for the purpose in view is absent; we, year after year, appeal to Hercules, that is the Government, to do what we ourselves should do. Why, Gentlemen, if you are regular readers of the official reports on agriculture you would be convinced that the Government has put, and is putting forth, its best efforts, especially during the last few years, to improve certain qualities of cotton, in making experiments with others of an exotic origin, and so forth. We cannot expect Government to do more. Government is entitled to say, put your shoulders to the wheel. But you never do that. It is our own interests which demand that we should extricate our cart from the rut in which it has lain these several years past. Once a year you come here and air your manuscript eloquence and then go to sleep. The Manchester Cotton Growing Association have shown the way. If we are true to ourselves we should endeavour to follow in its wake in a practical manner. We should put our hands in our pockets and strive to show tangible results instead of having academic harangues on the subject.

The Excise Duty.

Coming to the excise duty, of course, it has now become a hardy annual. But it is right and proper that we should hammer at the repeal in season and out of season. What we want in this matter is *fiscal justice. It is this which we seek.* We have borne the pecuniary consequences of this unfair treatment since the date of the imposition of the duty, and no doubt we are destined to bear them till the British conscience, aroused to the unfairness of it, repeals the duty. No public body in this country has more vigorously protested against it than ourselves. The very first protest made in 1894-95 is conclusive enough, and we owe it the economic experience and ability of the late Mr. Marshall that he prepared the whole case so elaborately and comprehensively for the earnest consideration of the Supreme Government. Reference is made to the interview members of the Association's Committee had had with Mr. Clark last year. But, curiously enough, on behalf of the Government, he changed his venue. Till the date of that interview the plea urged times out of number was that the duty was to give equal protection to Manchester Goods. When it was pointed out that Indian Mills did not turn out cloths, which competed with those of Lancashire, which needed no protection whatever, they started the hare or theory of substitution. It was this theory which till late was trotted out and put in the forefront of the controversy by Government. It was urged that Indian Mills, though they actually did not turn out certain descriptions of cloth of an identical nature as exported by Manchester, they manufactured stuffs akin to them but of a lower quality which somewhat competed with Manchester. Last year I asked for corroborative evidence in support of that plea. I asked if that be the case let Manchester prove it. I repeat that challenge to-day. Why should not Manchester, on whom lies the burden of proof, adduce accurate data and rebut the challenge? Why will not the Government do so by means of an impartial Committee of experts—I mean those neither prejudiced nor biassed the one way or the other. But, Gentlemen, it is of no use further animadverting on this subject. Mr. Clark has changed his venue. His Government having no legs to stand upon is supporting itself now by the crutches offered by the diminished revenue threatened by the extinction very soon of opium receipts. They have now, very late in the day, after nearly 17 years, perpetrated a somersault and urged the plea that the duty is imposed purely for revenue purposes. The Government cannot forego the duty amounting to 1·25 crores realised on imported Cottons on an average during the last three years. But I may mention to you that this duty includes duty on white and coloured goods and hosiery, in all of which there is absolutely no competition. Practically, then, the goods which can be considered as competing with Manchester are grey goods. The duty on these has averaged 57 lakhs during the last triennial period. However, I need not say more on the subject. As I observed last year, in matters fiscal, India, being only a dependency, can never get that financial justice which she has clamoured for; and it is to be feared that so long as this injustice lasts, there will be no repeal, unless, I repeat, meanwhile the British conscience awakes to a sense of this great iniquity.

Exports to China.

I now come to the wail touching the diminished exports of yarn to China. Of course, these exports have been diminishing for some time. As I have observed here and elsewhere, Japan for the last eight years has entered into serious competition with our yarn in China, and that it behoves us to see how we could counteract it or find other markets for our surplus products. Japan has increased its yarn exports from 2·41 crore Yen in 1904 to 4·02 crore Yen in 1910. The increase is 1·61 crore Yen equal to 70 per cent. It is to be feared that unless we can break down this formidable competition we must cast about for other markets for the surplus yarn. My fear is, once China is politically strong, railways and Cotton mills will vastly extend. Even Japan's exports may be clean driven out. That is the economic contingency. But here, too, I ask, what have we done to find out fresh markets? You were lucky in securing, some few short years ago, the Levantine Market. Why is it you are fast losing it? Have you been able to keep up the standard quality of your yarn, specially in reeling? Has it not been the case that a large number of arbitration cases had come up for allowances. Gentlemen, you have to put your house in order. You have to see to your internal management so as to obtain the best products which may maintain themselves in foreign markets and work off your surplusage. What have you done? Nothing again. Like Rip Van Winkle once a year you wake up from your sleep, rub your eyes, gaze at things for a few moments, and then go to sleep again. Can our Industry and enterprise flourish under such a condition? We must be up and doing. Self-help in every direction is absolutely essential. We have to put our shoulders to the wheel in order to see our industry prosper. Otherwise, mark my word, gentlemen, it must end in adversity. So please put your house in order. When the day of tribulation comes, as it must come under present conditions, though I may not live to see it, let it not be said that we lost by our own indifference and apathy. Already I see written large the handwriting on the wall: "*Mene, Mene, tekel, upharsin.*" Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is for you, gentlemen, to falsify that ominous prophecy.

Indian Fiscal Policy.

Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia said he would like to see the number of looms and spindles in China and Japan embodied in the report. He would also like to have the amount they had paid in the countervailing excise duty since 1896. They commenced with something like eleven lakhs of rupees, and he believed at present they paid about forty-one lakhs of rupees. He wanted the figures to show the progress of the industry in spite of the excise duty, which in his opinion ultimately fell on the consumer and not on the manufucturer. In spite of the duty the weaving industry had never gone back, but continued to flourish from year to year, while the spinning industry on which no impost was placed, had gone down terribly and the yarn trade with China had dwindled down to a very material extent during the last few years. The information he asked for, would, he was sure, be interesting to the members. Referring to the remark of the Hon. Mr. Clark, that this duty afforded a protection to hand-loom weaving, Mr. Wadia said he was not opposed to protection being afforded, but at the same time he argued that the import duty on Manchester and Lancashire goods should be doubled with a view to giving protection to an infant industry. In both countries the duty eventually fell on the consumers. He did not wish to be misunderstood. He was not in favour of the excise duty, but he did not urge its removal on the same ground, as some other members had done. The impost had not stopped the progress of the weaving industry. If they wanted to have it abolished on the ground that it fell on the consumers, and that Indian buyers were too poor to afford it, then it was a different thing altogether. What India required was fiscal freedom. It required protection. This was the view of Sir Edward Law, who was the Finance member in the regime of Lord Curzon. In the *Manchester Courier* Sir Edward Law said:—It is not in the interest of protective countries that Indian manufacturing industry should develop; it suits such countries much better to confine the population of India to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers abroad. It seems to me imperative that serious efforts

should be made to change this situation in the interest of India's nascent industries which, with fair opportunity, are susceptible of immense development to the greater advantage of our Indian peoples."

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said they must have some kind of fiscal freedom.

Mr. Wacha.—Then you are a protectionist ?

Mr. Wadia replied that he was.

Mr. Wacha.—Then why not impose export duty on cotton ?

Mr. Wadia replied that America was a Protectionist country, yet that country never levied export duty on the raw fibre. He did not agree with Mr. Wacha's vehement remarks as to their indifference to progress while Japan had been flourishing. Japan was progressing because it had its own Government at its back. Here in India, they had not had support from the Government. They had this excise duty and silver duty against them and that was the reason why they were unable to compete with Japan. India was helpless ; it was tied down, while Japan received all sorts of help from the Japanese Government.

Housing of Mill Hands.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said :—After the lengthy review of the state of the textile industry by our Chairman, I will not take up your time by treating upon the grounds he had covered, but I will content myself by making only a few observations on one or two important factors connected with the prosperity of our industry. I refer to the human agency which lies at the base of a sound industrial system. As you are aware, it is decided to locate the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel. It will supply a long felt want of the mill operatives. But there are other matters connected with the well-being of the millhands such as the provision of recreation, and education for their children which still remain to be solved. On the contentment and capacity of the hands rests the prosperity of the industry, and to secure those essential conditions their present standard should be raised by the promotion of education and social reform among them. It was useless to expect any effective form of social reform among them, unless the housing problem was satisfactorily solved. I think, in view of the delay that has occurred in the introduction of the legislative measure amending the Act relating to the provision of housing the poor, our Committee should send an urgent representation to Government to expedite this matter. The great labour war that is now raging in England and the stupendous magnitude of which is calculated to stagger humanity, must serve as an object-lesson throughout the industrial centres in the world. I make no hesitation in saying that the solution of the housing problem is delayed over long, and I should ask your Committee to take up this subject in earnestness and press its urgent necessity once more on the attention of Government.

I am glad to say that the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Smoke Nuisance Bill not only dropped the harsh enactment suggested by the Bombay Municipal Corporation but accepted all the amendments which your Committee advised me to move, and as you know the Council has passed the amendments and framed the Act on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, as suggested by the millowners. I hope the new Act will work smoothly and effectively. I am sure that the millowners will not hesitate to co-operate with the authorities in making it work with success.

Replying to the remarks of Mr. Wacha about the apathy of the millowners to the cotton growing in India, Mr. Fazulbhoy observed that Mr. Wacha's remarks were not justified. The millowners were the first to come forward to buy American cotton grown in Sind. He gave instances in which his firm as well as the firm of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and others had given help and encouragement to agriculturists.

MILL LABOUR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that Mr. Wacha's criticisms were destructive and not constructive. He had not shown them any way by which the state of the industry could be improved upon. Perhaps the great danger in front of the mill industry to-day was the labour question. Labour had been successful in other parts of the world and labour would be successful in India, and in a very short time, too, so that he hoped the future year would see them working out a plan of campaign against the labour crisis, if they did not, then the mill industry in Bombay was sure to suffer.

The Chairman briefly replied to the points raised in the debate. He pointed out the difficulties of acquiring land, as suggested, even by Government, and referring to Mr. Fazulbhoy's references to education and the housing problem he said he was sure Sir Dinshaw Petit would give his attention to the points. As regards the point raised by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir he explained that as far back as 15 or 16 years ago a Schedule of wages proposed to be observed by the mills was proposed, but was thrown out, and unless a basis was fixed for all the rules, combination would not be lasting. Still, if a proposal was put forward he had no doubt Sir Dinshaw Petit would take it into consideration.

The Report was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved :—"That the following contributions be made from the funds of the Association—(1) Rs. 2,500 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (2) Rs. 1,000 to the proposed College of Commerce; (3) Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ; (4) Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Fund ; and (5) Rs. 250 to the funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

In moving the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—One of the greatest events in the history of Commerce and Industry of the Presidency during the course of the year was the institution of the Degree of Commerce by the University of Bombay. These are times of education, and it was vividly felt by all that we were labouring under a great disadvantage in not having higher commercial education for the young men who wished to take up the vocation of commerce and industry. Many of the advanced countries of the West had developed these by extending as far as possible commercial, industrial and scientific education. Germany and the United States had stolen a march over the otherwise ever-cautious Great Britain, which however aroused itself in time to set its house in order and to regulate its forces of education in this wise that it may be able to hold its own against the manufactures of Germany and the United States. All its modern Universities and even its orthodox Universities of Oxford and Cambridge recognized the study of commerce as a legitimate study to be taken up by the Universities and instituted Degrees of Commerce, thereby placing this study on a high pedestal which would attract men of light and learning to it. It was argued by many that the study of commerce did not fall within the scope of Universities which were meant for imparting purely literary education. Fortunately, such arguments were not believed by the leading publicists and educationists, who rightly contended that the times were changed and that the Universities ought to recognize the growing needs of the country by providing the required education. We, however, in this country, with our usual habit of following rather than of leading, remained silent till the Western countries had firmly established the study on a sound basis and were already seen to reap the benefits from it. Last year the Indian Merchants' Chamber represented to the University the advisability of instituting the Degree of Commerce, and thus helping forward the cause of commerce and industry. This question was taken up by the University largely through the sympathetic interest shown towards it by the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, and a Committee of representatives of commerce and industry and also of literature was appointed to consider the advisability of the step suggested by the different commercial bodies. This Committee presented a report fully endorsing all that

was said on the subject, and recommending that the University should meet the wishes of the commercial community by establishing the Degree of Commerce. This report was passed unanimously by the Senate. We were thus fortunate in having a body of educationists who could sympathize with the aims and aspirations of commerce and industry, but we were still more fortunate in having at the head of the Government a man like H. E. Sir George Clarke, who has all along worked for developing the cause of education in the Presidency. He took up this question favourably and Government have decided to establish a College of Commerce for the study of higher commerce and economics. Without this the mere institution of Degree of Commerce would have meant nothing. This college will be located for the time being in the new Science College buildings and will have a staff of an English Principal assisted by two or three Indian professors. Now the Government rightly thinks that such college, being largely for the benefit of commerce and industry, the commercial community should subscribe something to its upkeep. I learn that the Chamber of Commerce has subscribed Rs. 1,500 as its annual contribution, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber Rs.1,000 as its annual contribution, while some other commercial associations are also considering this question. It is but fit and proper that this Association representing the vast interests of the millowners should subscribe an equally decent sum. It is a mere truism to say that the interests of the millowners are intimately connected with the development of higher commercial education, and I propose therefore that this Association should pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the proposed Commercial College."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia and was carried.

Mr. Jamsedjee Ardaseer Wadia proposed, **Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla** seconded and it was resolved " that the amended Rules for the Registration of Trade Marks (copies of which have already been circulated among members) be adopted and confirmed."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir proposed, **Mr. J. F. Bradbury** seconded, and it was agreed "that Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1912, on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The year under report, it may be observed, commenced with an even greater depression in the Cotton Industry than that which had unfortunately prevailed during the 12 months immediately preceding it, by reason of the high price of the raw staple in America which was fully reflected on the Indian Cotton Market. In February, the price of American Middlings rose to 7½*d.* while in May it reached 8·42*d.* per lb. The depression began to move off slowly, only with the date of the first authentic report of the very large and almost unprecedented crop of cotton in July when a fall of a half penny per lb. was recorded, and a further decline to 6·57*d.* in September following. Thereafter the price fluctuated till the lowest, namely, 4·92*d.* was reached about the middle of December. Since then there has been an upward movement which has maintained itself. Necessarily, the price of Indian Cotton has in sympathy responded, and even more than responded, to the rise. But the average price of Americans on the whole for the year was fully 1¼*d.* below that for 1910. Owing to the comparatively shorter Indian Cotton Crop for the current year (as will be seen from the accompanying statistics) and the early activity of the exporters to buy up all good cotton as received, especially those trading with Japan and the Continent, the price of Indian Cotton has steadily moved up. Broach, which was quoted as low as Rs. 240 per candy, has risen to Rs. 290. But it is unlikely that there will be any further material enhancement of the raw material. Prices are likely to be maintained unless Americans again show an upward tendency. There is, however, no reason at present for anticipating a rise.

Owing, no doubt, to the comparatively easier condition of the Cotton Market during the last few months, both Spinning and Weaving Companies were hopefully looking forward to a remunerative trade, as the margin between the raw staple and the finished products was improving. But, unfortunately for the former, the grave conditions which have prevailed in China, for some time, have dislocated all trade there, including that in yarn. Indian yarn exporters have been large sufferers by reason of low prices and uncleared goods. It is, however, to be fervently hoped that with the recognition by Japan and the Great Western Powers, of the Chinese Republic, recently proclaimed, normal conditions may soon ensue leading to a resumption of active and remunerative trade.

According to the Official Trade Returns the exports at the close of the year ending 31st March 1911 were fully shorter by 4·40 crore lbs., say 18·34 against 22·74 crore lbs. the previous year. The decline is equivalent to 19·32 per cent. The fall during the nine months of the current official year is even greater, namely, 29·44 per cent. compared to the exports for the corresponding months of 1910-11. No doubt these diminished exports may be partially accounted for by the diminished production of yarn in Indian Mills since 1908-09, and partially by reason of the exceedingly high rates of Cotton. In that year the quantity produced in British India was 62·98 crore lbs. In the following year it fell to 59·32 crore and in 1910-11 to 57·54 crore lbs. Practically, the diminution amounted to 5·44 crore lbs. in two years, equivalent to 8·63 per cent. It may, however, be permissible to draw attention to the steadily diminishing exports of Indian Yarns to China during the last two years, which do not seem to be in any way counterbalanced by any considerable increase of shipments to the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Persia. Eastern exchange, on the whole, however, was better than during the preceding years.

On the other hand, the fact of a considerable growth in the manufacture of cloth should not be lost sight of. The production has increased from 19·23 crore lbs. in 1908-09 to 24·48 crore lbs. in 1910-11, say 5·25 crore lbs., equivalent to 27 per cent. Moreover, the recorded production for the eight months of 1911 would seem to show that the level of growth is satisfactorily maintained. Prices of cloth, too, have been fairly remunerative in so far that Weaving Companies have luckily a larger margin of profit than Spinning ones. Again, the exports of Indian Mills' Cloth have progressed most favourably. They amounted to 1·95 crore lbs. in 1908-09 and improved to 2·44 crore lbs. in 1910-11, which is equivalent to 25 per cent. Meanwhile there has been an increase during the year in the strength of spindles by 161,789 and of looms by 2,627.

The labour question continues to engage the serious attention of Cotton Factory owners and Agents. In view of the Factory Act coming into operation on 1st July next, they will have even greater anxiety. Anyhow it is to be hoped that the rules and regulations to be framed under that Legislative measure will, in no way, tend to entail any hardship on the operatives, or work prejudicially to the internal economy of mills. What should specially be demanded is expert competency on the part of the inspectorial staff and the absence of all irrelevant and vexatious interference by Inspectors.

COTTON CROP.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **20,393,000 acres,** which mark a net decrease of **2,202,000 acres** or nearly **10 per cent.** on the **22,595,000 acres** (revised figure) at this time last year. The **total estimated outturn** is **3,135,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** as against **3,853,000 bales** (revised figure) for last year, representing a decrease of **718,000 bales** or **18·6 per cent.** To this figure might be added some **1,000 bales** estimated as the production of Native States in Bengal which make no returns.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

—	Year ending 30th September.		
	1911.	1910.	1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	2,302	2,826	1,990
Mill Consumption	1,551	1,652	1,760
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	* 450	* 450	* 450
Total ...	4,303	4,928	4,200
Deduct—Estimated yield ...	3,853	4,718	3,692
Deficit ...	450	210	508

* Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India, during the official year 1910-11, amounted to **608,306,258 lbs.** as against **627,364,476 lbs.** during the previous twelve months or a decrease of **19,058,218 lbs.** or **3·03 per cent.** Of this amount **218,608,751 lbs.** yarn were consumed in the production of **244,841,802 lbs.** cloth and **183,425,046 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries, thus leaving a balance of **206,272,461 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the calendar years 1910 and 1911 amounted to **424,883 bales** and **275,087 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing a decrease of **149,806 bales** or **35·25 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and Continent during the calendar year 1911 amounted to **2,577 bales** as against **2,718 bales** in 1910 and **2,532 bales** in 1909. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the year 1907 and 1908 was **56,335** and **17,255 bales** respectively.

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1910-11 amounted to **1,038,922,928 yards,** as against **963,462,791 yards,** an increase of **75,460,137 yards** or **7·83 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign countries during this year (1910-11) compared with 1909-10 show an increase of a little over **5½ million yards.**

Exports of Cloth to Foreign Countries.

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	,,
1910-11	99,788,315	,,

As regards the exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the calendar year 1911 a decrease of **2,050,958 yards** or **87·02 per cent.** Compared with 1910, the figures are as follows:—

1910	2,356,642	yards.
1911	305,684	,,

Production of yarn and cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December.—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1911	595,639,971
1910	625,428,808
Decrease ...	29,788,837 or 4·76%

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1911...	1,090,595,228	255,537,524
1910...	1,032,363,438	243,576,825
Increase	58,231,790 or 5·64%	11,960,699 or 4·91%

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	261	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866

The undernoted figures show a decrease in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1911 and also in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows a decrease of 50 only.

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1902	86,122	8,36,813	9,87,378	12,57,449	21,42,488
1903	86,913	8,22,448	9,86,228	12,70,533	24,54,003
1904	89,915	7,88,818	9,72,734	14,59,311	21,51,453
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
Total ...	9,71,110	85,85,294	1,03,91,212	1,47,03,930	2,48,77,273
10 years' average ...	97,111	8,58,529	10,39,121	14,70,393	24,87,727

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1898	51,84,648	14,81,328	41,30,320	11,56,489	31,95,06,778*	9,12,87,651
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80.44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,7[illegible]8	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,34,62,791	22,87,23,227
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,31,306	15,20,765	1,03,89,22,928	24,48,41,802

*Approximate. † Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1910 of **20,50,958 yards,** or **87·02 per cent.**, as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,287	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	23,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,727
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of **35·25 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1911. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.			To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December		1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do.	do.	1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do.	do.	1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do.	do.	1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do.	do.	1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do.	do.	1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do.	do.	1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do.	do.	1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do.	do.	1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do.	do.	1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do.	do.	1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do.	do.	1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do.	do.	1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do.	do.	1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do.	do.	1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do.	do.	1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do.	do.	1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do.	do.	1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do.	do.	1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do.	do.	1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do.	do.	1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do.	do.	1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do.	do.	1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do.	do.	1900	2,53,331	100	4,53,431
Do.	do.	1901	5,36,195	.....	2,36,195
Do.	do.	1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do.	do.	1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do.	do.	1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do.	do.	1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do.	do.	1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do.	do.	1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,397
Do.	do.	1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,892
Do.	do.	1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,749
Do.	do.	1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do.	do.	1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1911 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,808	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,06,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,300	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	3,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
*Average for 10 years (1902 to 1911)	2,22,62,32,040	57,91,70,900	9,99,46,560	3,27,40,740	45,66,330	19,97,220
Increase or decrease on figures for 1910 and 1911.	+ 9·31 %	+ 37·36 %	— 8·14 %	+ 37·48 %	+ 310·79%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1902 to 1911).	1911.	Average of 10 years (1902 to 1911).	1911.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	4,93,339	2,75,087	.....	.....
„ lbs.	19,73,35,600	11,00,34,800	25,31,069	3,05,684
United Kingdom, lbs.	45,66,330	30,90,000	57,91,70,900	64,75,03,100
Total lbs. ...	20,19,01,930	11,31,24,800	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	58,17,01,969	64,78,08,784

Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan ; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India.

YEARS.	Imports of Piece Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yard.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,090
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	156,205	316,117	44,63,365	44,10,306	1,29,62,724

The following table shows for each of the last sixteen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,31,306	0·854

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1910.	d.	Rs.		Rs.	
March	7·69	336¾	Ready ...	312½	Ready.
April	7·99	318	Do. ...	302½	Do.
May	8·33	317¾	Do. ...	304	Do.
June	8·24	320¼	Do. ...	306¾	Do.
July	7·55	322¼	Do. ...	310¼	Do.
August	6·77	307¾	Do. ...	295	Do.
September	6·85	309¼	Do. ...	300½	Do.
October	5·36	270¼	Do. ...	265	Do.
November	5·18	245	January ...	242	January.
December	5·02	242¼	Do. ...	241	Do.
1911.					
January	5·38	256¾	Ready ...	247¾	Ready.
February	5·82	272	Do. ...	257	Do.

N.B.—For approximate Ready Rates (Indian descriptions) add Rs. 2 to Forward Quotations.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1911.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24th February	61 7 0	131 12 0	170 4 0
31st March	61 12 0	132 8 0	177 4 0
28th April	63 0 0	135 4 0	179 12 0
26th May	62 8 0	133 12 0	179 4 0
30th June	61 10 0	133 8 0	178 0 0
28th July	61 0 0	132 0 0	174 8 0
20th August	61 4 0	132 12 0	176 4 0
29th September	61 8 0	133 0 0	176 0 0
27th October	63 8 0	136 4 0	181 0 0
24th November	64 7 0	137 4 0	181 12 0
29th December	63 11 0	137 8 0	182 12 0
1912.			
26th January	67 6 0	142 8 0	190 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{22}$	$175\frac{1}{22}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{26}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{89}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{3}{23}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{25}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{11}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{19}{30}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{13}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{22}$	$130\frac{13}{24}$
1911	† 71	4	† $132\frac{1}{2}$

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

It was decided to present an Address of Welcome, on behalf of the Commercial Community of Bombay, to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India for the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. A Special Committee consisting of

† Approximate.

the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of this Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was accordingly formed, and an Address drawn up, which was ultimately presented in a casket to Their Imperial Majesties through the Government of Bombay.

A copy of the Address and of the reply thereto will be found in *Appendix* **A**.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1912.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on the 15th January 1912, and resulted in the election of **Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.**

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1912.

The ballot for the above office was held on the 22nd January 1912, and resulted in the re-election of **Mr. J. F. Bradbury.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1912.

The ballot for the election of the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1912 was held on the 29th January 1912, and resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Messrs. T. W. Birkett, A. G. Dovey, Narotam Goculdas, N. G. Hunt, D. M. Inglis, Cawasjee Jehangir (Jun.), S. A. Nathan, Bomanjee D. Petit, Jehangir B. Petit, N. B. Saklatwalla, D. E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, and N. N. Wadia.

Mr. Jamshedjee A. Wadia, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Mr. W. H. Brady, and Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy, who were elected to serve on the Committee for 1911, resigned during the year and were succeeded by Mr. A. G. Dovey, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir (Jun.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury, and Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1911 was 80 as compared with 81 at the end of 1910.

The following mill was elected during the year under Report :—

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Spring Mill).

Proposed by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld. ;
Seconded by the Apollo Mill.

As the following mills did not sign the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 37 of the Revised Rules they were, in accordance with Rule 100, struck off the list of members :—

The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.
The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Association's representative on the Board.

As the term of office of **Sir Sassoon David, Bart.**, as representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, expired on the 31st March 1911, a ballot was held on the 6th and 7th March 1911, and resulted in his re-election for a further period of two years.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

(See *Report*, 1910, *pp.* 11, 36.)

As will be seen from the Report for 1910 a member brought to the notice of the Committee that the Rules of the Association for the **Registration of Trade Marks** do not provide for the following contingency:—Supposing an Importer on becoming a Millowner or Agent, and having joined this Association, should send for registration some of the Trade Marks he had used on imported goods, he might find that these marks had already been registered with the Association. He might then by having recourse to law prevent the Millowner or Agent who had registered these from using them, but would be unable to use them himself, as the Association's Rules do not lay down that in a case of this sort the original registration should be cancelled. It was, therefore, contended that in such cases, where the Importer can give satisfactory proof as to prior use, the registration of the Trade Mark which is an imitation of the Importers, should be cancelled.

The whole question was referred to the Solicitors of the Association for an expression of opinion, and more especially on the advisability of altering the Rules of the Association, so as to meet such cases as mentioned above.

The Solicitors in reply stated that they did not find that the Rules of the Association made any provision to meet such a contingency as quoted above. They did not think that the contingency was one that was likely to arise, but on the other hand it might arise, and if it should arise there ought, in their opinion, to be some provision in the rules to meet it. They, therefore, suggested that the Rules should be amended accordingly. They, however, pointed out that the wording of the existing Rules seemed to be defective and to leave various contingencies unprovided for, and suggested that the whole should be revised.

The Committee approved of the above and asked the Solicitors to redraft the whole of the Registration Rules so as to render them as concise as possible and simplify their application to existing conditions.

This was accordingly done in consultation with a Sub-Committee of the Association and the Draft Rules as finally approved by the Committee will be brought up for confirmation at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

DISCHARGE OF COAL IN BOMBAY.

(See *Report*, 1909, *pp.* 29, 112.)

The Committee addressed the Port Trust with reference to the arrangements existing for the discharge of coal in the stream and pointed out that when the New Alexandra Dock scheme was projected about five years ago it was understood that the intention of the Port Trustees was to convert the Prince's Dock into a Coal Dock. In view of the importance of this branch of the trade, the Committee enquired whether the above idea had been abandoned. They felt that the time had arrived when really efficient and modern methods for the discharge of coal should be introduced. They contended that the rate for unloading in the stream into boats and from the boats on to the Bunder and thence into carts for conveyance to the Mills or Jaithas was very high indeed; as a matter of fact Bombay was the only important Port in which such a primitive and expensive system obtained. Steamers arriving with coal cargoes were unnecessarily delayed and the many disadvantages arising out of the present system in force were felt by shipowners, bunker contractors, mills, and the trade generally.

The Committee therefore asked the Port Trustees to furnish them with details of any scheme they might have in view for improving the existing state of affairs. (*Appendix* **B**.)

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION RULES.

In January 1911 the Collector of Bombay submitted to the Association, for an expression of opinion, a copy of a report of the Departmental Committee appointed by Government to consider the advisability of revising the rules for the **examination of Mechanical Engineers** under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

The Report of the Departmental Committee briefly was as follows :—

Third Class Engineers.—The Committee made no radical change in the rules for the qualifying service of third class engineers. They considered however that holders of such certificates should in future be called *Engine Drivers.*

First and Second Class Engineers.—In connection with these the Committee recommended that—

(i) the period of artisan service should be lengthened from 3 to 4 years;

(ii) no candidate should be admitted to the examination who cannot show that he has served his time in a workshop or factory capable of affording a fair training as a mechanic;

(iii) no candidate should be admitted to the examination who has not had practical experience with boilers under steam;

(iv) the examination must be so conducted as to secure, if possible, the exclusion or rejection of all but *bona fide* mechanics.

Exchange Certificates.—The Committee recommended that the rules regarding the grant of exchange certificates should be revised, as they considered that it would be useless to attempt to raise the standard of the Bombay examination if candidates were to be allowed to obtain certificates on easier terms in other Presidencies or Provinces and then demand an exchange certificate under the Bombay Act.

The Revised Rules were generally approved of by the Committee of the Association who recognised with the Departmental Committee that the standard of examination of Mechanical Engineers was far below the standard required by First and Second Class Engineers, and was not commensurate with the onus and responsibility thrown on the latter when in charge of large power engines and boilers, and they therefore welcomed the valuable suggestions made by the Departmental Committee. The Committee, however, would have preferred these rules had they been brought up to the standard of the Board of Trade rules, but they recognised the difficulty pointed out by the Departmental Committee. They accordingly informed the Collector of Bombay that they fully approved of the suggestions of the Departmental Committee with a few minor modifications, *viz* :—

1. They recommended that the minimum age of candidates for the certificate of Engine Drivers should be 21 instead of 20.

2. They considered that some sort of practical test should be introduced especially in the examination of Second Class Engineers.

3. They considered that the permanent appointment of a full time examiner acting quite independently was open to objection and wrong in principle. They considered that such a permanent examiner should have associated with him, for examination purposes, another competent Engineer holding a Board of Trade Certificate or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, whose term of service would be limited to three months in the year.

4. The Committee recommended in regard to Exchange Certificates that the Government of India should be advised to get all the other local Governments to revise their rules and make them stricter so that a Bombay Engineer might have an equal chance of getting a post on suitable pay in competition with the Engineers of other Provinces.

With these modifications the Committee approved of the Report, and urged Government to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, at an early date, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

The full text of the Departmental Committee's Report and the Association's comments thereon will be found in *Appendix* **C**.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The Committee in December 1911 informed Government that they had heard that it was proposed to raise the **fees** which are levied **under the Boiler Inspection Act** for inspection of Boilers, and requested Government to give them an opportunity of submitting their views on any new proposals which might be issued before a final decision was arrived at in this connection.

In reply the Committee were informed that there was, at the moment, no proposal before Government for raising the fees levied under the Act for the inspection of Boilers. (*Appendix* **D**.)

FACTORY ACT.

(See *Report*, 1909, *pp.* 15, 45.)

A copy of a Draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, as amended by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council and presented to the Council in January 1911 with the Select Committee's report, was placed before the Committee of the Association, who, after fully discussing the whole question, addressed the Bombay Government in the matter. In doing so, at the outset they emphasized the strong protest that this Association had entered in their letter of the 21st October 1909 against the proposed restriction of adult male labour in Textile Factories, as they felt there was no reason for the adoption of such a drastic course.

In commenting on the various provisions of the Draft Bill the Committee pointed out that in the previous representation of this Association, referred to above, the Association in agreeing with the recommendation of the Factory Commission approved the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Factories in order to co-ordinate the rules and the enforcement of the Act in all Presidencies. As Government had not seen their way to adopt this course, the Committee strongly recommended that all rules made under Section 37 of the Act should be uniform except so far as local conditions warranted any alteration, and that the Governor General in Council should see that this policy was carried out by the local Governments.

The Committee further recommended the re-modelling of Clause 29 in Chapter V, so that it would read as follows :—

(1) "No work in any Textile factory shall commence before six o'clock in the morning or shall continue after seven o'clock in the evening; provided that, in the case of any factory in which the periodical stoppage of work under Section 21 is not less than one hour and a half, the work therein may commence at half past five o'clock.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

(*a*) any work which is performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the Inspector;

(*b*) the work of calendering, sewing or tailoring;

(*c*) the work of cloth printing, bleaching or dyeing;

(*d*) any works specified in part "A" of Schedule I.

(3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the local Government that any work not specified in Part "A" of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by Notification in the local Official Gazette, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of Section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

In regard to Chapter VII, Clause 37 (F) (G) the Committee suggested that no rules should be made under these sections without an exhaustive inquiry first being made through a special expert commission, as had been done in England.

In conclusion the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the amendments they had suggested to Chapter V would fully achieve the objects the Government of India had in view without the introduction in the Legislature of the novel principle of restricting adult labour, which did not exist within the limits of the British Empire.

At their meeting on the 16th February 1911 it was unanimously resolved by the Committee that a vote of thanks should be conveyed to the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., for their services generally in connection with the Factory Amendment Act, and particularly for the able manner in which they represented the views of the Association in this matter at the Imperial Legislative Council.

The full text of the Association's representation on the Draft Bill will be found in *Appendix* **E**.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

In September 1911 the Government of Bombay forwarded the Association, for opinion, a copy of a Government Notification containing draft rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

In commenting on the Rules the Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that a District Magistrate is not supposed to be an expert and is not competent therefore to issue instructions *re* ventilation, guarding machinery and all such kindred technical matters. In the opinion of the Committee it would be most undesirable for such a person to exercise the powers prescribed in rule 2, proviso (1).

Attention was also drawn to paragraph 75 of the Factory Commission's Report and the Committee, in doing so, stated that they trusted that all qualified Mill Doctors, as therein recommended, will be approved by the certifying Surgeon and allowed to examine children and grant provisional certificates.

It was further pointed out that as Government had appointed a Special Factory Ventilation Commission, it was expected that that Commission would be the right and proper authority to fix the standard of ventilation, say, so

many parts of Carbonic Acid Gas in 10,000. Rules 18 and 19 therefore seemed redundant. At the same time the attention of Government was drawn to the following paragraph, printed on page 3 of the first report of the Departmental Committee on the Ventilation of Factories and Workshops :—

"The existence of a certain cubic air space per person affords no reli-
"able guarantee of reasonably sufficient ventilation, and indeed the most highly
"vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air space of
"about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum."

It was, therefore, undeniably clear to the Committee that Rule 18 could not be put into practice. Rule 19 was also open to the same objections, for, if Spinning Room and Reeling Room openings were to be provided at the rate of 5 sq. feet for each person employed in such room, it would be impossible at times to carry on the process of manufacture. It had been conclusively proved that this rule could not be enforced here nor in any part of the world where spinning processes were carried out. Hence it was that the existing rule had never been enforced by the Government of Bombay. Further, as some factories have mechanical ventilation installations, the Committee hoped Government would be pleased, for the reasons stated, to omit Rules 18 and 19, especially in view of the fact, as previously pointed out, that the Special Commission was the proper expert authority to deal with ventilation.

In Rule 20 (3) it was not specified what number of urinals were to be provided in a mill in proportion to men employed. As this might cause trouble with the Inspector, the Committee recommended that where there were employed more than 100 persons, one urinal should be provided for every 100 persons in addition to latrines, if they were not on the flushing principle.

Several other amendments of a technical nature were also suggested by the Committee.

In regard to Rule 32, the Committee observed that under the Act a District Magistrate was also an Inspector, as well as the appealing authority for the District, and they therefore considered in cases where a District Magistrate had issued orders as an Inspector and there was an appeal lodged against such orders, that the Magistrate who issued the orders should not hear the appeal. Either an independent Judicial Officer or the Commissioner of the District should try the case. This recommendation applied, it was pointed out, to the Mofussil Districts only.

A copy of the draft rules as well as the full text of the Association's comments thereon will be found in Appendix **F**.

VENTILATION OF COTTON TEXTILE FACTORIES.

In paragraph 94 of their report the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 observed that **ventilation in factories**, other than Cotton Textile Factories, was in general excellent, but in regard to cotton textile factories they were of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity

of air in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation might be insisted on. They recommended that the standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air and that no attempt should be made to fix a standard of humidity.

The Government of India were of opinion that the inquiry necessary to fix the standard of purity of air could best be carried out in Bombay and requested the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee to make the enquiry.

The Governor in Council therefore appointed the following Committee for the purpose: —

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).
The Chemical Analyser to Government.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.
Mr. N. N. Wadia.
Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories.

It was decided that the investigations should extend to cotton textile factories throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the Committee were requested to make recommendations, both for a standard expressed in terms of volume of carbon dioxide and also for the rules necessary to enforce that standard, to be issued under Section 37 (2) (*g*) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Later in the year the Chairman of the Textile Factory Ventilation Committee informed this Association that in connection with the above enquiry samples of air were being taken at a number of mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and stated that should the Association desire to send a representative to be present at the time of the test the Factory Inspectors would arrange for the representative to accompany them to the Mills.

The Committee thanked the Chairman of the Ventilation Committee for his courtesy, but stated that they were not desirous at that stage to appoint a member to represent the Association on the occasion referred to.

The report of the Ventilation Committee is awaited with interest. (*Appendix* **G**.)

SMOKE NUISANCE.

(See *Report* 1910, *pp.* 13, 40.)

The Municipal Corporation requested the Government of Bombay to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act with a view to obtaining further powers in connection with the control of the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay. This portion of the amended Act was thrown out by the Select Committee, who considered that it would be more advantageous generally if such powers were exercised by an independent Commission rather than the Municipal Corporation, the same as is done in Bengal.

The Government thereupon drafted a new Smoke Nuisance Act on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act III of 1905, and this Act is now being considered by the local Legislative Council.

The Committee in submitting their views on the question to the Hon'ble Member of the Governor's Council in charge of the Bill, based their remarks on the Bengal Act III of 1905; and suggested that in Rule 4, Section 3, the non-officials nominated to the Commission should be three Millowners, one Railway man and one representative of Steamship Liners, if the total number of members, besides the President, be 10.

Rule 4, Section 4.—That the words "or by the bodies concerned," should be added at the end of this Section.

Rule 11, Section (*a*).—That the words "sanctioned by the Commission," should be added at the end of this Section.

In regard to the Rules under Section 10 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act No. III of 1905, the Committee pointed out that Rule 21 of the above Rules provides Ringleman's Smoke gauge as the standard method of determining density of smoke. It was considered that thoguh Ringleman's smoke gauge is a great improvement on ordinary methods of observation, it was difficult to select a point of view which would allow of the charts and issuing smoke being equally illuminated under all weather conditions, especially during the monsoon time. A great improvement on Ringleman's method was shown by the Austrian Society of Steam Boiler Owners at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. This smoke density indicator was fully described on page 440 of Fowler's work on "Steam Boilers."

Rule 27-1.—In the opinion of the Committee, Inspectors should be made to suggest means by which they believe smoke could be abated or prevented in furnaces liable to emit black smoke; and that therefore it should be made a part of their duty under Rule 18-a. Further if all the suggestions of the Inspectors were carried out by the Millowners, the latter should not be liable to prosecution when no improvement resulted from the Inspector's recommendations.

Rule 26.—The Committee recommended that this Rule should not apply in case of forced or induced draft boilers or to boilers worked by other means than natural draft and accordingly an exception No. 6 should be added to this Rule.

The Committee also recommended the Association's representative on the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, to put forward the following amendments to the Bill :—

Clause 4, Sub-section 4.—If a vacancy occurred of a non-official who had been nominated by an Association, that body should be asked to fill the vacancy instead of Government.

Section II.—In this Section, Sub-sections 3 and 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act had been omitted.

The Sub-sections read as follows :—

Sub-section 3.—The date to be specified in accordance with Clause 3 of Section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under Sub-section (1) of this Section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

Sub-section 4.—Any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under Sub-section (1), be referred to the Commission constituted under Section 4, and the rule shall not be so published until the said Commission has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

The Committee were of opinion that these two Sub-sections should be inserted in this Section.

Section 12 (A).—The Committee suggested that the following words be added after the words "Chief Inspector" :—

"who has obtained the sanction of the Commission before laying the complaint."

MUNICIPAL LICENSES FOR ENGINES.

(See *Report* 1910, *pp.* 15, 42.)

A reference to the Report for 1910 will show that the Association was awaiting a reply from the Municipal Commissioner to its representation regarding the notice issued by the Superintendent of Licenses requiring Millowners to apply for a renewal of the permits granted them under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, and demanding a fee of Rupee one for the permit.

The Municipal Commissioner's reply was duly received in March 1911. In it he stated that he agreed with this Association's contention that Section 390 of the Act could not be applied to mills which were erected before the passing of the Act and no renewal of the permits could therefore be demanded from them.

He was, however, unable to agree that such renewal could not be required in the case of mills established subsequent to the passing of the Act. Section 479 (1), he pointed out, requires that the period for which the license, which in the case of mills is granted under Section 390, should be specified, and he was unable to admit this Association's suggestion that the entry of any in-

definite period could correctly amount to a specification. If it had been intended that this time limit for permits should not be applicable in the case of mills they would have been specially exempted as they have been from the provisions of Section 394.

He did not think that the legislation ever intended that, a mill once established, it should be beyond the power of the Commissioner to regulate it however serious a nuisance it might become to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

He thought, however, that the Association had been unnecessarily alarmed in this matter, because the proposal to require the renewal of permits annually on the payment of a small fee had not been made with any inquisitorial object, nor with an idea of raising more revenue, but simply to bring the licensing system into better order and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City. As he would be sorry to do anything which would have a serious effect on the industry he was willing to direct that in the case of mills already established the annual renewal of permits would not be required. In the case, however, of mills established after the date of his letter (17th March 1911) it would be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted remained in effect without renewal.

In acknowledging the above the Committee thanked the Commissioner for the assurances given by him. (*Appendix* **H**.)

ASSESSMENT OF MILLS.

(See *Report*, 1882, *p*. 13.)

In March 1911 the Municipal Commissioner addressed the Association with reference to the method of **assessment of Mills** and pointed out that the arrangement in force was arrived at in the year 1883-84. Since then there had been a very great rise in the value of properties throughout the City and the rise in the rents of other properties in the City during the last 25 years amounted, it was contended, to 127 per cent. The assessment of Government properties had moreover been recently revised and greatly increased. The Municipal Commissioner stated that it was impossible therefore to expect that the valuation of Mill properties could be allowed to remain at the figure fixed before the rise in the value which had taken place in Bombay. It was calculated that if a valuation were fixed at the rates of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings respectively the present assessment of Mill properties would be increased by 80 per cent. while if the assessment were based on rental value the increase would be 110 per cent. even if buildings alone were considered. If the value of the land in the compound used for stacking coal, etc., were added the total percentage of increase would amount to 134 per cent.

An expression of the Association's views on the subject was requested.

At the same time the Municipal Commissioner asked to be favoured with the Association's opinion as to whether the decision that may be arrived at in regard to Spinning and Weaving Mills should also be applied to Dye Works.

The Committee gave the matter their best attention and while realising the point of view of the Municipal Commissioner felt that the time was an inopportune one for raising so grave a question on account of the very critical condition in which the Mill Industry was at that moment. Twenty Mills had closed down and more were expected to follow, while most of the remaining mills were working more or less at a loss. The Committee therefore in addressing the Commissioner in the matter pointed out that for the above reasons the rental value of Mill buildings must necessarily be very poor. In the circumstances they suggested to the Commissioner that, in consideration of the difficulties the Mill Industry had to contend against, the question of revising the assessment might be postponed until somewhat more favourable conditions prevailed.

In reply the Commissioner stated that though there might be good reason for postponing the application of an increased assessment it would seem desirable to consider the question of a revision of the method of assessment. He therefore requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Association as to whether the methods prevailing as the basis of assessment in Calcutta and Madras were fair in themselves.

It would appear that in Calcutta on Mill premises, *i.e.*, buildings which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let, the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

The Municipal Commissioner was twice interviewed by members of the Committee and he ultimately submitted to the Association certain alternative proposals which he considered would be likely to be most workable. These were (1) to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the Mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation. All land not built upon would have to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood, allowing, if necessary, a rebate if the area is so large that, if not used for Mill purposes, it could not be easily let ; (2) to charge on a rental basis the theoretical value of similar premises, both buildings and land occupied for other purposes, which might be fixed for a locality, making where necessary a rebate as suggested in (1) above.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that either method would produce inequalities between the various Mills caused either by their differing ages or situations, but felt that the Committee would be best able to judge how far these inequalities were unavoidable, and how far they were compensated by other advantages, *e.g.*, convenient situation in the town, or improved construction which allowed of better output.

The Committee accepted the first alternative and in informing the Commissioner to that effect stated that they trusted he would fix the percentage

for rental valuation at 4 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings on the above basis. They further stated that this basis should also be applied to Dye Works, so as to get an uniform basis for valuation for all manufacturing buildings.

The Commissioner in reply stated that the ordinary rate of assessment on large buildings not erected for letting purposes was 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings. He was willing to recommend that in the case of Mill buildings a special rate at 4 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings should be allowed. This was the rate at which buildings belonging to Government were assessed and no lower rate could be allowed.

He further stated that quarters for Managers and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters, etc., and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis would continue to be so assessed. All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the Mill in the Mill compound would be assessed with the buildings. Chimneys and tanks which are at present not assessed would also be subject to assessment.

Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes would be required to be fenced off, and would be separately valued.

The valuation should be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years as may be agreed upon, the revision being based on the value of the land and the value of the buildings at the time of revision.

The Committee accepted the proposals of the Commissioner but in doing so stated that they were of opinion that the fencing of land purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes would be an unnecessary restriction and should not be insisted on.

In regard to the revision of the valuation the Committee suggested that this should be done at the end of 10 years and trusted that such future revisions would be on the present basis, *viz.*, 4 per cent. on the cost value of land and 6 per cent. on the cost value of buildings, with a suitable allowance for depreciation. (*Appendix* **I.**)

BOLTING DOWN OF COVERS OF BEATERS OF COTTON OPENERS, ETC.

A Notification was issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, dated the 25th April 1911, to all mills in Bombay requiring them to comply within 6 weeks with the following regulation :—

> "The covers of beaters of cotton openers, combined openers and skutchers, *and the panel doors of the same* ; the covers of beaters and of porcupine, or spiked, cylinders of openers, hard waste breakers, and similar machines must, when the beaters or cylinders are working, be securely bolted down."

As the Committee considered this order to securely fasten the panel doors of all openers was not practically workable, nor, in their opinion, necessary because even with the panel doors open there could not be any danger to the workmen, they addressed the Chief Inspector of Factories in the matter and pointed out that probably by mistake the panel doors had been referred to instead of the desk doors between the beater cover and the desk glass near the cages.

The Committee further submitted that such a general Circular regarding the fencing of machinery, etc., should not be issued without its first being published in the *Government Gazette*, as required by Section 39 of the New Factory Bill or without previously consulting this Association, and they respectfully requested that the Circular might be amended.

In reply the Chief Inspector of Factories stated that the Circular in question had in view the panel doors or desk doors between the beater cover and the cage of cotton openers, not the panel doors of the dust chambers of the same. Accidents had occurred, it was alleged, owing to operatives opening these panel doors whilst the machines had been working and it was necessary that steps should be taken to render such opening a matter of greater difficulty. In any cases in which Millowners contended that the covers of beaters of cotton openers and skutchers, or the panel door of the same or covers of beaters, etc., of Waste Breakers and similar machines in use in their mills, were of such a type that accidents were impossible, the Factory Inspectors would consider whether any exemption from this Circular should be recommended.

With regard to the concluding portion of this Association's letter, the Chief Inspector of Factories remarked that the procedure prescribed under the New Factory Act would not be adopted until the Act came into force.

In acknowledging the above the Committee asked the Chief Inspector of Factories if he would issue amended instructions to mills in connection with the bolting down of covers of beaters of cotton openers, etc.

The Chief Inspector however in reply stated that he did not see that any amended instructions were necessary. If the Agent of any mill thought that the orders in the Circular were unnecessary in his case he could apply to the Chief Inspector and the latter would be glad to consider any objections that might be put forward. (*Appendix* **J**.)

INCOME TAX ON MILLS.

Method of Assessment.

(See *Report* 1909, *page* 18.)

In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David in the Viceregal Council on the subject, the Government of India placed on the table a statement showing the percentage allowed in different provinces for depreciation on machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the net profits of Factories for **Income Tax** purposes, and the method by which the Capital Cost is estimated in each case.

The Committee felt that the method of assessment in Bombay was not only unfair but less favourable than that adopted in other parts of India. They accordingly addressed the Government of India and pointed out that up to 3 years ago allowance was made for depreciation to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount of initial cost of machinery only in the audited balance sheet of each and every year; this allowance being deducted from the profits, the tax was levied on the nett profits. Since then however a new method had been introduced by which in the case of all mills working over 20 years the total amount set aside for depreciation for the whole past two decades was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet, and 5 per cent. was then only allowed on the balance. This system of assessment, it was asserted, was not adopted in any other part of India, though it was believed to be in force in Lancashire, where every year 7½ per cent. on machinery and 2½ per cent. on buildings was allowed for depreciation on the nett value of machinery and buildings, after deducting the amount of depreciation allowed in the previous year.

In the second place the Committee pointed out that there was no uniform method of assessment in India. In Bombay, for instance, 5 per cent. depreciation was allowed on machinery only, whilst in Bengal and other Provinces the depreciation was allowed on machinery and on buildings at 5 per cent. for both on Capital cost of block in case of Jute and Textile Mills. It was thought unfair that no allowance should be made in Bombay regarding the depreciation of buildings in which machinery was housed, as the wear and tear of such buildings was evident, and was always allowed for by Millowners in their profit and loss accounts.

In conclusion it was stated that the members of this Association felt that whatever system of assessment was ultimately adopted, it should be standardized throughout India, if not for all kinds of factories it should be at least for all Textile Factories. They also felt that the allowance for depreciation should be made not only on machinery but also on all Textile Buildings; and the opinion was expressed by the Committee that a uniform allowance of 2½ per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery on the initial cost value of each would be considered fair and would meet with the approval of all engaged in the Textile Trade of this country.

A hope was expressed that these suggestions would receive the favourable consideration of Government and that the latter would approve of the advantages of simplification and uniformity in a tax which was a source of much misunderstanding and inconvenience to all concerned.

In reply the Government of India stated that they did not see any injustice in the method of assessment adopted in Bombay, as it appeared to them to be necessary in order to prevent the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed on account of depreciation from exceeding the actual cost of the machinery. They had, however, consulted the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal of the Association to allow 2½ per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery. The Local Government had no

objection to this proposal, but explained that it would be necessary to define clearly the buildings upon which this depreciation allowance would be permissible, as several Mills and other Companies in Bombay were understood to own bungalows and chawls, the cost of which was incorporated in the Companies' accounts.

As regards the Association's request that the methods of Assessment should be standardized throughout India, Government stated that they did not think it advisable to standardize the method of income-tax assessment in the several Provinces, in view of the varying local circumstances obtaining in each. But they had addressed the Local Governments in the matter, with a view to clear and equitable rules being framed in each Province, suitable to its special circumstances.

The Committee thanked Government for their reply and stated that they awaited with interest the rules it was proposed to frame for each Province in this connection. (*Appendix* **K.**)

IMPORT DUTY ON TALLOW.

When the Director General of Commercial Intelligence visited Bombay in July 1911 the Committee informally discussed with him the question of the inexpediency of levying **Import Duty on Tallow.** The Director General recommended the Committee, if they desired to make any representation in the matter, to address the Imperial Government through the Government of Bombay. The Committee accordingly addressed the Local Government and requested that Tallow, for the following reasons, should be added to the list of articles which are allowed to be imported free of Duty when intended for use in a Weaving Mill :—

(1) Government had already decided that a number of articles such as China-clay, etc., should be exempted from Duty when imported for use by an owner of a Weaving Mill. The Committee therefore in making the present request were not asking Government to introduce any new principle in the matter of exemption from Duty, but were merely suggesting that the principle already adopted by Government should be applied in the case of an article which stood on precisely the same footing as other articles in favour of which exemption had been granted. Government had already recognised by the inclusion of velvet pulp that the list originally issued in 1896 was not final and was subject to addition and revision as circumstances might justify.

(2) Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth. No other article could be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth.

(3) Attempts had been made to substitute other articles but they had all to be discarded owing to greater expense and unsuitability for the purpose.

(4) Two precautions which Government had taken to prevent abuse of the concession already granted in respect of other articles would be sufficient to secure from abuse the concession which it was hoped might be made in favour of Tallow.

The Committee, therefore, trusted Government would be pleased, under the circumstances, to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated.

Later in the year when the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, met the Committee, the opportunity was taken of placing before him the difficulties Weaving Mills experienced in importing, duty free, articles required for the manufacture of cloth, such as Tallow and other sizing ingredients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that he would be pleased to consider any representation the Association might wish to make in this connection.

A letter was accordingly addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, in which the following facts were placed before Government with a hope that the import duty would be repealed so far as it applied to the goods mentioned.

Tallow it was pointed out is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth and no other article could be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth. Attempts had been made to substitute other articles but all had to be discarded owing to greater expense or unsuitability for the purpose. These remarks, it was contended, applied also to Resin Size and Soluble Oil.

The Committee understood that the Customs' reason for not admitting Tallow free of duty was that it could be used by mills for greasing machinery or ropes. Even if such were the case, the Committee argued, the quantity that could be used for this purpose was so small as to be negligible when compared with the annual consumption of this commodity in weaving mills.

As regards Cotton Rope for driving machinery the Committee submitted that it should be placed in the same category as belting, which was free. The expensive nature of this particular class of rope precluded the possibility of its being used for purposes other than that of driving machinery, and provided a declaration to this effect was made by a mill or factory, the Committee contended, it should be admitted free.

Drawing-in-frames, imported by weaving mills and used for drawing in warp through healds and reeds, might also, the Committee felt, be admitted free. Although not driven by mechanical power, these frames were essential for weaving purposes and could not possibly be used for any other purpose.

It was contended that, as weaving mills have to pay 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on all cloth manufactured by them, in all fairness the mills should not be called upon to pay Import Duty on the stores mentioned above, which were required in the manufacture of the cloth which was taxed as aforesaid.

The Committee trusted that this question of Import Duty, so far as it affected the articles abovementioned, would receive favourable consideration, and that Government would be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated, as had been done in the case of China-clay and other weaving stores imported for manufacturing purposes by weaving mills, when the invoices are made out in the names of such mills.

Beyond a formal acknowledgment and a statement that the letter would be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, no communication has been received from Government up to the time of going to press. (*Appendix* **L.**)

COVERING OF YARN BALES.

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to a notice issued by the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway to the effect that consignments of **Piece-Goods, Yarns and Twist** would only be accepted at **Railway Risk** when packed in water-proof cloth, tarpaulin, or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they would be despatched by the G. I. P. Railway at Owner's Risk.

The Committee addressed the Railway in the matter and pointed out that they felt the order would bear harshly on the mill industry in this country, as it would involve an additional expense of about 12 annas per bale to the Mills, besides the payment of a much higher Railway freight when goods were despatched at Railway Risk. Greater care in the examination of consignments before despatch would, it was believed, preclude unfair damages being claimed from the Railway.

It was suggested that if some protection were deemed necessary, the order should only apply to the monsoon months, that is, from June to September; as for the remaining eight months of the year the climate was uniformally dry and in noway likely to cause injury to consignments from water.

It was trusted that the wishes of the trade in this matter would be favourably considered, and that no additional expense would be insisted on at a time when the Mill industry was in a critical condition and carried on more or less at a loss.

In reply the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway stated that the instructions in force applied only to consignments tendered for despatch in bundles at Bombay, and would therefore scarcely affect the Mills, who deal in bales. As therefore the Association was mainly concerned in traffic from the Bombay Mills and as the condition objected to had been withdrawn so far as traffic from Bombay was concerned, it was hoped the action taken would meet the requirements. (*Appendix* **M.**)

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

(See *Report*, 1910, *page* 18.)

A Sub-Committee of the Association met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the 23rd November 1911, and discussed the revision of the **Tariff valuations of cotton goods** taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

Subsequently under date 16th December 1911, the following Notification was published by the Government of India containing the revised tariff :—

"In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 8849—3, dated the 10th December 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1912 :—

Grey Goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	9	0
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	7	6
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	9	3
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¼″ but not over ¾″	9	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″...	10	9
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders not over ¾″	10	0
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	9	0
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	9	3
9.	Fents	7	6
10.	Printers and sadlapat	9	6
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	9	0
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	0
13.	„ „ bleached	13	0
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	6
15.	Zanzibar cloth	9	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or Coloured Goods.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½″	9	6
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	9
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	11	9
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	6
20.	Check gumchas	11	9
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	9
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check...	11	6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	12	3
24.	Drills, striped	9	9
25.	„ checked	10	3
26.	„ dyed	11	3
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	9
28.	Fents	8	9
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ...	10	9
30.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	11	6
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	6
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	9	9
33.	Napkins, grey	9	9
34.	„ bleached	12	9
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	12	0
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	11	6
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	10	3
40.	„ „ „ weft	11	6
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	10	9
42.	„ „ khaki	11	6
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	12	3
44.	„ „ bleached	13	9
45.	„ honeycomb, and other sorts, grey	9	6
46.	„ „ bleached	12	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	11	6
48.	„ striped and checked	12	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

QUANTITY OF YARN CONSUMED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that in the statistics given in this Association's Report, it apparently had been assumed that in the production of a certain quantity of cloth woven in the Indian Mills, the same quantity of yarn was consumed.

This assumption he stated did not seem to be correct as no allowance had been made for wastage in manufacture or for sizing, and it appeared that the consumption of imported yarn in the mills had been neglected.

He therefore desired to know—

(1) How much imported yarn and how much Indian yarn was used in the Indian Mills in the manufacture of cotton goods, in each of the last five years,

(2) Whether in the Association's estimate of the quantity of yarn used in weaving mills any allowance was made for size or for wastage,

and

(3) What may be taken as the probable average percentages of size in the cloth produced.

In reply the Committee explained that the proportion of imported yarn used in Indian Mills was not exactly determinable as the quantity utilised was variable and small in extent and no reliable statistics were available.

It was further pointed out that in the reports issued by the Association no allowance was made for size or wastage. It was difficult to estimate the exact quantity of size and waste as it more or less differed in each mill according as coarser or finer goods were produced and varied from 10 to 18 per cent. The Committee, however, considered that, as an average, about 12 per cent. of size might be taken as carried through in weaving, and therefore every 100 lbs. of yarn would produce 112 lbs. of cloth.

It was, therefore, proposed to calculate the statistics referred to in the Annual Report on the above basis in future. (*Appendix* **N**.)

LAPSED WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

On the 9th May 1911 in the House of Commons the Hon'ble Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the custom for employers to retain two months' wages in hand from the workers; whether in case of bankruptcy the workers have the legal right to claim one month's pay only from the defaulting employer; and, if so, whether it was proposed to alter the law relating to the payment of wages to prevent the victimisation of the working population?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) in reply stated that such enquiries as the Secretary of State had been able to make went to show that in factories, as in other kinds of employment in India, wages were generally paid by the month. Where this was the case, payment was made about the middle of the months following that for which the wage was due. The Secretary of State was not aware that as much as two months wages was ever kept in hand by employers. In some factories fortnightly payments had been introduced, and in others a portion of the staff was on weekly wages. In these cases the amount of pay kept in hand was small. Under the Indian Insolvency Law the employee had a priority claim in respect of four months' wages up to a maximum amount of Rs. 100 in the Presidency Towns and of Rs. 20 elsewhere. No amendment of the Law was at the moment contemplated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward then asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could secure from the Millowners' Association of Bombay returns showing the total amount of lapsed wages of their operatives for the last 3 years; and the number of weeks' labour such lapses represent in the current coin?

Mr. Montagu replied that the Secretary of State would ask the Bombay Government to ascertain from the Millowners' Association of Bombay whether they could supply the return mentioned in the question.

In due course the Bombay Government requested the Association to furnish them, if possible, with the statement asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Ward.

In reply the Committee informed Government that reliable statistics regarding the total amount of lapsed wages of the mill operatives in Bombay during the previous 3 years were not available, and expressed their regrets at their inability to furnish Government with the required information. (*Appendix* **O**.)

INDIAN STAMP ACT.

The Government of Bombay forwarded this Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it was pointed out that by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of bills from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, the increase was much smaller; while the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 600, in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession had, however, produced unexpected results; advantage having been taken of it, in the case of big transactions, to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There could be no question that considerable revenue had thus been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience had also been caused, by a quite unnecessary increase of work, to the banks and private firms which had large dealings in bills of exchange.

The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favoured the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposed to raise the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Act of 1910. (*Appendix* **P**.)

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES' BILL.

A copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies was submitted to the Association for opinion by the Government of Bombay.

The Committee approved of the Bill except that they considered a fair percentage of Life Assurance Funds should be invested in Indian Securities and that the Policy-holders should have a lien on such funds. The Committee were also of opinion that investment of such funds should be restricted to such securities as are allowed by the Indian Trust Act. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES' BILL.

A copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies was submitted to the Association for opinion by the Bombay Government.

The Committee approved of the Bill and therefore informed Government that they had no remarks to offer thereon. (*Appendix* **R**.)

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

(See *Report*, 1908, *pp.* 17, 48.)

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in February 1911 addressed the Senate of the University of Bombay urging the desirability of establishing a **Faculty of Commerce** by the University.

A copy of the above representation was forwarded for information to this Association by the Merchants Chamber, and as the Committee fully concurred with the views expressed therein, they addressed the Bombay University supporting the suggestion and expressed the hope that it would meet with the approval of the Senate. (*Appendix* **S**.)

COTTON IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

An interesting and valuable report on this subject was received from the Director of Agriculture, who stated therein that during the current year about 5,000 acres had been sown with the seed obtained from the Government

farms and that efforts were being made to sell the cotton at a higher price than the ordinary local grown cotton. This was rendered difficult owing to a combination of the local buyers who endeavoured to keep down the price of seed cotton and who purchase it only at a general rate settled among themselves.

The Director further stated that good seed could be made available in large quantities, but if the cultivators are to be induced to keep it pure and to grow it over large tracts to the exclusion of inferior varieties, "it is necessary that the cultivators shall obtain the real value of their produce and shall obtain it without more difficulty than they now have in obtaining the real value of their inferior produce."

To secure this a buying agency would be required able to state and ready to pay the fair value of the produce and to arrange its proper ginning and for the retention of the best seed for sowing. The Agricultural Department would assist as far as it could, and would arrange to maintain on its farms the standard reached.

It was considered that the subject generally could best be dealt with by referring it to a Special Committee, consisting of representatives of this Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Trade Association, Ld. This Special Committee duly met in May and the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director were also present at the Meeting.

It was decided at this meeting that if Government would guarantee 2,000 bales of cotton grown from Government seed at Surat, then three or four mills or firms would together form a Syndicate and guarantee to pay approximately 5 to 6 per cent. better price than that of ordinary cotton at Surat; Government would undertake to buy back the seed at the market rate.

Later in the year the Director of Agriculture intimated that an area of over 10,000 acres had been sown exclusively with the improved varieties of seed, and that in spite of the fact that the rainfall was only about half the average, the crop was well established and promised to be a good one, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the area sown with the Government seed cotton in excess of the 2,000 bales stipulated for.

It was anticipated that about 20 per cent. of the cultivators would require advances against their crops to the extent of, roughly, 10 per cent. or 120 per cent. of the estimated value. Taking the value of the 2,000 bales at about Rs. 3½ lakhs, this meant that a sum up to Rs. 15,000 would be required for the purpose, and the Director suggested that the Syndicate should take action and appoint an agent at Surat with authority to make the required advances to the cultivators requiring them, on the ordinary terms and with the ordinary guarantees, so that the cultivators in need of ready money should not make advance contracts with other people for the disposal of their seed cotton.

The Syndicate that was formed duly appointed an agent in Surat to represent them, with full powers to make the required advances to the cultivators. The result of the experiment is awaited with interest. (*Appendix* **T**.)

LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(See *Report*, 1910, *pp.* 20, 45.)

In November 1911 the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence informed the Association that he had under revision **the list of Cotton Piece-Goods** and enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to offer. He further intimated that the Collectors of Customs had no amendments or additions to suggest.

In reply the Committee informed the Director-General that they had no suggestions to offer. (*Appendix* **U**.)

THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. CLARK, C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., C.S.I., Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, met the Committee on Tuesday, 31st October 1911, and informally discussed with them several important subjects in connection with the Mill industry.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman of the Association, Mr. N. N. Wadia, extended a cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Member and proceeded to state that the first question the Committee wished to place before him was that of "Countervailing Excise Duty levied on cloth produced by Indian Mills". The Committee had read and followed with great interest the discussion on this subject which took place at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting held on 9th March this year, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for the repeal of this duty.

Continuing, the Chairman said that the excise duty had caused great resentment among the people of this country as the sentiment was that these duties had been imposed in the interests of Lancashire Manufacturers to countervail import duties which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Excise duty of this nature did not exist in any British Colony ; so why, he asked, should it exist in this country.

Further there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if this excise duty was taken off, as the hand-loom produced an entirely different class of goods and, as pointed out in the Indian Trade Journal, it was evident that the consumption of the Mill-made cloth had increased as had also the extra factory consumption of power-made yarns by hand-looms.

The Chairman added that the Government of India had originally laid down the condition, under which the excise duty was levied, as follows :—

"To deprive it (Import duty) of a protective character by imposing an "equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India, to the extent to "which they entered into direct competition with goods imported from the "United Kingdom."

This was subsequently violated at the dictation of Lancashire. It was then feared that the Indian Mills by their production would substitute Lancashire-made goods, although it was well known that 90 per cent. of the goods manufactured by Indian Mills were of a totally different kind from those imported from Lancashire.

The Mills in Bombay had also to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer Income-tax on its profits and also pay all local taxation. One-third of the cost of production of cloth was the cost of labour employed by the Mills which of course was of great advantage to this country.

It was also pointed out that the people of this country considered the excise duty an unjustifiable one, because it was levied in good times or bad times, whether the Mill made profit or not; and further that the revenue of 41 lakhs last year was high owing to the high prices of cotton and the consequent high prices of cloth; but in normal years the Government of India would have to sacrifice if the excise duty was taken away about 32 lakhs only.

Lastly, the Chairman pointed out that the Weaving Mills in Bombay during the last ten years had made a gross profit of about 10·7 per cent. on the gross capital spent on the Mills; deducting 5 per cent. for depreciation the Mills were left with a net profit of 5·7 per cent., which for industrial concerns could not be called even moderate.

An informal discussion then took place in which the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. D. E. Wacha took part.

The Chairman also took this opportunity of placing before Mr. Clark the difficulties weaving mills experience in importing duty-free articles required for the manufacture of cloth, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark in reply thanked the Committee for their very cordial welcome and then briefly touched on the various points which had been placed before him by the Committee, and specially mentioning that he would be pleased to consider any representations the Association might wish to make in connection with the Import Tariff.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

(See *Report* 1910, *p.* 22.)

The Bombay Agricultural Department during the year under review forwarded some very useful leaflets to the Association, and these were distributed among members.

The following subjects were dealt with—

(*a*) The treatment of Grape Vine Mildew; (*b*) Green Manuring with Tag or Sunn Hemp; (*c*) Rations for Cattle when fodder is scarce; (*e*) Emergency fodders; (*f*) the Preservation of Cattle Urine as Manure; (*g*) the Iron Mhot.

CHINA FREIGHTS.

An effort was made during the year to obtain a reduction in the freight charged by the Liners to Hongkong and Shanghai. An agreement was drawn up, which was signed by most of the Mills; and later a Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. A. G. Dovey waited upon the Agent of the P. & O. Company and discussed the subject generally. The Agent regretted his inability to consider any reduction then as freights all over the world had ruled very high during the year. Nothing could therefore be done on this occasion, but it is hoped to take the matter up again when freights are more favourable.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh Annual Session of the Indian Industrial Conference was held at Calcutta towards the end of December 1911 and this Association was invited to elect delegates.

In response to the above invitation the following gentlemen were nominated to represent the Association :—

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.

Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq.

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1912.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	Monday	*New Year Day and Taboot.*
	7th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	SUNDAY	*Makar Sankrant.*
	21st	Do.	
	28th	Do.	
February	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	16th	Friday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	25th	SUNDAY.	
March	3rd	SUNDAY	*Holi.*
	4th	Monday	
	10th	SUNDAY.	
	19th	Tuesday	*Gudi Padwa.*
	27th	Wednesday	*Ram Navmi.*
April	1st	Monday	*Lunar Eclipse.*
	7th	SUNDAY.	
	17th	Wednesday	*Solar Eclipse.*
	21st	SUNDAY.	
	28th	Do.	
May	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	18th	Saturday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
	26th	SUNDAY.	

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
June	2nd	SUNDAY.	
	9th	Do.	
	16th	Do.	
	23rd	Do.	
	30th	Do.	
July	7th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Do.	
	24th	Wednesday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
	28th	SUNDAY.	
August	4th	SUNDAY	
	11th	Do.	
	17th	Saturday	*Nag Panchami.*
	27th	Tuesday	*Narli Purnima.*
September	4th	Wednesday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
	8th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Saturday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
	18th	Wednesday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
	25th	Wednesday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
	29th	SUNDAY.	
October	6th	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Thursday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
	20th	SUNDAY	*Dasara.*
	27th	Do.	
November	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Friday	*Diwali.*
	9th	Saturday	
	10th	SUNDAY	
	17th	SUNDAY.	
	24th	Do.	
December	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	15th	Do.	
	22nd	Do.	

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 27th March 1911, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	Rs. 2,500	0	0
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund	„ 500	0	0
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	„ 250	0	0

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years the Committee, after obtaining returns from the Agents and Owners, informed the members of the Association by Circular that the total quantity of Cotton held by Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1911 was **136,596 Candies.**

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1911.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1910 :—		
General Fund	40,951 15 8	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,573 10 0	
Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1911	18,836 9 0	45,525 9 8
Subscriptions for the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association for the year 1911 ...	2,905 0 2	
Miscellaneous Receipts	346 5 3	
Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	1,741 12 6	
		20,924 10 9
Total Rupees ...		66,450 4 5

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce, for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	7,500 0 0	
Printing	2,276 14 0	
Advertisements	120 12 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	218 12 6	
Stationery	259 2 0	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	384 0 0	
Law Charges	607 12 0	
Subscription paid to the International Eederation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations for the year 1911	2,905 0 2	
Share of expenses in connection with a Silver Casket and an Address of Welcome presented by the Commercial Community of Bombay to Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress.	243 0 0	15,815 4 8
Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1910-11	.....	2,500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund ...	.....	500 0 0
Association's contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	.....	250 0 0
Balance as under :—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost.	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4 per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4 per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	7,203 11 11	
	50,389 15 11	
Less—Amount of Auditor's Fee unpaid.	100 0 0	
Net—Balance to carry forward.		50,289 15 11
Total Rupees ...		69,355 4 7

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 11th *January* 1912.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix A.

Address of Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties.

To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH,

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith,

Emperor of India,

and

To Her Excellent and Imperial Majesty

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—We, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce, Millowners' Association, Cotton Trade Association and Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of our Members and as representing the Commercial Community of Bombay, desire to approach Your Imperial Majesties with an assurance of our deep loyalty and affection and with a sincere and cordial welcome to Your Imperial Majesty's great Indian Empire and to the City of Bombay, the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Your Imperial Majesty's gracious resolve to visit this country so soon after Your Accession, to proclaim Your Coronation at the ancient and Imperial City of Delhi, has touched the hearts of the peoples of India as a great and noble act worthy of Your Imperial Majesty's high position, and as striking evidence of Your Imperial Majesty's great interest in this important part of Your Dominions.

The visit of Your Imperial Majesties to this City only a few years ago is still fresh in our memories; and the hearty response which has been made to the schemes that have been formulated to welcome and celebrate the arrival of Your Imperial Majesties on this unique and memorable occasion, prove most conclusively our loyalty to Your Throne and our devoted attachment to Your Imperial Majesty's person and family.

Your Imperial Majesties' visits in recent years to Canada and Australia and this second visit to India will help to bind together Your Imperial Majesty's subjects in every part of the world. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us in Bombay that India should have been selected as the Country for a first visit after Your Accession and that Bombay has been honoured as the Port of arrival. The Commercial Community of this City—European and Indian—cordially welcome Your Imperial Majesties, and are proud of having this opportunity of testifying their loyalty and devotion.

It would have been a source of great satisfaction to the Mercantile Community of Bombay if the Alexandra Dock, the foundation stone of which Your Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to lay on Your last visit, could on this occasion have been formally opened; but a year or more is still required to complete this great work which will give Bombay an additional wet dock for her great and rapidly increasing trade as well as those modern facilities which are necessary for her important position as the Port of arrival and departure of the English Mail Steamers.

Bombay with its splendid harbour has always been a great commercial port and, as time goes on, its influence and importance must increase. The Chamber of Commerce was founded in September 1836 in the reign of His Majesty King William IV., and therefore has been in existence for over 75 years. In March 1870 the Chamber had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Edinburgh; and it is only a few years ago since Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were living amongst us, His Royal Highness being Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from 1886 to 1890.

Since His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed in Bombay, great changes have taken place. The population has increased by 50 per cent. and is now little short of one million. The vessels annually entering the Port have increased from 2,200 to over 52,000; and in the City and Island of Bombay there are now 89 Cotton Mills employing 105,000 workpeople as against only 10 Mills in 1870 with less than 9,000 employees. The Millowners' Association was established in 1875 to deal with matters affecting this great and growing industry and has now amongst its members many of our leading citizens.

Bombay is, moreover, the chief market in India for raw cotton, and the growth of this trade is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1870 the receipts into Bombay were only one million bales, last year they reached the large total of over three millions. The Cotton Trade Association was formed in 1876 to deal with this important branch of trade and can look back on a long and useful career.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was founded about four years ago, to protect the interests of the internal trade of the Country, and is likely to have a career of great usefulness.

The visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to India is viewed with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes of the community, for Her Imperial Majesty's great interest in all charitable works and solicitude for the poor and suffering are characteristics well known already to the people of this Country.

With our earnest prayer for the health and welfare of Your Imperial Majesties, trusting that Your Imperial Majesties' visit to India may be most enjoyable and successful, and that Your Imperial Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous—in the name and on behalf of the Members of our Associations,

We have the honour to be,
Your Imperial Majesties'
Most faithful and obedient subjects,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman*, W. L. GRAHAM, *Dy. Chairman*,	Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
N. N. WADIA, *Chairman*, J. F. BRADBURY, *Dy. Chairman*,	Bombay Millowners' Association.
H. R. GREAVES, *Chairman*, T. D. MOORE, *Dy. Chairman*,	Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, *Chairman*, PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, *Dy. Chairman*,	Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

BOMBAY, *2nd December* 1911.

No. 99 of 1912.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 25*th January* 1912.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the joint Address which was presented to Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, I am directed to inform you that the following reply has been received through the Bombay Government :—

"The King-Emperor commands that a cordial expression of thanks in his own name "and that of the Queen-Empress may be conveyed to the Mercantile Community for their "loyal address of congratulation. Their Imperial Majesties have been deeply touched by the "warmth of the welcome accorded to them in Bombay. They have read with feelings of "sincere pleasure the evidence in the address of the steady growth of her commerce and "industries and they are gratified to learn that the facilities which the expansion of her trade "requires will before long be increased by the completion of the Alexandra Dock. Their "Imperial Majesties carry away with them from Bombay many happy memories of a land "which they have left with deep regret and the Mercantile Community may rest assured "that they will continue to take a deep and lively interest in the prosperity and well-being "of their City."—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix B.

Discharge of Coal in Bombay.

No. 18 of 1912.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 16*th January* 1912.

The SECRETARY,
Bombay Port Trust,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by my Committee to approach you in connection with the arrangements at present existing for the discharge of coal from steamers in the stream.

2. When the new Alexandra Dock scheme was projected about five years ago, my Committee understood that the intention of the Port Trustees was to convert the Prince's Dock into a coal dock, and they will be glad to know whether this idea has been given up.

3. In view of the importance of this branch of trade, my Committee feel that the time has arrived when really efficient and modern methods for the discharging of coal should be introduced. The present rate for unloading in the stream into boats and from the boats on to the Bunder and thence into carts for conveyance to the Mills or Jaithas is very high indeed; as a matter of fact Bombay is the only important Port in which such a primitive and expensive system obtains. Steamers arriving with coal cargoes are unnecessarily delayed and the many disadvantages arising out of the present system are felt by ship-owners, bunker contractors, mills, and the trade generally.

4. My Committee will be much obliged if you will furnish them with details of any scheme the Port Trustees have in view for improving the present state of affairs.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 1462.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 23*rd March* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 18, dated 16th January 1912, I am directed to say that, though the Trustees have not as yet approved of any scheme for improvement in the method of landing coal, it has not been lost sight of that improvement is very necessary, and the possibility of effecting improvements is now under consideration.—I have, etc.,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules.

No. B. I. 571 OF 1911.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT.
20*th January* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to forward herewith the report of the Committee appointed to examine and revise the Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules, and to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the views of your Association thereon, at an early date, for submission to Government.—I have, etc.

P. B. HAIGH,
for Collector of Bombay.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REVISING THE RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS UNDER THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

TERMS OF REFERENCE TO THE COMMITTEE.

I. In what respects are the present rules for the examination of Engineers unsatisfactory ?

II. Is it a fact that under the existing rules candidates for examination in Bombay are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those in other Provinces ?

III. Is any change desirable with regard to the examination of 3rd Class Engineers ? Should a minimum age limit be fixed ?

IV. What should the minimum period of artisan service be for 2nd and 1st Class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted ?

(*a*) Should any limit be placed on the number of factories or workshops wherein Apprentice Engineers receive their training so as to ensure a *bona fide* apprenticeship, and what should the standard of qualification for such factories and workshops be ?

(*b*) Should such approved factories and workshops be registered and should the owners be called upon to keep a muster roll ?

(*c*) Should any restriction with regard to their eligibility for admission to the examination be placed on the number of Apprentices or Assistant Engineers employed at an approved factory or workshop ?

(*d*) What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for 2nd and 1st class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be in each case ?

V. What value should be given to training at Technical Institutes and what additional service should a candidate so trained have to render him eligible for examination ?

VI. Is any language test necessary ?

VII. Should any charge be made with regard to the granting of service certificates ?

VIII. Should any change be made in the procedure regarding exchange certificates ?

IX. What changes are desirable in the conduct of the examination ?

(*a*) Should examinations be held at other large centres than Bombay, and, if so, should the control of such examinations remain in the hands of a local Board of Examiners or of the Bombay Office ?

(*b*) Should the examinations be held more frequently ?

(*c*) Would the appointment of a full-time Examiner improve the efficiency of the examinations ?

(*d*) Should the scope of the elementary paper be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, dynamos, hydraulic machinery, and auxiliary plant in general ?

(*e*) Should any practical test be introduced in the examinations for 2nd and 1st class Engineers ?

X. What would be the effect on the supply and pay of Engineers if the term of qualifying apprenticeship service were lengthened and how would boiler-owners be affected thereby ?

REPORT.

The object of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act is to secure as far as possible that all boilers in this Presidency shall be worked without danger to life or property. To attain this object the Act requires, first, the regular inspection of all working boilers by a Government Inspector, and second, the employment of properly qualified persons, designated Engineers, in charge of boilers under steam. The fitness of such person to be in charge of boilers under steam is to be determined according to certain rules framed under the Act and called the Engineers' Examination Rules. These rules the Committee have been asked to examine and revise.

2. It has been suggested to the Committee that the remarkably small number of serious accidents to boilers in this Presidency during the past 20 years indicates that the various classes of Engineers, who have obtained certificates under the present rules, are competent to supervise the working of boilers under steam and that to carry out the object of the Act no revision of the rules is necessary. But a study of the existing rules will show that in framing them Government have deliberately exacted something more from Engineers than the mere capacity to supervise a boiler. Engineers of the first and second classes are expected to possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of engines in general use and understand the repairs necessary in the case of a breakdown of machinery. The rules are in fact based on the regulations issued by the Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 92 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1897, which is intended to secure the safety of persons employed in or travelling by sea-going steam vessels. The Board of Trade regulations provide for the efficient control not only of the boilers but of all the machinery in such vessels and their adoption has established a standard of efficiency for Engineers in British-owned ships throughout the world. The real object of the Examination rules under the Bombay Act is to establish a standard of efficiency for Engineers employed in the Bombay Presidency and in proposing certain changes in the existing rules, the Committee have in view the raising of that standard so far as is compatible with local conditions.

Third Class Engineers.

3. The statement that the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act are based on the regulations of the Board of Trade does not apply to those rules which govern the examination of third class Engineers. The minimum service required from a candidate for this grade of certificate is only three years' service as a fireman, and the qualifications demanded are not those of Engineers but of engine drivers. One or two Engineers of standing, notably the President of the Boiler Commission, have recommended that third class Engineers should be required to have served as turners or fitters before appearing for examination. The Committee are however satisfied that third class Engineers have been proved to be generally capable of supervising the boilers in their charge, and in view of the very low horse-power (below 20) of the engines which third class Engineers are permitted to control, the Committee considered that it would be unfair to the owners of such engines to change the qualifications required for this examination in the manner suggested above: or in other words to insist on the employment of Engineers to do the work of engine drivers: thus imposing an additional expense on the employers, and depriving a deserving class of men of their means of livelihood. The use of small boilers, as, for example, for purposes of irrigation, is likely to spread in the course of a few years; and the Committee consider that while it is absolutely necessary that such boilers should be in charge of men who know how to work them with safety, it would be inadvisable to insist on anything further. The Committee have therefore made no radical change in the rules for the qualifying service of third class Engineers. They consider however that holders of such certificates should in future be called *Engine Drivers*.

First and Second Class Engineers.

4. These two classes can be dealt with together. All first class Engineers have first to qualify for and obtain a certificate of the second class; so that the efficiency of both classes ultimately depends on the training and qualifications demanded of second class Engineers.

5. Towards the owners of boilers small enough to be in charge of a third class Engineer, the duty of Government is limited to guarding against accidents to life and property. But in demanding qualifications of a totally different kind from the Engineers who are permitted to take charge of large boilers and engines, Government have assumed a far greater responsibility A boiler-owner not unnaturally expects the certificate of the first or second class Engineer, whom he is compelled by law to employ, to be a real guarantee of engineering capacity. Without entering into detailed instances of incompetence, the Committee have no hesitation in saying that that expectation is not at present fulfilled : and that the mere possession of a Government certificate is not in itself a guarantee that the holder is a competent Engineer. There are at present scores of certified Engineers who are not fit to take charge of valuable engineering plant committed to their care, and whose incompetence is a source of constant and needless expense to their employers. The natural consequence of this is that in many of the small factories and workshops, the Engineer in charge is a mere figure-head employed to comply with the Act, while the real work is done by mistris and fitters.

6. To this state of things the high standard of engineering capacity, found among the holders of the marine certificates of the Board of Trade, presents a striking contrast. It is therefore necessary to consider in what way the examination rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act differ from their model.

7. The regulations of the Board of Trade require from candidates for a second class certificate :—

Four years' artisan service in a workshop where engines and boilers are made and repaired; and in addition—

A period of service at sea on sea-going steam-ship as Engineer on regular watch.

The Bombay rules require—

Three years' artisan service during which time the candidate must have been employed in making and repairing of engines; or *in the alternative*—

Two years' artisan service and one year's service as assistant to an Engineer, or as Engineer in charge.

The difference consists in—

(i) The shorter period of artisan service required.

(ii) The fact that 'steam' service is not essential ; so that it is possible for a man to be placed in charge of engines of a nominal horse-power as high as sixty without having had any experience of boilers under steam.

8. There is however another difference, which, though not apparent from the rules, is the chief cause of the defects of Bombay Engineers, *viz.*, the inferiority of the training imparted to apprentices in Indian workshops and factories. The Board of Trade Examiners in Great Britain have to deal with candidates who have undergone an arduous training in the workshops of large engineering firms, where boilers and engines of all types and sizes are manufactured and repaired. In this Presidency there is not a single firm that regularly manufactures engines and boilers. One or two firms occasionally make boilers, and in the railway workshops, in the dockyards, and in the shops of one or two private firms a good deal of important repairing work is carried out. But the total number of apprentices employed in these workshops is not large and the best men from these places either seek employment on the railways or go to sea where the prospects are better. It has been tacitly admitted that the rule requiring apprentices to have been employed on the *making and repairing* (Rule 49 (2) (*a*) (*i*) under the Bombay Act) of engines, cannot be rigidly applied ; and this concession having once been made, the Examiners have been obliged, in the absence of rules suitable to the circumstances, to accept any testimonial stating that the applicant has been employed for the required period as a turner or fitter, irrespective of the character of the place at which his service was performed. As will be pointed out later the conditions under which the examination is conducted make it almost impossible for the Examiners to make any

rigorous scrutiny of the testimonials submitted or to enquire into the character of the workshop to which they relate. The result is that many candidates are admitted who have served their apprenticeship in places where the equipment is so small and the work done of a character so insignificant, that the training is of the slightest possible value. Many candidates put in their time at as many as six or eight different places, working for a season at one, and then at another, until the required period is made up. It follows that the average level of mechanical skill attained, even by *bona fide* apprentices, is low.

9. But many of the candidates are not *bona fide* apprentices. At every examination a certain number of well-to-do candidates appear who are not mechanics at all, in the hope that if they can once secure a certificate they will be able to obtain a post as Engineer, either through influence in some mill or factory in which their friends or relatives are interested, or by imposing upon the ignorant owners of small factories who, being compelled to have a certified Engineer, are anxious to get one as cheaply as possible. The operation of the Act has in fact created a career of a kind which is, unfortunately, peculiarly attractive to a certain class of Indians. A brief and by no means arduous training, an examination, and at the end employment in a post of nominal superiority with subordinates to do the hard work—this is the prospect that has induced dozens of young men to try their chance as Engineers. Not a few of these men are Institute students, who on the conclusion of their three years, put in a nominal apprenticeship for a year in a mill and obtain a testimonial of service on payment of a premium to the Engineer. Others again pay a larger premium, sometimes as much as Rs. 500 and bring a testimonial showing three years' artisan service. The Ahmedabad mills are particularly prolific in "apprentices" of this class. Many of them have never done a day's hard work in their lives. Their value as Engineers is *nil*. Not long since a first class Engineer in the Bijapur District had to send to Bombay for a mechanic to repair a rivet in his boiler. Another Engineer (second class) declined to enter the boiler with the Government Inspector, saying that he had never been inside a boiler in his life. It is not surprising that the market is glutted with cheap Engineers.

10. This description of the existing state of affairs will make it clear in what respects reform is desirable:

(i) The period of artisan service should be lengthened.

(ii) No candidate should be admitted to the examination who cannot show that he has served his time in a workshop or factory capable of affording a fair training as a mechanic.

(iii) No candidate should be admitted to the examination who has not had practical experience with boilers under steam.

(iv) The examination must be so conducted as to secure, if possible, the exclusion or rejection of all but *bona fide* mechanics.

It is to be seen how far it is possible to amend the rules so as to secure these reforms.

*(i) Period of artisan service.**

11. As to this the Committee are convinced that there is no difficulty. The period ought to be raised to four years. The millowners whom we have consulted are almost unanimous on this point. The apprentices in all the dock yard and railway workshops already serve for five years. The extension of the period will be no hardship to the *bona fide* apprentice, or journeyman mechanic. The only class of men who will find the extension a drawback are the so-called apprentices who pay a premium for admission to the workshops, and who should be discouraged in every possible way.

(ii) Qualifying artisan service.

12. The necessity for limiting recognized service to workshops capable of giving a fair training is apparent. For the reasons given above the rule requiring apprentices to have been

* See also paras. 26 to 28.

employed in the making *and* repairing of engines cannot possibly be applied in this Presidency. But the absence of large engineering works is no ground for admitting to the examination candidates who have served their time anywhere and everywhere. Instead of the existing rule, the Committee propose that only candidates should be admitted to the examination who have served their time in a factory or workshop formally recognized by the Collector of Bombay and who during that time have been employed in the making or repairing of boilers or engines. The point to be settled is, on what principle a factory is to be recognized. It will be instructive to consider, the sources from which certified Engineers are at present drawn. The following figures summarise the results of the four examinations held between the month of October 1909 and July 1910 (inclusive).

13. In the course of the year the total number of candidates appearing for the second class Engineers' examination was 600. Of these 23 per cent. passed.

Of the candidates who appeared—

24·7 per cent. were trained in Institutes (with, of course, one additional year's artisan service).

38·6 per cent. were trained in Mills.

6·7 per cent. were trained in Workshops.

3·0 per cent. were trained in Ginning and Pressing Factories.

27·0 per cent. had a "mixed" training.

("Workshops" includes railway workshops, dockyards, workshops of engineering firms and foundries independent of a mill. "Mixed" training means that the candidate has served his time in several places: a large number of candidates under this head had served most of their time in ginning and pressing factories).

Of the candidates who passed—

30 per cent. were trained in Institutes.

44 per cent. were trained in Mills.

6 per cent. were trained in Workshops.

0 per cent. were trained in Ginning and Pressing Factories.

20 per cent. had a mixed training.

The following figures show the efficiency percentage of the various kinds of training :—

Of the candidates appearing from—

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 40 per cent. passed.

All Institutes combined 27·8 per cent. passed.

Ginning and Pressing Factories 0 per cent. passed.

Mills 26 per cent. passed.

Workshops 20 per cent. passed.

"Mixed" 18 per cent. passed.

It will be seen that only 6 per cent. of the candidates who passed had served their time in workshops proper. It is therefore clear that to restrict the list of "recognized" workshops or factories to workshops proper would be impracticable. It would be unfair to those mills which carry out the greater part of the repairs necessary to their own machinery and employ *bona fide* apprentices in their mechanical workshops and especially to those millowners such as Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company, who make a genuine attempt to train apprentices. Nor must it be forgotten that the engineers required in this Presidency are mainly Mill Engineers, whose duties cover the general supervision and upkeep of the Mill machinery as well as the care and management of the engines and boilers. The Committee have therefore proposed that service performed in the mechanics' shop of a mill should be recognized, provided that the shop is adequately equipped. They believe the standard equipment

proposed in the answer to question IV will exclude those mills in which the mechanics' shops are too small to afford a proper training. Ginning and pressing factories and seasonal factories generally the Committee propose to exclude altogether. For smaller mechanical workshops the test of fitness will be the same as for mills.

14. The names of recognized factories should be registered by the Collector of Bombay, and as a check on the testimonials of service which they issue to their apprentices, all recognized workshops should be required to keep a muster roll of apprentices to be regularly filled in, showing the dates on which the apprentice began and ended his service, the days on which he attended the workshops and his pay, if any. These muster rolls should be open to inspection by officers empowered by Government on this behalf, and an annual abstract should be furnished to the Collector of Bombay.

15. These measures will not of course exercise any direct check on the granting of bogus testimonials to merely nominal apprentices. The Committee have carefully considered advisability of limiting the number of apprentices in each recognized workshop to whom testimonials enabling them to appear for examination may be granted; but they are of opinion that the adoption of this measure might open the door to corruption and underhand practices, and would involve an undesirable amount of interference with the internal management of the workshops. Another suggestion put forward is that only paid apprenticeship should be recognized. This suggestion emanates from an Indian Engineer of considerable experience: and his letter gives so clear an idea of the present situation as to deserve quotation. He says:—

> "In no case unpaid apprenticeship should be counted, be it for technical students or for outsiders.
>
> "Unpaid apprenticeship is not taken advantage of by candidates and 90 per cent. of them come to fill the term, as they call it, never caring to work steadily or attentively. They being unpaid the chargeman never cares to exact work from them, and therefore they have no definite work to do. Naturally they do not get sufficient practice. Most of the students coming from higher classes to take any of the engineering or textile lines, are sent up because they cannot continue the school course. What I mean is that greater number of them is the refuse of schools.
>
> "I have therefore to suggest that every candidate must have filled his period as paid servant and not as unpaid apprentice. Any unpaid period he has to serve, he must do it at his own cost just as he would have to do if he were to be a workman only and not an engineer. He will then and then alone take sufficient care to be very regular and attentive to his work, because he has to be sure that he would not get a job of a workman unless he works sufficient for the money he gets. This is the only way to expect better standard of engineers.
>
> "As it is at present a candidate, if he is unpaid, has his name enrolled in the muster book, he comes and goes without affecting the interest of the firm and therefore no severe attention is paid to him. Naturally he does not understand what responsibility is, and never cares to pick up work. The foreman also is not bound to exact work from such unpaid apprentices."

16. While fully appreciating the force of these remarks, the Committee fear that it is impossible to insist that only paid apprentices should be admitted to the examination. Any such rule could be evaded with the utmost ease. It is hoped however that under the new conditions of examination which will be proposed, it will be easier to detect and reject sham apprentices; and the increasing demand for efficiency in engineers should tend in time to discourage such persons from appearing at the examination. But so long as the practice of finding jobs for inefficient relatives continues in this country, a certain number of candidates of this class may always be expected.

(iii)—Service with boilers under steam.

17. The Committee consider it essential that every candidate for a second class Engineer's certificate should have had experience of boilers under steam, corresponding to the period of service at sea required by the Board of Trade regulations. They have therefore proposed that candidates for the second class Engineers' examination should be obliged to serve for at least one year as assistant to a first class Engineer, on boilers attached to engines of more than 60 N. H. P. In proposing this rule however the Committee recognize that it is doubtful whether it will be possible for the majority of intending candidates to find employment as assistant engineers in order to complete the required period of service. A number of leading mill-owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad were addressed on this point and they were asked to state whether in their opinion Boiler owners would find it worthwhile (*i*) to employ men who had completed a four years' artisan service as assistants to their engineers, and (*ii*) to pay them wages. There was a considerable difference of opinion. Some owners stated that they would be willing to employ such men and to pay them; others that they would be willing to pay them merely an apprentice's wage; others again considered that such men would be useless, that they would prefer certified assistants: and that apprentice assistants could not find places unless they were willing to serve without pay or even to pay a premium. It is clear that there is no very great demand for uncertified assistant engineers, and that it would not be possible for every apprentice to obtain employment in this way. The reason why intending candidates for certificates under the Marine Engineers' Examination have no difficulty in putting in their year's service at sea, is that every sea-going steam-ship carries enough engineers to have one engineer always on watch. Only two of these are required to be certified, so that there is a constant demand for uncertified men to serve as engineers on watch. It would be possible by legislation to create a similar demand for assistant engineers in the mills in this Presidency; and the Committee have carefully considered the advisibility of recommending Government to undertake such legislation. Under the present rules a single engineer is permitted to be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers situated within 1,000 feet of each other, irrespective of the number of hours for which the boilers work. The boiler in a large factory is often started at 4 in the morning and continues under steam for 15 or 16 hours. If Government were to prescribe that, in addition to an engineer, boiler owners should be required by law o employ a specified number of paid assistants who had either obtained second class certificates, or after serving a four years' apprenticeship, had obtained a third class certificate, a demand for such assistants would be created: and the training would be ensured.

18. But it must be remembered that the law permits an engineer who has been in charge of boilers for 12 hours continuously to be relieved for the following 12 hours by an engineer of a lower grade; and the Committee do not feel justified in recommending that it should be made compulsory to provide engineers with assistants merely as a device to provide for the training of candidates. Service with boilers under steam must however be insisted on; and in order to afford those who cannot obtain service as assistant engineers an opportunity of qualifying themselves, the Committee recommend that two years' service with a drivers' certificate in charge of boilers under steam, should entitle candidates (who have completed the necessary four years' artisan service) to appear for examination as second class Engineers. A year's service as engineer on watch in a sea-going steam-ship, or on a river steamer with engines of over 60 N. H. P. should also qualify as should two years' service as driver of a locomotive or two years in a small river steamer.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.

19. The above proposals regarding artisan and steam service have reference only to the shop-trained mechanic. The Committee have still to consider the position of candidates from Technical Institutes.

20. In the absence of any large number of workshops capable of imparting a first class training, it must be recognized that there is much scope for well conducted Institutes in this country. The Committee have made careful enquiries into the training imparted at the

various Institutes : and Mr. MacIntosh has visited and reported on all the Institutes now recognized, except the College of Science at Poona. A joint visit was paid by the Committee to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, and a meeting was held in Bombay at which representatives of Institutes were invited to be present and to state their views. Opinions were also invited from boiler owners and engineers who had employed students from the Institutes in their workshops.

21. The Committee find that the opinion among employers is almost universal that Institute students generally, though possessing a certain amount of technical knowledge, are of very little use as practical mechanics, and do not compare in efficiency with shop-trained apprentices. On behalf of the Institutes it has been urged that Institute training is at least equal to that imparted by many places from which candidates obtain testimonials under the present practice, and is better than a mere sham apprenticeship in any workshop. Further, it is only fair to remember that the principal Institute in the Presidency has recently revised and lengthened its courses and has made arrangements for its students to receive a six-months' training in outside workshops, before completing their course. The Committee have no wish to discourage Institutes. But it would be doing no service to mechanical engineering in this Presidency to credit Institute training with a value it does not and cannot possess. Training in an Institute, however good, must be regarded as supplementary to and not as a substitute for practical training in a workshop. If this point is insisted on, the Institute trained man should eventually prove a better engineer than the man whose training has been merely practical. At present there is no doubt that he is greatly inferior.

22. The following quotation from an Engineer in Bombay will be of interest :—

> " I have many applications for employment from students from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, but the majority of them are not worth consideration, as these youths are under the impression that their course of instructions has provided them with all the knowledge and experience that is necessary for a fully qualified Engineer, and their demands in the way of pay and position are simply absurd.
>
> " I have however three *ex*-students, who take a more intelligent view of their position—one, I understand, is a gold medalist and exhibitioner—and as they show an earnest desire to learn and gain experience, I am very pleased to encourage them, though at the present time they do not show equal ability with the brightest boys of our own training, but I consider that when they have made up for lost time in their practical course, their technical training should be of immense value to them, if the Institute course is a *bona fide* engineering syllabus ; but at the present time there is nothing in their ability or intelligence to show that they have profited by their training or entitle them to take precedence over other boys who have not had their advantages."

23. Following the example of the Board of Trade Regulations, the Committee propose that a three years' course in a recognized Institute should count as equal to two years' artisan service. In view of the fact that all Institutes provide instructions in the management of boilers under steam, one of these years might at the option of the student be counted as a year's steam service. A candidate, who has completed a three years' course at an Institute, should therefore be required either (*a*) to serve for three more years as apprentice or journeyman in a recognized workshop or (*b*) to serve for two years as apprentice or journeyman, and in addition to produce testimonials of service for one year as assistant to an engineer with boilers under steam, or of its equivalent as explained in para. 18.

24. In view of the revised course recently introduced in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Committee make the following recommendations :—

> Students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute who have completed a four years' course and obtained a first class diploma in Mechanical Engineering, or a second class diploma with at least as many marks in practical subjects as are required to obtain a first class diploma should be required to serve in addition for not less than eighteen

months as apprentice or journeyman in a recognized workshop. Further steam service may be dispensed with. By this regulation, such a student will be obliged to have served for two years in all at a recognized workshop, six months while still undergoing the Institute course and eighteen months afterwards. Two years of practical service the Committee regard as the absolute minimum.

Students who complete a four years' course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and fail to obtain either of the diplomas mentioned above should be required to serve for two more years as apprentices or journeymen in a recognized workshop. No further steam service need be required from them.

The net result of these rules will be that whereas shop-trained apprentices will have to serve in all five years before appearing for examination, the best trained Institute students will have to spend five and a half years in qualifying themselves; and other students six. The Committee do not think it desirable to make any further reduction in this period.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS.

25. Under the present rules holders of a second class Engineers' certificate are permitted to appear for the first class Engineers' examination after serving for one year, as a second class Engineer in charge. The Committee consider that the period is not long enough. They further propose to raise the minimum age for first class Engineer from 22 to 24. Detailed recommendations will be found in the answer to question IV (*d*).

Supply and Pay of Engineers.

26. Before dealing with point (iv) of paragraph 10 (conduct of the examination) it will be convenient to consider the effect upon the supply and pay of engineers, of lengthening the period and restricting the opportunities for qualifying service.

27. At the present moment there are in the Presidency Proper 178 first class Engineers, and 180 second class Engineers in charge of working boilers subject to inspection—the number of boilers in their charge being 918. In the course of the last five years the number of certificates granted after examination in Bombay was 135 first class and 753 second class. Thus the supply of engineers is enormously in excess of the demand. A decided fall in the outturn of certificated engineers would cause no embarrassment to employers. Nor would the proposed restrictions be any hardship to genuine mechanics. It must be remembered that even now many mechanics do serve a five years' apprenticeship and that the *bona fide* apprentice is able, as a rule, to earn a small wage, while serving his time and can afterwards even if he fails to obtain an engineer's certificate obtain employment on good wages as a turner or fitter. There are many second class engineers now working as turners and fitters, who are earning better wages than some engineers in charge. The only class of men likely to suffer by the change are the 'premium' apprentices already described, whose whole hope of employment depends on their holding a certificate. The extra two years' service and consequently greater expense ought certainly to deter men of this class from adopting the engineering profession; and this would be a most desirable result. At present the supply of such men has glutted the market with cheap engineers and those who fail to gain certificates, being unfitted by training to earn a living as mechanics, become useless and possibly dangerous unemployed.

28. The exclusion of cheap and inefficient engineers from the field of competition should tend in time to raise the wages of genuine engineers, but there is no doubt that the better class of employers would gladly pay higher wages if they could be sure of obtaining a more capable man.

(*iv*)—*Conduct and Character of the Examination.*

29. Before discussing this question in detail the Committee desire to make one point clear. It has been asked why, even if candidates with insufficient training are permitted to appear, their deficiencies are not detected by the examination itself. It is argued that if the

examination were properly conducted, men whose training is not satisfactory would find it impossible to pass. The question betrays a misconception of the functions of the examination. An examination is intended to serve as a test whether a candidate, who has produced proof that he has undergone the required training, has so far profited by that training as to deserve a certificate. No examination can by itself be relied on to reject all candidates whose training is inadequate, unless it is protracted to such a length and conducted under such conditions as are in practice impossible.

30. Too much then is not to be expected of the examination. The Committee consider however that the manner in which it is at present conducted is in many ways unsatisfactory, and susceptible of great improvement.

31. The duties of the examiners are two-fold. They are required first to scrutinize the applications and then to examine the candidates. Under present conditions the Board of Examiners is unable to perform thoroughly either of these two duties.

32. The examinations are held once a quarter. The Board consists of thirteen or fourteen members of whom six officiate on each occasion. Before the examination the applications are scrutinized in the office of the Assistant Collector, Bombay, and those which clearly do not comply with the rules rejected. Cases which the Assistant Collector considers to be doubtful are specially pointed out to the Examiners. But the number of candidates is so great that the Examiners have not time for more than a cursory inspection of the great majority of applications: and as a result testimonials which on the face of them appear to be in order are passed. A careful enquiry into the character of the particular workshop in which each candidate has served his time is impossible.

33. Candidates for third class certificates are sent in batches to the Government Dockyard, where two of the Examiners test their knowledge on the engines and boilers. The second and first class candidates are given on the first day a mathematical paper in two parts. The papers are examined immediately: the results are declared on the morning of the second day and the candidates, who pass this part of the examination, are permitted to appear for the "Elementary questions" in Engineering. Finally each candidate is examined *vivâ voce* by one of the Examiners. The mathematical questions, though an essential part of the examination, are not in themselves a test of practical knowledge of engineering, and the elementary questions, as in the Board of Trade examinations, are derived from a set book. The most important part of the examination is then the *vivâ voce*. But the candidates are so numerous that the Examiners cannot as a rule spare more than 10 or 15 minutes for each man, a period which in many cases is not enough either to expose the real ignorance of some candidates or to permit others to do themselves justice. Even under these conditions the examination generally lasts four and sometimes five days, and the Examiners, who are all busy men, cannot possibly be expected to lend their services for a longer period. The division of the candidates among the various Examiners, and the complete change in the personnel of the Board that takes place at least twice a year, make a variation of the standard set up inevitable; and to make matters worse, an examination under the Act is simultaneously conducted in Karachi by an entirely different set of Examiners. Of the working of the Karachi examination, the Committee have comparatively little knowledge, but it is notorious that a certificate in Karachi is more easily obtained than in Bombay.

34. The Committee are aware that the members of the Board of Examiners are carefully selected, and that their duties so far as time will permit are carefully and conscientiously performed. But the system itself is entirely wrong; and the Committee are convinced that the only means of putting the examination on a satisfactory footing is the appointment of a full-time Examiner. Such an Examiner would be able to make a real scrutiny of the applications sent in; he should be empowered to visit all workshops registered as suitable for training apprentices, and to examine the muster roll, and would thus be in a position to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the conditions under which engineers are trained in this country, so

as to be able to advise Government from time to time of necessary changes in the rules. He should have full authority to decide on the merits of a candidate's testimonials, and should be empowered to reject any candidate, even from a "registered" workshop, who could not show that his service was really satisfactory.

35. Examinations should be held at least once a fortnight and, if possible, once a week. The Board of Examiners at Karachi should be abolished, but the Examiner should visit Karachi and hold an examination there once or twice a year. He might also perhaps hold occasional examinations at Ahmedabad or other centres. He should be paid a fixed salary, and not by fees. The Committee believe that a single Examiner would be able easily to cope with the work: but if experience shows that to be impossible, the examination of third class Engineers could be entrusted to a Board of two Examiners. The expense would be greater than that of the present Board, but it has been ascertained that the Boiler Fund could meet it without difficulty. The Committee consider that a full-time Examiner should be appointed irrespective of the other changes proposed as soon as the Act can be amended. It is needless to point out that the selection of a suitable man is of vital importance. The Committee are of opinion that the post should be offered to a retired Engineer of the Royal Indian Marine, preference being given to one who had experience as a Port Surveyor, and had acted as an Examiner to the Marine Board of Bombay, and a knowledge of colloquial Hindustani should be an indispensable qualification.

36. The Committee have recommended some slight changes in the subjects of the examination, which will be found detailed in the answer to question IX (*d*). They do not regard the introduction of a practical test as a regular part of the first and second class engineers' examination as feasible. Such a test would no doubt be desirable, but it would necessitate the provision of a workshop in connection with the examination room; and it would require more time than the Examiner could spare. There is no practical test in the Board of Trade Examination. It might, however, be advisable to provide the Examiner with a number of models of parts of engines and boilers and he might be permitted, if for special reasons he deemed it desirable, to take doubtful candidates to the Government Dockyard or some other workshop and test their practical fitness in any manner he thought advisable.

Exchange Certificates.

37. Finally the Committee consider that the rules regarding the grant of exchange certificates should be revised. It is useless to attempt to raise the standard of the Bombay Examination if candidates are to be allowed to obtain certificates on easier terms in other Presidencies or Provinces and then demand an exchange certificate under the Bombay Act. Besides holders of a Board of Trade certificate the present rules entitle the holders of certificates of competency from two Local Governments in India, *viz.*, those of Burma and the United Provinces to demand Bombay certificates in exchange. Certificates from Burma are rarely if ever presented, those from the United Provinces not infrequently are. The rules for the grant of certificates under the United Provinces Act are unsatisfactory in many ways, and the reputation of the certificate is not high. Government have recently declined to accede to the request of the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces to grant to the holders of certificates granted by these Governments exchange certificates under the Bombay Act. The Committee think the certificates from Burma and the United Provinces should also be rejected. Marine certificates should of course be accepted as at present, and the Committee see no objection to retaining certificates granted by the Commandant, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, the Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern District, Portsmouth, the Commanding Royal Engineer, Western District, Plymouth, and the Commandant, Ordnance College, Woolwich, in the list given in Rule 72 (1).

P. B. HAIGH.
GEO. ASHBY.
D. R. MacINTOSH.

FORM A.

Particulars of factory equipment, etc.

Name of factory or workshop.	
Registered or postal address.	
Name of owner.	
Nature of work done at factory.	
N. H. P. of boilers (aggregate) at factory.	
N. H. P. of engines (aggregate) at factory.	
No. and grade of certified engineers employed on boilers and engines.	
No. of Assistant Engineers.	
No. of apprentice engineers.	
No. of mechanics usually employed in workshop.	
No. of turning lathes.	
No. of planing and shaping machines.	
No. of drilling machines.	
No. of fitters vices.	
No. of smiths hearths.	
Is brass founding carried on ?	
Is iron founding carried on ?	
Are engines and boilers built or repaired at this workshop ?	

Certified that the above particulars are true to the best of my knowledge.

Owner, Agent or Manager.

FORM B.

District_____.

Abstract of Muster Roll of engineering apprentices and assistants employed at the_____for the year ending 31st December 191 .

(To be filled in and forwarded to the Collector of the District not later than 31st January following.)

Names of apprentice or As istant Engineers.	Capacity in which employed.	Indentured, premium, or if paid, show rate of pay.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of termination of service.	Number of full days worked during year under notice.	Remarks. Note hereunder quality of service performed, reason for leaving, etc.

Certified that the above particulars are true and in accordance with the Company's records.

Signature_____.

Owner or Agent or Manager.

To

The Collector of_____

Date_____.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

I. In what respects are the present Rules for the Examination of Engineers unsatisfactory ?

I. *Vide* paragraphs 4 to 10 of the report.

II. Is it a fact that under the existing Rules candidates for examination in Bombay are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those in other Provinces?

II. In most other Provinces in India certificates are more easily obtained than in Bombay. This fact operates to the disadvantage of Bombay candidates only in so far as the holders of certificates from other Provinces are able to demand exchange certificates under the Bombay Act, without further examination. The Committee consider that the Rule 72 (1) should be amended so as to prevent holders of certificates granted by the Burma Boiler Act Board, and the Board of Examining Engineers of the United Provinces from obtaining exchange certificates under the Act.

III. Is any change desirable with regard to the examination of third class Engineers ? Should a minimum age limit be fixed?

III. The name third class Engineer should be altered to Engine-Driver.

No change in the length of qualifying service (three years) is required.

Qualifying service should be of two kinds—

I. As a fireman or driver—

(*a*) Three years' service as a fireman or driver on engines and boilers. Service on a railway as loco-driver or fireman, or on a steam launch or steam ship as driver or fireman should be accepted.

(*b*) Two years' service as a fireman or driver as in I (*a*) and one year's service as oiler or greaser on steam engines.

N. B.—Service of the kind described under (*a*) and (*b*) will not qualify for any higher grade of certificate than that of driver.

II. As an Engineer—

(*a*) Three years' service as apprentice to an engineer in a workshop recognized by the Collector of Bombay, during which time the candidate must have been employed on the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

(*b*) Three years' employment in a recognized workshop as a journeyman mechanic on the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

(*c*) A full three years' course at a recognized Technical Institute.

N. B.—Service of the kinds described in I (*a*) and II (*a*) and (*b*) may be combined. Provided that the total period of service under these heads amount to three years, the candidate should be admitted to the examination.

No candidate should be admitted to the examination who is less than 20 years of age.

IV.—What should the minimum period of artisan service be for second class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted ?

IV (d). What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for second class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be?

IV and IV (*d*). The minimum period of artisan service for candidates for second class engineer's certificates should be four years. Qualifying service should be as follows :—

A (i) Four years' apprenticeship to an engineer in recognized workshops, during which time the apprentice must have devoted his whole time to engineering and must have been employed in the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

Or

(ii) Four years as a journeyman mechanic in recognized workshops, under the same conditions.

and in addition to (i) or (ii)—

B (i) One year's service as assistant to an Engineer on engines of upwards of 60 N. H. P.

Or

(ii) One year's service as engineer on regular watch on a steamship with engines of upwards of 60 N. H. P.

Or

(iii) Two years' service in actual charge of boilers under steam with an engine-driver's certificate of competency.

Alternative.

(*a*) Three years' artisan service as described in A (i) or A (ii), together with three years in actual charge of boilers under steam with a driver's certificate. (This is intended to provide for men who for any reason have been compelled to cease their artisan training after three years and earn their living as drivers. Such men would be genuine mechanics, and after six years' practical service should be permitted to appear for the second class examination. Service under B (i) ought not to be allowed to count for the purpose of this alternative.)

(*b*) A full three years' course at a recognized Institute together with

(*x*) Three years' additional service as described in A (i) and A (ii), or,

(*y*) Two years' additional service as described in A (i) or A (ii) *plus* the additional service as required by B (i), (ii) or (iii).

(*c*) A four years' course in Mechanical Engineering, as prescribed in the calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1910 with (i) a first class diploma of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, or (ii) a second class diploma together with a certificate from the Principal of the Institute that the Candidate has obtained the number of marks in practical subjects required for a first class diploma, and, in addition to either of the above, eighteen months' service as described in A (i) or A (ii).

(*d*) A four years' course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute without a diploma, and in addition two years' additional service as described in A (i) or A (ii).

Candidates who have served their apprenticeship, or been employed as journeymen outside the Bombay Presidency, will be required in every case to prove to the satisfaction of the Examiner that the workshop in which they served was a suitable place for the training of engineers.

IV (a). Should any limit be placed on the number of factories or workshops wherein apprentice engineers receive training, so as to ensure a bona fide *apprenticeship, and what should the standard of qualification for such factories and workshops be?*

IV (b). Should such approved factories and workshops be registered and should the owners be called upon to keep a muster roll?

IV (*a*) and (*b*). See paragraphs 12 to 16 of the report.

No testimonials relating to apprenticeship or journeyman service performed in this Presidency should be accepted under A (i) and (ii), unless they have been granted by the Engineer and Agents or Owners of a workshop, mill or factory, recognized by the Collector of Bombay as a suitable place for the training of Engineers, and registered as such. No workshop should be recognized that is not equipped with at least two turning lathes, one planing, shaping or slotting machine, one drilling machine, six fitters' vices, one smiths' hearth and tools, and all the necessary fitting and turning tools. No seasonal factories, or ginning or cotton pressing factories should be recognized as workshops.

The Committee suggest that all owners of factories, mills and workshops should be invited to produce a signed statement in the attached Form A. On the receipt of this form the Collector of Bombay should decide, in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, and the Examiner, whether the workshop is to be recognized or not. If it is, it will be registered, and the proprietor will be informed that service as apprentice or journeyman performed in his workshop will be accepted by the Examiner, provided that a muster roll is kept showing the dates of employment and discharge, the attendance, rate of pay, and any other particulars which it may be found advisable to add. Form A might be sent out annually, and it would be advisable, as a check on the keeping of the muster roll to require annual abstracts of its contents in Form B to be furnished to the Collector of Bombay. These precautions need not of course be insisted on in the case of Railway Workshops or the Dockyards, or other large workshops, whose certificates are above suspicion.

IV (c). Should any restriction with regard to their eligibility for admission to the examination be placed on the number of apprentices or Assistant Engineers employed at an approved factory or workshop ?

IV (*c*). The Committee consider this would be desirable; but that the restriction cannot in practice be enforced.

IV. What should the minimum period of artisan service be for first class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted ?

IV. The rules for artisan service should be the same for first class as for second class Engineers.

IV (d). What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for first class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be ?

IV (*d*). A candidate for first class Engineer's certificate must show to the satisfaction of the Examiner—

(*a*) That he possesses or is able to claim a second class Engineer's certificate of competency.

(*b*) (i) That he has served for not less than two years as Engineer with a second class Engineer's certificate of competency, in sole charge of engines of upwards of 20 N. H. P.; or

(ii) That he has served for not less than two years as actual working assistant with a second class Engineer's certificate to a first class Engineer, on engines of a N. H. P. exceeding 60 ; or

(iii) That he has served for one year as Engineer in sole charge of a watch with a second class Board of Trade certificate of competency on the engines of a steamship of not less than 99 N. H. P.

The proviso enabling the Collector of Bombay for special reasons to admit to the first class examination candidates who do not possess a second class certificate of competency should be allowed to stand. Candidates for a first class Engineer's certificate of competency should be not less than 24 years of age.

V. What value should be given to training at Technical Institutes and what additional service should a candidate so trained have to render him eligible for examination?

V. See paragraphs 19 to 24 of the report.

VI. Is any language test necessary?

VI. No test is necessary.

VII. Should any change be made with regard to the granting of service certificates?

VII. The granting of such certificates, which depends on service performed prior to 1891, is now very rare. There is no objection to the retention of the section for a few years longer.

VIII. Should any change be made in the procedure regarding exchange certificates?

VIII. See paragraph 37 of the report.

IX. What changes are desirable in the conduct of the examination?

IX (a). Should examinations be held at other large centres than Bombay, and if so should the control of such examination remain in the hands of a local Board of Examiners, or in the Bombay Office?

IX (b). Should the examinations be held more frequently?

IX (c). Would the appointment of a full-time Examiner improve the efficiency of the examinations?

IX *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*. See paragraphs 29 to 36 of the report.

IX (d). Should the scope of the elementary paper be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, dynamos, hydraulic machinery, and auxiliary plant in general?

IX *(d)*. The scope of the elementary paper should be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, hydraulic machinery, forced draught, feed water heaters and filters for the reason that first and second class Engineers are likely to have such plant under their charge.

The large mills throughout the Presidency are nearly all fitted with electric light, and it seems desirable that the Engineer in charge of the machinery should at least have an elementary knowledge of the subject.

Feed water heaters, filters and forced draught are common, and all cotton presses are actuated by hydraulic machinery.

The questions need only be simple and elementary in character.

IX (e). Should any practical test be introduced in the examinations for second and first class Engineers?

IX *(e)*. See paragraph 36 of the report.

X. What would be the effect on the supply and pay of Engineers if the term of qualifying apprenticeship's service were lengthened and how would boiler-owners be affected thereby?

X. See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the report.

P. B. HAIGH,
GEO. ASHBY,
D. R. MACINTOSH.

No. 59 of 1911.

Millowners' Association,

Bombay, 17*th March* 1911.

The Collector of Bombay,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 571, dated 20th January 1911, together with the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by Government to consider the advisability of revising the rules for the examination of Mechanical Engineers under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

My Committee have considered this able report and generally approve the revised rules made by the Departmental Committee.

My Committee recognize with the Departmental Committee that the present standard of examination of Mechanical Engineers is far below the standard required by the first and second class Engineers, and is not commensurate with the onus and responsibility thrown on them when in charge of large power engines and boilers, and they therefore welcome the valuable suggestions made by the Departmental Committee. My Committee would have preferred these rules had they been brought up to the standard of Board of Trade Rules; they however recognise the difficulty pointed out by the Departmental Committee.

They, therefore, have desired me to write and express to you the full approval of the Committee of this Association, with the following minor modifications :—

1. *Question 3.* My Committee recommend that the minimum age of the candidates for the certificate of Engine Drivers should be 21 instead of 20.

2. *Question 9. D.* My Committee think that some sort of practical test should be introduced, specially in the examination for second class Engineers. Instances have been known where first and second class Engineers have not been able to use an ordinary hammer and chisel, or spanners, nor have they known how to grind valves. My Committee recommend, therefore, that some simple practical test should be introduced for the second class examination of candidates. It would not necessarily mean the provision of a workshop in connection with the examination room, as mentioned by the Departmental Committee in para. 36 of the Report, but such small practical test as would at once reveal to the Examiner whether the candidate had any practical training. Apart from the desirability of this, it would retard inefficient candidates from coming before an Examiner, if they knew that they would also have to go through a practical examination.

3. *Question 9. C.* My Committee have carefully considered the remarks contained in paragraphs 29 to 36 of the Report. While approving generally the suggestions contained therein, they are of opinion that the permanent appointment of a full time Examiner, acting quite independently, is open to objection and wrong in principle. They consider it necessary that such a permanent Examiner should have associated with him for examination purposes, another competent Engineer holding a Board of Trade Certificate or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, whose term of service would be limited to three months in the year. In other words, every quarter a new man with the above qualifications would be appointed for examination work with the full time Examiner. It is believed this method would ensure greater efficiency and inspire fuller confidence in the impartiality of all examinations.

4. *Para. 37.* My Committee fully approve of the report contained in this paragraph as regards exchange certificates from Burma and United Provinces being rejected. But they feel that raising the standard in Bombay Presidency alone will not be enough, and the Government of India should be advised to get all the other local Governments to revise their examination rules and make them stricter so that a Bombay Engineer may have an equal chance of getting

a post on suitable pay in competition with the Engineers of other Provinces. At present these latter being of poorer qualifications, are often willing to accept a post in other Provinces at a less rate of pay than the better trained Bombay man.

With these modifications my Committee approve the report, and urge that the Government of Bombay should at an early date amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

No. 388 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th December* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—As my Committee have heard that Government propose to raise the fees which are levied under the Boiler Inspection Act for inspection of boilers, I am directed respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to give my Committee an opportunity of submitting their views on any new proposals which Government may issue before a final decision is arrived at in this connection.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 7283 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22*nd December* 1911.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 388, dated the 13th instant, I am directed to state that there is at present no proposal before Government for the raising of the fees levied under the Boiler Inspection Act for the inspection of boilers.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,
for Secretary to Government.

Appendix E.

Factory Act.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 1802-Z, dated 17th August 1909; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1572, dated 19th August 1909; from High Court, Calcutta, No. 3113, dated 23rd August 1909 [Papers No. 1].
From Messrs. W. H. Harton & Co., Calcutta, dated 25th September 1909 [Paper No. 2.]
From Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 34-C., dated 17th October 1909; from Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1729-G., dated 15th October 1909 [Papers No. 3].
From Government, Madras, No. 1467, dated 29th October 1909, and enclosures; from Burma No. 507-M.—4-G.-3. dated 26th October 1909, and enclosures [Paper No. 4.]
From Government, United Provinces, No. 1629, dated 30th October 1909, and enclosures [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1737—VIII.—3-16, dated 1st November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 8090-M., dated 10th November 1909 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, Bombay, No. 5885, dated 16th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Punjab. No. 661 (Commerce and Industry), dated 19th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to Government of India, No. 399, dated 15th December 1909 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 107 (Mis.), dated 7th January 1910, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
Endorsement by Government of India. Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2565-3, dated 4th April 1910 and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, No. R. & S. 1009, dated 13th May 1910, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
From Government, Bombay, No. 3683, dated 6th August 1910, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
From Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 13th January 1911 [Paper No. 15].
From Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, and Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, dated 17th January 1911 [Paper No. 16].
From Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 16th January 1911 [Papers No. 17].

2. The more important alterations which we have suggested are explained in the following notes on clauses.

Notes on clauses of the amended Bill.

CHAPTER I.

Clause 1, sub-clause (2).—It has been represented to us that some factories will require to have electric installations to enable work therein to be continued till the authorized hour of seven o'clock in the evening on short days; to give time for this and for the purpose of enabling factory owners to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances, we recommend that the Bill, if passed, should come into force on the 1st day of July 1912.

Sub-clause (3).—We also recommend that British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas should be specially mentioned in this sub-clause, so that the Bill, if passed, may of its own force come into operation in these places.

Clause 2, sub-clause (2).—We have suggested the addition of an explanation to the definition of the word "employed" so as to make it clear that persons employed in cotton or jute-pressing factories are included.

We find that the expression "actually employed which was defined in sub-clause (3) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced has given rise to considerable misapprehension and we consider that it should be dispensed with; we have accordingly used the expression "employed" instead of "actually employed" in clauses where it occurs in the Bill, and added a clause (52) to the effect that, in computing the hours of employment in clauses 23 (*c*), 24 (*b*), 28 and 32, all intervals of half an hour or more during which work is interrupted are to be excluded.

Sub-clause (3).—We have slightly altered the definition of "factory" so as to make it clear that it includes the compound; we have omitted the proviso, as we are of opinion that its provisions should form a separate clause. (See clause 3).

Sub-clauses (4) and (6).—We have added definitions of "inspector" and "occupier." We have suggested in clause 4 a provision for the appointment of additional inspectors who should be included under the term "inspector;" and it may in some cases be necessary to hold managing agents and other persons occupying a similar position responsible in the same manner as the occupier.

Sub-clause (9).—We have suggested that certain seasonal factories, the conditions of work in which do not in our opinion make it necessary to apply to them the provisions of Chapter V, should also be included in the proviso to the definition of "textile factory."

Clause 3, sub-clause (1)—We think that the Bill if passed should not apply to mines and electrical generating or transforming stations; we have provided for this by clauses (*a*) and (*b*). The rest of the sub-clause is, with a slight verbal modification, the proviso to the definition of "factory" in the Bill as introduced. The proviso to the sub-clause is clause 47 of that Bill.

Sub-clause (2).—We are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill relating to hours of employment and holidays should not apply to persons solely employed in the compound and other portions of a factory where no mechanical power or electrical power is used or where such power is used solely for purposes of bringing or taking goods into or out of the factory.

Chapter II.

Clauses 4 to 8 are respectively clauses 3 to 7 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 4.—Sub-clause (2) which prohibits inspectors from having any interest in factories or patents connected therewith is on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption.

Sub-clauss (4) and (5).—It has been represented to us that in some places it would be impossible for the inspector, appointed under sub-section (1), to discharge all the functions of an inspector without the help of local officials other than the District Magistrate; we have accordingly suggested that Government should have the power to appoint additional inspectors and to define their powers. At the same time we are in agreement with the report of the Factory Commission as to the advisability of the discontinuance of inspection by *ex-officio* inspectors. We think that orders on technical matters should be passed only by the expert inspector and that the power to appoint *ex-officio* inspectors should be exercised only in very special cases.

Sub-clause (6) reproduces the existing law in providing for the subordination of inspectors.

Clause 5.—The proviso has been moved from clause 43 of the Bill as introduced to this place, to which it seems more properly to belong.

Clauses 6 and 8.—The higher qualification of being a qualified medical practitioner should, we think, be possessed by the certifying surgeon; the person to be authorized by him to exercise some of his functions may on the other hand conveniently be a person, such as a mill doctor, practising medicine or surgery. We have modified these clauses accordingly.

Clause 7.—Sub-clause (2) providing that a certifying surgeon who refuses to certify a person to be fit for employment should record, if so required, his reasons proceeds on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption.

Chapter III.

Clauses 9 to 20 are respectively clauses 8 to 19 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 12.—Sub-clause (2) is added to bring this clause into line with clauses 11 and 16.

Clause 13.—We think that a proviso such as the one we have suggested would be useful in the case of factories in rural areas.

Clause 17.—We have amplified the wording of this clause so as to make its application more definite.

Clause 18.—We think that power should be given to Local Governments to prescribe other parts of machinery than those mentioned in the clause, which require to be fenced and that, in the case of dangerous parts of machinery not provided for by the clause or by rules, power should be given to the inspector to give special orders regarding the fencing of such parts; we have also made it clear by the proviso that the requirements regarding the maintenance of fencing do not apply when the machinery is not in motion or use or when the machinery is being repaired or cleaned. With these objects in view, we have recast the clause on the lines of section 10 of the English Act.

Clause 19.—We have slightly altered the drafting so as to bring out the meaning more clearly and also to make it plain that the prohibition does not apply when machinery is so in motion by hand during cleaning.

Clause 20.—We think the wording of the clause in the Bill as introduced was somewhat vague; we have adopted as preferable the wording of the corresponding provision in the Bill prepared by the Factory Commission.

Clause 20 of the Bill as introduced has been transferred to Chapter IX and is now included in clause 50.

Chapter IV.

Clauses 21 and 22.—We have in re-drafting clauses 21 and 22, as also clauses 28, 29 and 30, given effect to the generally expressed opinion that standard exemptions from the provisions of the Act dealing with hours of employment and holidays should be embodied in the Act. These exemptions have been included in schedules arranged under headings indicating the principles on which the exemptions have been granted. We have given power to Local Governments to make further exemptions, but we have laid it down that in doing so they should follow the principles on which the standard exemptions are based.

Clause 22.—It has been found that the provisions of this clause as originally drafted would lead to certain practical difficulties. We have therefore adopted the lines of the Factory Commission's draft which generally follows the existing law. This has led to the abandonment of the definition of "week" in clause 2 (9) of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 23 of the Bill as introduced is rendered unnecessary and is omitted.

Clauses 23 to 26 are respectively clauses 24 to 27 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 23.—In *sub-clause (a)* we have added a provision requiring children employed in a factory to carry the certificates of age belonging to them or tokens referring to such certificates, as the majority of the Committee think it most important that there should be a ready means of indentifying these children.

Sub-clause (d) has been omitted, as we think that its provisions are, in view of a closer system of inspections, unnecessary, as well as, impracticable.

Clause 25.—We have omitted the words "to the knowledge of the Manager" as in our opinion their retention would render the provision practically inoperative.

Clause 27.—We suggest the addition of this clause in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 80 of the Factory Commission's report to meet the special circumstances of cotton ginning factories, and we have included also cotton pressing factories.

Chapter V.

Clauses 28 and 31.—The majority of the Committee recommend the retention in the Bill of the clauses which secure direct limitation of the working hours of adult males in textile factories to twelve. This is one of the main principles of the Bill and we consider that it should be clearly set forth in express terms so as to show plainly the intention of the law. A minority of the Committee are opposed to direct limitation and have recorded a minute of dissent to this effect.

Clause 30.—Following the lines adopted in Chapter IV we have specified in this clause the general exemptions which are considered necessary to the twelve hours provision, and also to the provision which limits working in a textile factory to the hours between half past five o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, and the Local Government have been given power to make further exemptions when necessary.

Clause 31.—Sub-clause (1) is with a slight addition, Clause 30 of the Bill as introduced.

Sub-clause (3) has been drafted so as to show that the general provision as to the machinery being run for twelve hours applies only to the main manufacturing process, and not to the subsidiary processes which are covered by the exemptions specified in Clause 30.

Clause 31 of the Bill as introduced is replaced by Clause 29 (2) and Clause 31 (2); presses for ginning cotton or pressing cotton or jute have been excluded by Clause 2 (9) from the definition of "textile factory" and are therefore omitted from these provisions.

Clause 33 of the Bill should in the opinion of the majority of the Committee be omitted.

Chapter VI.

Clauses 33 *to* 36 are respectively clauses 34 to 37 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 33.—We think that in the case of seasonal factories the notice should be given each season when they start work.

We are further of opinion that a manager should be nominated for every factory, and that where there is no manager, the occupier himself should be deemed to be the manager.

Clause 35.—We are of opinion that the provision regarding the keeping of a register of young persons below the age of sixteen is unnecessary.

Clause 36.—We think it would be useful to require an abstract of the Act and of the Rules made thereunder to be posted up in every factory.

We think that the notice required to be posted up need only contain the standing order of the factory kept up to date upon the matters specified, and that it will suffice if a copy of the original notice and intimation of all subsequent changes made therein from time to time are sent to the Inspector within 7 days. We have further considered it unnecessary to require such notices and intimation in the case of seasonal factories.

We think it important that the actual hours worked between the limits allowed by law should be shown in the notice.

Sub-clause (1) (*e*) of Clause 37 of the Bill as introduced is covered by Clause 22 (1) and is therefore omitted.

Chapter VII.

Clauses 37 *to* 40 are, respectively, Clauses 38 to 41 of the Bill as introduced

Clause 37, *sub-clause* 2 (*d*).—We have provided for the issue of duplicate certificates in cases where the originals are lost.

Sub-clause 2 (*e*).—We have made an addition to this so as to make it conform to the existing law.

Sub-clause 2 (*j*), (*m*), (*o*).—These are consequential on changes which we have recommended elsewhere in the body of the Bill.

CHAPTER VIII.

Clause 41.—There is a strong body of opinion in favour of making the occupier of a factory jointly and severally liable with the manager for contraventions of the Act. We agree in this and recommend that the clause be amended as suggested by us.

The provisons (*i*) and (*iii*) to Clause 42 of the Bill as introduced have been placed as separate clauses, namely, Clauses 48 (1) and 45.

Clause 42.—This clause is new ; it proceeds on the lines of section 141 of the English Factory and Workshop Act 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

Sub-clause (1) enables the occupier or manager who is charged with an offence under the Act to make a complaint before the Court charging the person whom he alleges to be the actual offender, and to obtain exemption from liability if it is established that he has acted diligently to enforce the execution of the Act and that the other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance.

Sub-clause (2) requires the Inspector to proceed against the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager in cases when the Inspector is satisfied as to who the actual offender is, and that the occupier or manager has acted diligently in executing the Act and that the offence was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance and in contravention of his orders.

Clause 43.—The amendment suggested by us in sub-clause (*b*) is consequential on the amendment we have suggested in Clause 17.

The proviso to Clause 43 in the Bill as introduced has been transferred to Clause 5, as already noted.

Clause 45.—This clause appears in the Bill as introduced as proviso (*ii*) to Clause 42.

Clause 46.—We are of opinion that it will suffice if the presumption mentioned in this clause applies only to children who may be found in those parts of a factory where children are employed.

Clause 48.—Sub-clause (1) of this clause is proviso (*i*) to clause 42 of the Bill, as introduced.

Sub-clause (2).—We think it should be laid down that offences, with one exception under the proposed Act should be triable only by a first class Magistrate. We consider that this is of importance in view of the special procedure which we have recommended for adoption in Clause 42 (1).

Clause 49.—This clause is new. It is on the lines of section 24 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

CHAPTER IX.

Clause 50, *sub-clause* (1).—We recommend that the time for preferring appeals against the orders of an Inspector should be extended to fourteen days.

Sub-clause (2).—The majority of the Committee think that the refusal of an Inspector to approve a system of shifts should also be subject to appeal.

Sub-clause (3).—It has been suggested that the Local Governments should have power to provide for the appointment of experts to assist in the hearing of these appeals. We consider that provision for this might reasonably be made in the Bill ; we have accordingly added this sub-clause.

Clause 51.—*Sub-clause* (1) is new. We think it important to provide distinctly that the hours of work required to be set out in the notice under Clause 36 should be reckoned in the standard of time ordinarily observed in any area.

Sub-clause (2).—We think that the wording of Clause 48 of the Bill as introduced, regarding computation of time, is not sufficiently clear; this sub-clause is a redraft which we recommend for adoption. It has further been represented to us that there should be some power to alter the hours of starting and closing work in the case of places where, during winter, work cannot be very well start before 6-30 or 7 A.M. Our redraft provides for this case also.

Clause 52.—We have already explained the object of this clause in connection with the omission of the definition of "actually employed."

Clause 53.—This clause, which empowers the Local Government to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories, has been adapted from section 151 of the English Act. We think that the power which it confers on Local Government will be found useful.

Clause 57.—This clause is in accordance with precedent. We think that Inspectors and other persons acting in good faith in the execution of the proposed Act should be protected from legal proceedings.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st July 1909.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th August 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th August 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	11th August 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	13th August 1909.
Burma Gazette	21st August 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	7th August 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	11th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st September 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	14th September 1909.
	Telugu	7th September 1909.
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Uriya	21st December 1909.
Bombay	Marathi	21st December 1909.
	Gujarathi..	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	2nd November 1909.
	Hindi	5th October 1909.
	Uriya	16th October 1909.
United Provinces	Urdu	9th October 1909.
Punjab	Urdu	1st October 1909.
Burma	Burmese	18th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam...	Bengali	13th November 1909.
Coorg	Kanarese...	1st October 1909.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

B. ROBERTSON.
SYED ALI IMAM.
C. W. N. GRAHAM.*
M. B. DADABHOY.*
G. K. GOKHALE.*
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.*
J. ANDREW.
H. O. QUIN.
F. C. GATES.
F. A. T. PHILLIPS.
SASSOON DAVID.*
J. M. MACPHERSON.
S. H. FREMANTLE.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.*
ARCHY BIRKMYRE.*

The 30th January 1911.

We regret we are unable to accept the clauses in the Bill relating to the restriction of the hours of work of adult male labourers. The principle of such restriction is quite a novel one and has not been recognized in any part of the British Empire. The Factory Commission of 1908 has emphatically deprecated such restriction. It has shown that there is no necessity for the adoption of such a drastic course which in its belief would cause the gravest inconvenience to existing industries and would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.
ARCHY BIRKMYRE.
SASSOON DAVID.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

We are further of opinion that the textile factories which prefer to work by daylight hours only should be exempted from the restriction as regards the working hours of adult males. The majority of the cotton mills in India work at present by natural light and the workpeople who are accustomed to it prefer this arrangement. We therefore recommend that the clause as per margin be added to Chapter V of the Bill.

"The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, exempt any textile factory which undertakes to work by daylight hours only, and not to use artificial light, from the provisions of sections 28 and 31:

Provided that the longest working day in any such factory shall not exceed twelve and a half hours and that the average working in any such factory during the whole year shall not exceed twelve hours a day."

SASSOON DAVID.
M. B. DADABHOY.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

On the question of *principle* I have no objection to the restriction of adult labour by legislation, where necessary. I even hold that, in certain circumstances, it becomes the duty of the State to step in and prevent workers from being overworked. The actual restrictions,

* Signed subject to Minutes of Dissent appended hereto.

too, proposed in the chapter on textile factories, are in themselves not unreasonable, and this has been freely admitted by the representatives of capital on the Committee. On these points therefore, I am at one with the Government. Where, however, my difference with a majority of the Committee comes in is in regard to the method of achieving the object of the Bill. I feel there is great force in what the Factory Commission has said, namely, that if this object can be attained by indirect means, that course should be adopted in preference to a direct limitation of the working hours of adult males. The method recommended by the Commission was to create a specially-protected class of "young persons." I think the Government should have tried this method before resorting to a more drastic remedy. A proposal brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, namely, that there should be compulsory stoppage of three hours of all work after twelve hours' work, could also have effected this object in practice without direct interference, and I regret it was not accepted by the Government.

The proposal that Local Governments should be empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to permit any factory which prefers to work by daylight only and undertakes not to use artificial light, to work by daylight hours, provided that the average duration of working throughout the year does not exceed 12 hours a day and that on any day 12½ hours, is so reasonable that it is a matter of great regret that the Committee should not have accepted it. The Bombay Government have strongly urged this, and as the largest factory population is in that Presidency, their views in this matter are entitled to great weight. The objection against the proposal is that on those days on which work for more than 12½ hours is possible by daylight, the permission granted is, in the absence of effective inspection, liable to be abused. But the same thing may be urged with far greater force in the case of factories working with electric light—with this additional difference that while in the case of daylight factories the need for effective inspection, so far as the duration of work is concerned, would be confined to about three months in the year, in the other case the need would exist all the year round.

Finally, I regret that the Bill does not throw responsibility on factory-owners to provide for the education of children, say, between the ages of 9 and 12, employed in the factories. The Factory Commission of 1890 had strongly urged this, and every consideration of justice and humanity demands it. It is only fair that Municipalities and the Government should come to the assistance of factory-owners in meeting the cost of the schools that will be required. But to turn these children out into the street,—there to loaf about or get into ways of mischief—after six to seven hours' physical work has been extracted from them, is most indefensible and ought not to be permitted.

G. K. GOKHALE.

The 31st January 1911.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

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SCHEDULES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[THE ALTERATIONS MADE BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ARE PRINTED IN ITALICS.]

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Short title, commencement and extent.

(*2*) It shall come into force on *the first day of July 1912;* and

(*3*) It extends to the whole of British India, *including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Child.

(*1*) " Child " means a person who is under the age of fourteen years:

"Employed."

(2) A person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not—

(a) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(b) in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(c) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or

(d) in any other kind of work whatsoever, incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein :

Explanation—The term manufacturing process shall be deemed to include the baling of any material for transport :

"Factory."

(3) "Factory" means any premises wherein, *or within the precincts of which*, steam, water or other mechanical power *or electrical power* is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article :

(4) "Inspector" includes an additional inspector :

"Mill-gearing."

(5) "Mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, *chain, wire*, driving strap or band by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine *appertaining to any manufacturing process :*

"Occupier."

(6) "Occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier :

"Prescribed."

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act *or by rule made thereunder :*

"System of shifts."

(8) "system of shifts" means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending *of the period or periods* of the employment of each person is fixed *for* each relay ;

"Textile factory."

(9) "textile-factory" means a factory wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, *for* transport or *for* sale cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, China-grass, cocoanut fibre or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof :

Provided that *the term "textile factory" shall not be deemed to include the following factories*, namely,—*cloth-printing* works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, *silk filatures, factories for ginning cotton, decorticating fibre, pressing cotton, jute or other fibre*, rope works and hat works.

Application of Act.

3. (1) Nothing in the *following chapters* shall apply to—

(a) any mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or

(b) any electrical generating or transforming station, or

(c) any indigo factory, or

(d) any factory situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea and coffee plantation, or

(e) any factory wherein on no day in the year are more than forty-nine persons simultaneously employed.

Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to any factory or class of factories, wherein any specified number of persons, not being less than twenty, are on any day simultaneously employed, all or any of the provisions of this Act which would, save for clause (e) of this sub-section, have applied.

(2) The provisions of Chapters IV and V and sections 35 and 36 shall not, unless the Local Government by order in writing otherwise directs, apply to any person employed solely in any place within the precincts of a factory, not being a cotton reeling-room or winding-room, in which place no steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on in such factory, or in which such power is used solely for the purpose of moving or working any appliances in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory.

CHAPTER II.

Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(*2*) *No person shall be appointed to be an inspector, under sub-section (1), or having been so appointed, shall continue to hold the office of inspector, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.*

(*3*) The District Magistrate shall *be* an inspector under this Act.

(*4*) *The Local Government may also by notification as aforesaid, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint such public officers as it thinks fit to be additional inspectors for all or any of the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.*

(*5*) *In any area where there are more inspectors than one, the Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the inspector to whom the prescribed notices are to be sent.*

(*6*) Every inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code *and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may indicate in this behalf.*

Powers of Inspector.

5. Subject to any rules in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) enter with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any *place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a* factory ;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery and of *any prescribed* registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and

(*c*) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

Certifying Surgeons.

6. The Local Government may appoint such *qualified medical practitioners* as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

Grant of certificate.

7. (*1*) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment in a factory.

(*2*) *Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory he shall, if required by such person, or his parent or guardian, or the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such refusal.*

Delegation of certifying Surgeon's functions.

8. A certifying Surgeon may authorize any *person practising medicine or surgery* to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 7, and may revoke such authority :

Provided that no certificate *granted under this section* shall, unless confirmed, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the *grant* thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

CHAPTER III.

Health and Safety.

Sanitary provisions.

9. The following provisions shall apply to every factory—

(*a*) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(*b*) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(*c*) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

10. If in a factory, in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may serve on the manager *of the factory* an order in writing, directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used *before a specified date.*

Lighting.

11. (*1*) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

(*2*) In the case of any factory which is not in the opinion of the inspector so lighted, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures *which he considers* necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Purity of water used for humidifying.

12. (*1*) In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking or shall be effectively purified before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

(2) In the case of any factory in which any water required under sub-section (1) to be effectively purified is not in the opinion of the inspector so purified, the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which he considers necessary for effectively purifying the water and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.

13 Every factory shall be provided with *sufficient and* suitable latrine accommodation, and, if the Local Government so requires with separate urinal accommodation for the persons employed in the factory.

Provided that the inspector may, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may lay down in this behalf, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from the provisions of this section.

Water-supply.

14. In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient *and suitable* supply *of water fit for drinking* for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

Doors of factory to open outwards.

15. In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Provision of means of escape in case of fire.

16. *(1)* Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not *in the opinion of the inspector* so provided the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures *which he considers* necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Precautions against fire.

17. No *person shall smoke, or use* a naked light, *or cause or permit any such light to be used,* in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.

Fencing.

18. *(1) (a) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power or electrical power in any part of the factory and every part of any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power,*

(b) every hoist or teagle and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(c) every part of the machinery which the Local Government may by rule require to be kept fenced,

shall be securely fenced.

(2) If in any factory there is any other part of the machinery or mill-gearing which may in the opinion of the inspector be dangerous if left unfenced, the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencing such part in order to remove the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

(3) All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or are under examination in connection with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.

Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.

19. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion by the *action* of steam, water or other mechanical power *or electrical power*, as the case may be, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion *by the action of any power above described.*

Prohibition of employment of women and children *where* cotton-openers *are at work*

20. No woman or child shall be employed in *the part of a* factory for pressing cotton *in which a cotton-opener is at work :*

Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, women and children *may be* employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated.

CHAPTER IV.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

Periodical stoppage of work.

21. (*1*) In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued.

(*2*) Nothing in *sub*-section (*1*) shall apply *to*—

(*a*) *any work performed by any person while employed in accordance with* a system of shifts approved by the inspector ; *or*

(*b*) *the work of calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring in textile factories, or in cloth-printing works, or in bleaching or dyeing works ; or*

(*c*) *work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds, or in engineering works or ship repairing works ; or*

(*d*) *any work mentioned in Part A or in Part B of Schedule I or to the factories mentioned in Part C of the said Schedule.*

(*3*) *Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government,*

(*a*) *that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, or*

(*b*) *that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part B of the said Schedule any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or*

(*c*) *that any class of factories not specified in Part C of the said Schedule requires, by reason of the exigencies or special circumstances of the trade carried on therein, an uninterrupted working day,*

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt,

in case (*a*) *such class of work,*
in case (*b*) *work of the nature described in such class of factories,*
in case (*c*) *such class of factories,*

from the provisions of sub-section (*1*) *on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.*

Weekly holiday.

22 (*1*) *No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless*

(*a*) *he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and*

(*b*) *the Manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 36.*

(*2*) *Nothing in sub-section* (*1*) *shall apply to work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds or in engineering works or ship-repairing works.*

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person employed on any work specified in Part A of Schedule I or in Part A of Schedule II or to any factory specified in Part B of Schedule II.

(4) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(a) that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued ; or

(b) that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part A of Schedule II any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons ; or

(c) that any class of factories not specified in Part B of Schedule II supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day ; or

(d) that in any class of factories the work performed by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces,

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, exempt—

in case (a) such class of work,
in case (b) work of the nature described in such class of factories, and
in cases (c) and (d), such class of factories,

from the provisions of sub-section (1), on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

Employment of children.

23. With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply ;—

(a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, *and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate ;*

(b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening ;

(c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than *seven* hours in any one day.

Employment of women.

24. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply :—

(a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening ;

(b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

25. No *person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any* woman or child *whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have* already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.

26. The Manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours.

Exception to provisions relating to employment of women.

27. Nothing in section 24 or section 26 shall apply to any woman in any factory for ginning or pressing cotton, in which such number of women are employed as are in the opinion of the inspector sufficient to make the hours of employment of each woman not more than eleven in any one day.

CHAPTER V.

Special Provisions for Textile Factories.

Limitation of hours of work.

28. No person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Limits between which a person may be employed.

29. (*1*) No person shall be employed in any textile factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

(*2*) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.*

Exceptions from sections 28 and 29.

30. (*1*) *Nothing in section 28 or section 29 shall apply to—*

(*a*) *the work of calendering, sing, sewing or tailoring, or*

(*b*) *the work of cloth-printing, bleaching or dyeing, or*

(*c*) *any work specified in Part A of Schedule I.*

(*2*) *Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that any work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of section 28 or section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.*

Limit of use of machinery.

31. (*1*) The period for which mechanical power *or electrical power* is used in any textile factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

(*2*) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power while being solely used in aid of the work performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.*

(*3*) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power required in connection with any work specified in sub-section* (1) *of section 30 or in connection with any work which is exempted by the Local Government under sub-section (2) of the same section.*

Limitation of hours of children.

32. No child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any one day.

CHAPTER VI.

Notices and Registers.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

33. (*1*) Every person *occupying a factory* shall—

(*a*) *in the case of existing factories, within one month after the commencement of this Act, or*

(*b*) *in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act* within one month after he begins to occupy the factory,

send to the inspector a written notice containing—

(*i*) the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate,

(*ii*) the address to which he desires his letters to be directed,

(*iii*) the nature of the work performed in such factory,

(*iv*) the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and

(*v*) the name of the *person who shall be deemed to be the* Manager of the factory *for the purposes of this Act.*

Provided that in the case of a seasonal factory such notice shall be sent on or before the date of starting work for each season.

(*2*) If the Manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector within seven days from the date on which the change is made, written notice of the change.

(*3*) *During any period for which no person has been designated as Manager of a factory under this section, the occupier shall himself be deemed to be the Manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.*

Notice to be given of accident.

34. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the Manager shall send notice of *the* accident, to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

Register of children.

35. In every factory there shall be kept, *in the prescribed form*, a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of *the nature of* their respective employment.

Affixing abstract and notices.

36. (*1*) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English *and in* the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, *the prescribed abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely,—*

(*a*) *the time of beginning and ending work on each day ;*

(*b*) the periods during which all work is discontinued under section 21;

(*c*) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any) ; and

(*d*) the hours of employment of women *and children respectively, if not employed in shifts.*

(*2*) A copy of the *said* notice shall be sent to the inspector *within one month of the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act, within one month of commencing work.*

(*3*) *The said notice shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date, and intimation of any change therein shall be sent by the Manager to the inspector within seven days.*

(*4*) *Nothing in this section, except in so far as it relates to affixing the prescribed abstracts of this Act and the rules made thereunder, shall apply to any seasonal factory.*

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power to make rules.

37. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the inspection of factories ;

(*b*) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act ;

(*c*) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons ;

(*d*) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 7, *the grant of a duplicate in the event of loss of the original certificate and the fee, if any, to be charged for such duplicate ;*

(*e*) the methods, *including lime washing, painting, varnishing and washing*, to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia ;

(*f*) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein ;

(*g*) standards of ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance ;

(*h*) standards of latrine and urinal accommodation ;

(*i*) standards of water-supply ;

(*j*) *the parts of the machinery to be kept fenced in accordance with section* 18, *sub-section* (1), *clause* (*c*) ;

(*k*) the form of the notice prescribed by section 34, and the time within which and the authorities to whom it shall be sent ;

(*l*) the form of the register prescribed by section 35 ;

(*m*) *the abstracts of the Act and of the rules required by section* 36 ;

(*n*) *the procedure to be followed in presenting and hearing appeals under this Act, including the appointment and remuneration of assessors ; and*

(*o*) *the manner of service of notices and orders upon occupiers or managers of factories.*

Returns.

38. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may in his opinion be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

Prior publication of rules.

39. (*1*) The power to make rules conferred by section 37, *except clauses* (*k*), (*l*) *and* (*m*) *of sub-section* (*2*) *thereof*, and by section 38 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause* (*3*) *of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under sections 37 and 38 will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.*

Commencement of rules.

40. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as is enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties.

41. *If in any factory—*

(*a*) *any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act ;*

(*b*) *any of the provisions of section 9 are not complied with ;*

(*c*) *latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with provisions of section 13 is not provided ;*

(*d*) *a supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 14 ;*

(*e*) *any door is constructed in contravention of section 15* ;

(*f*) *any machinery, mill-gearing, hoist, teagle or opening is not fenced as required by section 18, sub-sections (1) and (3)* ;

(*g*) *any order of an inspector under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16, or section 18 is not complied with* ;

(*h*) *the register prescribed by section 35 is not kept up to date* ;

(*i*) *any of the provisions of section 36 are not complied with* ;

(*j*) *any notice or return required by this Act or by rules made thereunder to be furnished is not furnished* ;

The occupier and manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees ;

Provided that in cases where an appeal is allowed by section 50 no prosecution under clause (g) of this section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by section 50 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been determined.

Exemption of occupier or Manager from liability in certain cases.

42. *(1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court,*

(*a*) *that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and*

(*b*) *that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,*

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings

(*a*) *that the occupier or manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and*

(*b*) *by what person the offence has been committed,*

(*c*) *that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier, or manager, and in contravention of his orders,*

the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

Penalties for certain offences.

43. Any person who—

(*a*) wilfully *obstructs* an inspector in the exercise of any power under section 5, or fail to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act *or the rules made thereunder*, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector ;

(*b*) smokes, or uses *a naked light or causes or permits any such light to be used*, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 17 ; or

(*c*) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

44. Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 7 *or section 8*, a certificate granted to another person under *either of these sections*, or who, having procured *such* a certificate knowingly allows it to be used or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Using false certificates.

45. *A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Act for the offence, except*

Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence.

(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the original offence, or

(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

46. If a *child* over the age of six years is found inside any room or *part* of a factory in which *room or part children are employed and in which* any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in *the* factory.

Presumption as to employment.

47. (*1*) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under *or over* such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under *or over* such age.

Evidence as to age.

(*2*) A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

48. *(1) No prosecution under this Act, except a prosecution under section 43, clause (b), shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the inspector.*

Cognizance of offences.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence against section 43, clause (b).

49. *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.*

Limitation of prosecutions.

CHAPTER IX.

Supplemental Provisions.

50. (*1*) *Any person on whom an order under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16 or section 18 has been served may, within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.*

Appeals.

(*2*) *Where an inspector refuses to approve a system of shifts, he shall, if required by the manager of the factory, record his order of refusal with the reasons therefor, and the manager of the factory may within fourteen days from the date of such order appeal against it to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.*

(3) In the case of any appeal under sub-section (1) the appellate authority may, and if so requested by the appellant in the petition of appeal, shall, hear the appeal with the aid of two assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the said authority and the other by such body representing the interest of the industry concerned as the Local Government may in this behalf prescribe.

Provided that if no assessor is appointed by such body within the prescribed period, or if the assessor, so appointed, fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the said authority may proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or, if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

Special provision regarding computation of time.

51. *(1) In respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, the times and hours referred to in section 2, sub-section (8), section 26 and section 36 shall be reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area.*

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that for any specified area and during any specified months for the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (b), section 24, clause (a), and section 29, such one of the following sets of morning and evening hours, as it deems suitable, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area, shall be substituted, namely :—

five o'clock in the morning and half past six o'clock in the evening;
six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening;
half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening;
seven o'clock in the morning and half past eight o'clock in the evening.

Computation of hours of employment.

52. *In computing the hours referred to in section 23, clause (c), section 24, clause (b), section 28 and section 32, any interval by which work is interrupted for half an hour or more shall be excluded.*

Power to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories.

53. *The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by special order in writing direct with respect to any factory or class of factories, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be treated as if they were separate factories.*

Application to Crown factories.

54. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown.

Powers to exempt from Act.

55. In case of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

Exercise of powers by Governor General in Council.

56. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

57. *No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.*

Repeal and savings.

58. The Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the Indian Factories Act, 1891, are hereby repealed;

Provided that all appointments made and all certificates given under the said Acts shall be deemed to have been made or given under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

(See sections 21, 22, 30.)

PART A.

[*See sections 21 (2), (3) ; 22 (3), 30.*]

WORK OF AN URGENT NATURE OR SUCH AS IN THE INTERESTS OF EFFICIENCY IS COMMONLY PERFORMED WHILE THE MAIN MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF THE FACTORY IS DISCONTINUED.

(*a*) *work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers,*

(*b*) *work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler-house, the engine-room or power-house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps,*

(*c*) *work on the cleaning of humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room, flues or line-shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories,*

(*d*) *work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.*

Explanation.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

(*e*) *work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.*

PART B.

[*See section* 21 (*2*), (*3*).]

WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES. NAMELY :—

Tanneries,
Sugar refineries,
Breweries,
Distilleries,
Mineral oil refineries,
Oil mills,
Cement works,
Cloth-printing works,
Bleaching and dyeing works,
Carbonic acid gas works,
Chemical works,
Glass works,
Paper mills,
Shellac factories,
Potteries,
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART C.

[*See section 21 (2), (3).*]

FACTORIES WHICH BY REASON OF THE EXIGENCIES OR THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRADE CARRIED ON THEREIN REQUIRE AN UNINTERRUPTED WORKING DAY, NAMELY:—

Flour mills,
Rice mills,
Letter-press printing works,
Dairies.
Bakeries.
Ice factories,
The mints,
Gas works,
Air-compressor stations,
Water works or water supply pumping stations.

SCHEDULE II.

[*See section 22.*]

PART A.

[*See section 22 (3), (4).*]

WORKS NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY:—

Tanneries,
Sugar refineries,
Breweries,
Distilleries,
Mineral oil refineries,
Cement works,
Carbonic acid gas works,
Chemical works,
Glass works,
Shellac factories,
Potteries,
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART B.

[*See section 22 (3), (4).*]

FACTORIES WHICH SUPPLY THE PUBLIC WITH ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY WHICH MUST BE MADE OR SUPPLIED EVERY DAY, NAMELY:—

Ice factories,
Dairies,
Bakeries,
Gas works,
Air-compressor stations,
Water works or water supply pumping stations.

No. 44 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th March* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of this Association have had before them a copy of a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, as amended by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council and presented to that Council last month with the Select Committee's report.

The Committee at the out-set beg to emphasize the strong protest they entered in their letter of the 21st October 1909 against the proposed restriction of adult male labour in Textile factories, and they feel that there is no reason for the adoption of such a drastic course.

With reference to the provisions of the draft bill as amended by the Select Committee the Committee of the Association beg to offer the following further suggestions :—

CHAPTER I.

Clause 2, Section 9.—At the end of the proviso the Committee recommend the addition of the following words: "Whether they be separate works or situated in the compound of a Textile Factory."

CHAPTER II.

Clause 4.—The Committee in its previous representation agreeing with the recommendation of the Factory Commission approved the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Factories in order to co-ordinate the rules and the enforcement of the Act in all Presidencies. As Government have not seen their way to adopt this course, the Committee strongly recommend that all rules made under section 37 of the Act be uniform, except so far as local conditions warrant any alteration, and that the Governor General in Council should see that this policy is carried out by Local Governments.

CHAPTER V.

The Committee feel that clauses 28 and 31 should be entirely omitted from the Act. Clause 29 to be reworded as follows :—

Clause 29 (1).—No work in any Textile factory shall commence before six o'clock in the morning or shall continue after seven o'clock in the evening ; provided that in the case of any factory in which the periodical stoppage of work under section 21 is not less than one hour and a half, the work therein may commence at half past five o'clock.

Clause 29 (2).—Nothing in sub-section (I) shall apply to—

(*a*) Any work which is performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the Inspector ;

(*b*) The work of calendering, sewing or tailoring ;

(*c*) The work of cloth printing, bleaching or dyeing;

(*d*) Any works specified in Part "A" of Schedule I.

Clause 29 (3).—Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that any work not specified in Part "A" of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the

factory is discontinued, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

Section 30 will in such case not be necessary, it being included in section 29 and should therefore be omitted from the Act.

CHAPTER VII.

Clause 37 (F) (G).—The Committee feel that no rules should be made under these sections without an exhaustive inquiry first being made through a special expert commission, as has lately been done in England.

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that the amendment they have suggested for Chapter V will fully achieve the objects the Government of India have in view without the introduction in the Legislature of the novel principle of restricting adult labour, which does not exist within the limits of the British Empire.

My Committee trust that these recommendations will be duly forwarded to the Government of India to be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council for consideration and adoption before the Act is finally passed.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

Appendix F.

Draft Rules under the Factory Act.

No. 5720 of 1911.

General Department,

Bombay Castle, 26*th September* 1911.

The SECRETARY,

Millowners' Association,

Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith, for information and for any remarks which the Association may have to offer, a copy of Government Notification No. 5580, dated 19th instant, containing the draft rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19*th September* 1911.

No. 5580.—The following rules and orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, in supersession of all rules framed under Act XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, are published for the information of all persons interested ; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1912, and that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the General Department before that date will be considered by the Governor in Council :—

Draft Rules proposed under Section 37 of Act XII of 1911 *for the Bombay Presidency.*

[GENERAL.]

1. These rules and orders may be cited as "The Bombay Factories Rules, 1912."

2. In these rules and orders—

(*a*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, have the same meaning as in the said Act ;

(*b*) "the Act" means the said Act ;

(*c*) "inspector" means an inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act ;

Proviso (1).—When in any area the Local Government has, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, under sub-section (5) of section 4, declared that the District Magistrate or an additional inspector shall exercise all the powers of an inspector under the Act, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector.

Proviso (2).—When in any area the Local Government has declared, as aforesaid, that a District Magistrate or additional inspector shall exercise certain powers of an inspector, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector, only in so far as any one or more of these rules are specified in the notification.

(*d*) "District Magistrate" includes the Collector of Bombay, who shall be considered, for the purpose of these rules and orders, to be District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay.

[SECTION 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (A) AND (B).]

Register of factories.

3. The inspector shall keep a register of factories in Form A attached to these rules and shall furnish a copy thereof to the District Magistrate on the 1st February of each year. He shall also intimate to the District Magistrate at the time they are made all changes in the register which are made in accordance with the two next following rules.

Directions for compiling register of factories.

4. (*1*) When the inspector receives notice under section 33 of the Act of a factory being occupied, he shall, if he has not already done so, include such factory in his register.

(*2*) When the inspector has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory, ought to be included in his register, he shall send to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his register of factories.

(3) Any person served with a notice under clause (2) above may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections, after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories accordingly.

Notice when factory ceases to be occupied.

5. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories. The inspector may without such notice of his own motion at any time remove any factory from his register if satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

Provided that seasonal factories shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of their again starting work within a reasonable time.

Inspection.

6. The inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which he is appointed. He shall inspect every factory, other than a seasonal factory, within that area at least four times yearly and every seasonal factory within that area at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to be necessary to him, or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

7. (1) The inspector shall at each inspection of a factory satisfy himself that the provision made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed : that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and the register of children properly maintained : that the hours of employment of women and children and of persons working in shifts are properly recorded : that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted, and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded; and that the abstract and notice prescribed by section 36 of the Act are duly maintained and affixed. He shall further enquire into the cause of all serious accidents which have taken place since the last inspection. In the case of fatal accidents he shall visit the factory concerned as soon as possible after the receipt of the report of the accident for the purpose of holding a special inquiry. Finally, he shall note how far defects pointed out at previous inspections have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defects which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from such record containing the orders of the inspector and such remarks on defects found to exist as the inspector may wish to bring to the Manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager, and a copy of the said extract shall be sent to the District Magistrate.

Proviso.—When in any area the District Magistrate or an additional inspector exercises all or certain of the powers of an inspector, a copy of the orders and remarks aforesaid shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

8. The inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspections arranged in monthly bundles and shall submit to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of this Act, on the tenth day of each month, a diary in Form B attached to these rules, showing the work done in the preceding month. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the inspector.

[SECTION 37 (2) (c).]

Duties of certifying Surgeon or person authorized to exercise his functions.

9. (1) The duties of a certifying Surgeon as such, and of a person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions, are confined to the examination of persons desirous of being employed in a factory and the grant to them of certificates of age and of physical fitness. No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

(2) The certifying surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix such place and such times as may be proper for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the Managers of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed.

10. (1) Every certifying surgeon shall keep a bound book containing forms in foil and counterfoil as in Form C attached to these rules. The forms shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The certifying Surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under section 7 of the Act.

(4) If the certifying surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the certifying Surgeon otherwise gives permission in writing at the time of refusing to grant the certificate.

Grant of provisional certificate under section 8.

11. Every person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a certifying surgeon shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "provisional" shall however be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

Grant of duplicate certificates.

12. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under section 7 of the Act has been granted, loses such certificate, he may apply to the certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the certifying Surgeon, after making such inquiry as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (1) of this rule, a fee of one rupee shall be charged, which shall be credited to Government. The certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form D of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No second certificate under section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

13. (1) When a certifying Surgeon visits a factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, the Manager shall produce before him all children employed in the factory whether actually at work or not, who are not in possession of certificates granted under section 7 of the Act.

Provided that children employed solely in the places mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), of the Act need not be produced before him.

(2) The certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8 and shall, if satisfied as to the correctness of the "provisional" certificate, countersign the same and return it to its owner.

(3) If on such examination, the certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8 is under the age of nine years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall retain the certificate, write on it the word "cancelled" and sign the same, and shall return the certificate with such remarks, if any, as he may offer to the person who issued it.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*e*)].

Sanitary provisions.

14. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases, shall be lime-washed at least once in every fifteen months, dating from the period when last lime-washed.

(2) The Local Government may by special order exempt any class of factories or parts thereof from the provisions of this rule, on the ground that the said provisions are not necessary to satisfy the requirements of clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Act as to cleanliness or are, by reason of special circumstances, inapplicable.

15. All painted or varnished beams, rafters, doors and other woodwork in every factory shall be repainted or re-varnished once in every seven years, and shall be kept in a cleanly state.

16. The Manager of every factory not exempted under clause (2) of rule 14 shall keep a register showing the dates on which the parts of the factory are lime-washed, painted or varnished.

17. (1) No Manager of a factory shall permit any rubbish or debris to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control of such a nature or in such a position as to cause danger or nuisance to the operatives or as to create a nuisance in such factory owing to the effluvia arising from such accumulation.

(2) All latrines and urinals shall be kept in a sanitary state.

[SECTION 37 (2) (8)].

Standards of space.

18. (1) There shall be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory a floor area of at least 36 superficial feet and a breathing area of at least 500 cubic feet.

(2) The Manager of every factory shall maintain a register showing the measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory, the area of the floor space in each room occupied by machinery or other fixtures, and the area provided for ventilating openings as required by the next following rule.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*g*)].

Openings for ventilation.

19. In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of five square feet for each person employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Local Government, the inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*h*).]

Latrine accommodation.

20. (1) Every factory, which has not been exempted under the provison to section 13 of the Act, shall be provided with latrine accommodation, which shall be in a place detached from the other factory buildings and on the following scale, *viz.*:—

			Seats.
Where the number of operatives		does not exceed 50 ...	3
Do.	do.	exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150	4
Do.	do.	exceeds 150 but does not exceed 200 ...	5
Do.	do.	exceeds 200	1 seat for every 50 or fraction of 50.

(2) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "for females only" shall be provided. Those for males shall be similarly marked "for men only."

(3) Urinals shall be provided in factories which do not provide flushing arrangement in the latrines.

(SECTION 37 (2) (*i*)].

Drinking water.

21. (1) In every factory a supply of water fit for drinking consisting of at least as many gallons per diem as there are persons employed in the factory shall be provided.

(2) Such supply shall be derived either from a public supply of drinking water, or from one or more wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

(3) Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in drained and cleanly condition the area round the place where the water is distributed.

(4) The water shall be supplied to the operatives free of cost.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*j*)].

Fencing.

22. Every ring-thostle-frame, flyer-throstle-frame and doubling frame, the tin rollers of which revolve in the usual direction, *i.e.*, in such a manner as to draw upwards between them any object coming into contact with them from beneath, shall be guarded in the following :—

(i) A guard or guards shall be permanently fixed along the whole length of each side of every such frame and not further under the frame than the outer edge of the spindle rail.

(ii) These guards shall be wooden planks so placed that the clear vertical space between the topmost plank and the spindle rail and between the lowest plank and the floor shall in no case exceed 5 inches.

(iii) Whenever under the tail-end of any such frame there is a clear space exceeding 8 inches from the floor, a like guard shall similarly be fixed across such end.

(iv) Every such frame which may hereafter be erected or re-erected in any factory shall be guarded in the above manner before being brought into use.

23. The following rules for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery in motion shall be observed in every factory :—

(i) Every person who goes up to replace a belt or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear a loin cloth or tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery.

(ii) Only experienced men and those specially trained for the work shall be allowed to replace fast-running belts.

(iii) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work, and provided with hooks and spurs.

(iv) As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers;

Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

(v) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, spinning mules and calendering machines shall be driven from counter shafts which must be provided with fast and loose pulleys and belt shifters operated by a rack and pinion. Such machines shall in no case be driven direct from the main or second line of shafting.

(vi) In all combined openers and scutchers, scutcher lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the covers of the beaters and doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines, shall be secured by a self-locking apparatus maintained in efficient order in such a manner as to make it impossible to open such cover or door when the machine is working. A similar device shall also be applied to the doors or casings over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of slubbing, intermediate and roving frames.

24. All belts and hoist ropes or chains shall be regularly examined to see that they are at proper tension.

25. All kiers, digesters, steam jacketed pans, air receivers and other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*k*).]

Notice of accidents.

26. (*1*) Notice of accidents resulting in death, or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

(*a*) the inspector notified for any area as the person to whom notices are to be sent;

(*b*) the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, the sub-divisional officer.

(*2*) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(*3*) If the notice is sent by special messenger it shall be in Form E attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone it shall be confirmed by a written report in that form.

27. Notice of accidents less serious than those referred to in rule 25, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be sent by post within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in rule 25 (*a*) and (*b*) in Form E attached to these rules.

[SECTIONS 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (*l*).]

28. In every factory where children are employed there shall be correctly kept up to date and written afresh from January 1st in each year a register of children in Form F attached to these rules.

29. In every factory a muster roll shall be kept, which shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day for men and women.

A subsidiary muster roll shall be kept for children employed in each factory and shall show the same information as regards the hours of employment for children.

All intervals by which work is interrupted shall be recorded in these muster rolls, and note shall also be made of the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

30. In every factory where a child when at work wears, instead of his certificate, a token giving reference to the same, such token shall have the number of the child in the register of children stamped upon it. The token shall be attached round the neck of the child.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*m*).]

Abstract of Act and rules.

31 (*1*) The abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for textile factories in Form G attached to these rules.

(*2*) The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for non-textile factories, in a form similar to Form G attached to these rules, but with the omission of paragraphs 1 and 2 and with any other necessary alterations approved in each case by the inspector.

(*3*) If the abstract of the Act and rules becomes illegible or defaced a fresh copy shall be affixed.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*n*).]

Procedure in appeals.

32. (*1*) An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the District Magistrate and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court fee stamp in accordance with article 11 of schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(*2*) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (*3*) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the inspector whose order is appealed against and shall call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(*3*) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provision of clause (*2*) shall receive a fee of rupees twenty-five for the hearing of the appeal. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

[SECTION 37 (2) (*o*).]

Manner of service of notices.

33. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or Manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

Copies of Act and rules whence to be obtained.

34. Copies of the Act and these rules and of the abstract referred to in rule 30, in English and the vernacular language of the district, can be purchased from the inspector notified under sub-section (*5*) of section 4 as the inspector to whom notices are to be sent.

FORM A.

Register of Factories.

Serial No. of Factory.	District.	Place.	Class of Factory.	Name of Factory.	Name of occupier or representative of occupier.	Name of Manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average number of operatives employed.				Whether interval is given after six hours' work and, if so, time and length of interval, or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval and, if so, under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays or week days, are sometimes substituted or whether Factory is exempted and, if so, under what provision of section 22.	REMARKS.
								Adults.		Children.				
								Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15

FORM B.

Diary of Inspector.

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done.	Factories visited for the purpose of the Cotton Duties Act.	Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.

FORM C.

1. Serial No. _____

   Date _____

2. Name _____

3. Father's name _____

4. Sex and caste or religion _____

5. Residence _____

6. Age certified _____

7. Physical fitness _____

8. Distinctive marks _____

Thumb impression.

A. B.,
Initials of certifying Surgeon.

Certificate.

Serial No. _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that I have personally examined—

(Name) _____

Son/Daughter of _____ (caste, etc.) _____

residing at _____ who is desirous of being employed in a Factory, and that his/her age as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is _____ years and that he/she is fit for employment in a Factory.

His/Her descriptive marks are _____

_____

Thumb impression.

A. B.,
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

Register of fees paid for the issue of duplicate certificate under section 7 of the Factories Act.

Date.	Serial No.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initial of Certifying Surgeon.

Paid into Treasury

Date

Signature of Certifying Surgeon.

FORM E.

Report of Accident.

Dated the 191

SIR,

I beg hereby to give notice under rule of the Factory Rules that an accident occurred in the factory of at o'clock on causing death / serious injury / slight injury to the person mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature and extent of injury.

The injured person was working in the department, the injury was caused by the machine

The injured person is under treatment by

(Signed) A. B.,
Manager.

FORM F.

Register of Children.

*Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste or Religion.	Number of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Nature of employment.	Number of shift in which employed.	Remarks.

* *Note.*—The number given here will be the same as the number on the token, if any.

FORM G.

Abstract of Act and Rules for Textile Factories.

Applicable to all persons.

1. No person shall be employed for more than twelve hours in any one day.

2. No person shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m., unless he is employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

3. There shall be after each six hours of work a stoppage of half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued except by persons employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

4. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Exceptions to 1, *2, 3 and 4*—

(*a*) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers ;

(*b*) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps ;

(*c*) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ;

(*d*) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory ;

EXPLANATION.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

(*e*) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

Further exceptions to 1, 2 *and* 3—

(*f*) work on sizing, calendering, finishing, sewing and tailoring ;

(*g*) work on cloth-printing, bleaching and dyeing.

Applicable to women only.

5. No woman shall work before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m. or for more than 11 hours on any one day.

Applicable to children only.

6. No child shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m., or for more than 6 hours on any one day.

7. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.

8. No child shall be employed unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.

9. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.

10. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.

11. No child shall obtain two certificates under section 7 or section 8 of the Act, but if he loses his certificate he may apply to the certifying Surgeon for a duplicate certificate, the fee for which shall be one rupee.

12. When a child goes to work in a new factory he must give up his token (if any), but must show his certificate to the Manager of the new factory.

(Signed) A. B.,
Inspector of Factories.

Address.

No. 387 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th December* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 5720, dated 26th September 1911, I am directed to submit herewith the opinions of my Committee on the Draft Rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

Rule 2 Proviso, (1) The attention of Government is drawn to the fact that a District Magistrate is not supposed to be an expert and is not competent therefore to issue instructions *re* ventilation, guarding machinery and such kindred technical matters. In the opinion of my Committee it would be most undesirable for such a person to exercise the powers prescribed in this rule. (See Report of Select Committee on Factory Act, Chapter II, sub-clauses 4 & 5.)

Rule 11. The attention of Government is respectfully drawn to paragraph 75 of the Factory Commission Report. As therein recommended this Association trusts that all qualified Mill Doctors will be approved by the certifying Surgeon and allowed to examine children and grant provisional certificates.

Rules 18 & 19. As Government have appointed a Special Factory Ventilation Commission, it is expected that that Commission will be the right and proper authority to fix the standard of ventilation, say, so many parts of Carbonic Acid Gas in 10,000. These rules are therefore redundant. At the same time the attention of Government is drawn to the following paragraph, printed on page 3 of the first report of the Departmental Committee on the ventilation of factories and workshops:—

"The existence of a certain cubic air space per person affords no reliable guarantee of reasonably sufficient ventilation, and indeed the most highly vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum."

It is, therefore, undeniably clear that Rule 18 cannot be put into practice. Rule 19 is also open to the same objections, for, if Spinning Room and Reeling Room openings are to be provided at the rate of 5 sq. feet for each person employed in such room, it will be impossible at times to carry on the process of manufacture. It has been conclusively proved that this rule cannot be enforced neither here nor in any part of the world where spinning processes are carried out. Hence it is that the existing rule has never been enforced by the Government of

Bombay. It must be remembered that some factories have mechanical ventilation installations and it is therefore hoped Government will be pleased, for the reasons stated, to omit Rules 18 and 19, especially in view of the fact already pointed out that the Special Commission is the proper expert authority to deal with ventilation.

Rule 20. (3.) It is not specified what number of urinals are to be provided in a mill in proportion to men employed. As this may cause trouble with the Inspector, this Association recommend that where there are employed more than 100 persons, one urinal should be provided for every 100 persons in addition to latrines, if they are not on the flushing principle.

Rule 22 (*ii*). The system of fence rods as allowed under present Rule 22 (ii) has worked very well and there is no necessity to insist on wooden planks, especially as no grave accident has occurred to warrant this serious change. If wooden planks are fixed, they will seriously interfere with the cleaning of machinery when the machine is stopped. Further there will be a greater danger of fire from the fly accumulated. It is, therefore, contended that fence rods should be allowed and that the present Rule 22, which has worked satisfactorily, should remain in force.

Rule 22 (*iii*). Above remarks apply to this rule also.

Rule 23 (*v*). There is no necessity for insisting on having a countershaft for calendering machines, as there has been no accident of any serious nature on the calenders. Besides all calendering machines, when driven from shafting, are provided with a friction clutch. Moreover for big calenders it will be impossible to have suitable countershafts with fast and loose pulleys because they take at times 50/70 H. P. All belt shifters are not necessarily operated by a rack and pinion. Some of them are made with a travelling screw worm and a chain and they are quite as efficient. Therefore the words "calendering machines" and the words "operated by a rack and pinion" should be omitted from this sub-section and the word "efficient" should be added before the words "belt shifters."

Rule 23 (*vi*). Self-locking doors over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of slubbing, intermediate and roving frames do not exist in most mills, and on the old pattern frames they cannot be applied. An ordinary sheet iron guard, but not locking, can be made suitable for the old frames. There have been no accidents to speak of from this cause. This Rule may, however, be made obligatory for frames which may be in operation from the date the Act comes into force.

Rule 29. My Committee consider the first paragraph should be deleted as it will entail unnecessary work. The periods of employment of men and women can be posted upon the notice board of a mill in connection with notice form G., as required by section 36 (1) of the New Factory Act.

Rule 32. My Committee observe that, under the Act a District Magistrate is also an Inspector, as well as the appealing authority, for the District, and they therefore consider, in cases where a District Magistrate has issued orders as an Inspector and there is an appeal lodged against such orders, that the Magistrate who issued the orders should not hear the appeal. Either an independent Judicial officer or the Commissioner of the District should try the case. This recommendation applies to the Mofussil Districts only.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix G.

Ventilation of Cotton Textile Factories.

No. 4904 of 1911.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 14*th August* 1911.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, a copy of Government Resolution No. 4903 of this date, regarding the appointment of a Committee to report on ventilation in cotton textile factories.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Factories.—

Appointment of a Committee to report on ventilation in cotton textile factories.

No. 4903.

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 14*th August* 1911.

RESOLUTION of GOVERNMENT.

In paragraph 94* of their Report, the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 observed that ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, was in general excellent but in regard to cotton textile factories they were of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation might be insisted on. They recommended that the standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air and that no attempt should be made to fix a standard of humidity. The Government of India are of opinion that the inquiry necessary to fix the standard of purity of air can best be carried out in Bombay and have requested the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee to make the inquiry.

2. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint the following Committee for the purpose:—

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman.
The Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt.
Mr. N. N. Wadia.
Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories.

The investigation should extend to cotton textile factories throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the Committee are requested to make recommendations both for a standard expressed in terms of volume of carbon dioxide and also for the rules necessary to enforce that standard, to be issued under section 37 (2) (*g*) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

**Extract paragraph 94 of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission 1908.*

Fixation of a standard of purity for air in factories.

94. Our observations show that the ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, is in general excellent, and no provisions regarding the purity of the air are required in such cases. In cotton textile factories the conditions in this respect vary widely; speaking generally, the newer mills are admirably ventilated, while the arrangement in the older mills are such, that though ventilating contrivances exist, they are not effective in actual practice. In order to obtain a comfortable degree of warmth in the cold weather or in order to prevent threads snapping in the hot dry months, or when a dry breeze is blowing, it is the custom in most mills not fitted with modern ventilating arrangements to shut all the windows. In these circumstances the atmosphere of the work rooms soon becomes very vitiated; and it requires no demonstration that continued work in such foul air must necessarily be most injurious to the operatives. We would refer, in this connection, to our inspection notes on mills Nos. 3, 27, 28 and 29. As one witness of long practical experience stated, any man would feel exhausted even if he merely sat in a chair in some of the work rooms for eight or nine hours, the atmosphere was so foul. Others were of opinion that the vitiated air in the mills was largely responsible both for the careless habits of work of the operatives, and for their frequent absences from the work rooms. The conditions in some mills were, they considered, such as to preclude any display of energy, and to necessitate frequent absences in order to obtain a breath of pure air. Our observations have convinced us that these statements are justified by the conditions obtaining in some cotton textile mills, and we are therefore of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air, in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation may be insisted on. Unless a standard of purity be fixed, it will be impossible for the inspectors to effect any improvement in respect of this matter. The standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air, and power should be taken in the new Act authorizing the Governor General in Council to prescribe and enforce such a standard. The question of the standard actually to be fixed is one for chemical and medical experts; and we recommend that arrangement should now be made to conduct the experimental work necessary in order to arrive at a decision on this point. We do not consider that the standard adopted in England could be applied, without careful examination as to its suitability to India.

No. 301 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *8th September* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4904 of 1911, dated 14th instant, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution No. 4903, regarding the appointment of a Committee to report on ventilation in Cotton Textile Factories.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Ag. Secretary

No. 1 of 1911.

Bombay, 1st *September* 1911.

The CHAIRMAN,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in connection with the inquiry now being made by the recently appointed Textile Factory Ventilation Committee, samples of air are being taken at a number of Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Should you desire to send a representative to be present at the time of the test, the Factory Inspectors, *i.e.*, Mr. Engel for Ahmedabad and Mr. Chambers for Bombay, will arrange for your representative to accompany them to the Mills, on receipt of intimation to this effect.—I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chairman, Textile Factory Ventilation Committee.

No. 300 of 1911.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 8*th September* 1911.

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chairman, Textile Factory Ventilation Committee.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of 1911, dated 1st instant, intimating that samples of air are now being taken at a number of Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and inviting a representative of this Association to be present at the time of the test.

I am directed to thank you for your courtesy and to state that my Committee are not desirous at this stage of appointing a member to represent the Association on the occasion referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix H.

Municipal Licenses for Engines.

No. 36452 of 1910-11.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17*th March* 1911.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8 of 10th January 1911 objecting to the proposal requiring Millowners to apply for a renewal of the permits granted to them under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to say that I agree with you that the section cannot be applied to Mills which were erected before the passing of the Act and no renewal of the permits can therefore be demanded from them.

2. I am however unable to agree that such renewal cannot be required in the case of Mills established subsequent to the passing of the Act. Section 479 (1) requires that the period for which the license which in the case of Mills is granted under Section 390 should be specified, and I am unable to admit your suggestion that the entry of any indefinite period can correctly amount to a specification. If it had been intended that this time limit for permits should not be applicable in the case of Mills they would have been specially exempted as they have been from the provisions of Section 394.

3. I do not think that the legislation ever intended that a mill once established, it should be beyond the power of the Commissioner to regulate it, however serious a nuisance it might become and might be to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

4. I think however that you have been unnecessarily alarmed in this matter, because the proposal to require the renewal of permits annually on the payment of a small fee has not been made with any inquisitional object, nor with an idea of raising more revenue, but simply to bring the licensing system into better order and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City. As I should be sorry to do anything which I consider would have a serious effect on the industry, I am willing to direct that in the case of Mills already established the annual renewal of permits will not be required. In the case however of mills established after this date, it will be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted remain in effect without renewal.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 96 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th April* 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 36452, dated the 17th ultimo, regarding the question of permits to be granted to Mills under Section 390 of the Municipal Act; and I am to convey the thanks of the Committee for the assurances given that the proposal requiring the renewal of permits was made with no other object than to bring the licensing system into better order, and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City.

In conclusion I am to state that this Association accepts your concluding proposal that Mills already established will not be required to renew their permits, but that for all mills established after the 17th March 1911, it will be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted will remain in effect without renewal.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Assessment of Mills.

No. 36453 of 1910-11.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17*th March* 1911.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City have requested me to address the Millowners' Association, with a view to ascertain their views on the subject. As the Association is aware, the present arrangement in regard to the assessment of Mills was arrived at in the year 1883-84. Since then there has been a very great rise in the value of properties throughout the City and the rise in the rents of other properties in the City during the last 25 years amounts to 127 per cent. The assessment of Government properties has moreover been lately revised and greatly increased. It is impossible therefore to expect that the valuation of Mill properties can be allowed longer to remain at the figure fixed before the rise in the value which has taken place in Bombay. It is calculated that if a valuation were fixed at the rates of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. in the cost of land and buildings respectively, the present assessment of Mill properties would be increased by 80 per cent., while if the assessment were based on rental value, the increase would be 110 per cent., even if buildings alone were considered. If the value of the land in the compound used for stacking coal, etc., were added, the total percentage of increase would amount to 134 per cent. You are no doubt aware that the assessment on Mills in other cities is much higher than in Bombay.

In Calcutta on mill premises, *i.e.*, buildings, which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

In the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, the assessment is made according to various methods which you have doubtless the means of ascertaining.

I shall therefore be glad of an early expression of your Association's views on the subject.

I have the honour at the same time to request the favour of the Association's opinion as to whether the decision that may be arrived at in regard to Spinning and Weaving Mills should also be applied to Dye Works. You are doubtless aware that two Dye Works are assessed at present on cost, while the Bleaching and Dyeing Departments that are now attached to many Spinning Mills are assessed on the same basis as is applied to the spinning portion. This is obviously inconsistent.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 101 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th April* 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 36453, dated 17th March 1911, regarding the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

2. My Committee have given their best attention to your remarks, and quite realize your point of view, but at the same time they cannot help seriously feeling that the present is an inopportune moment for raising so grave a question. The whole mill industry is in a very critical condition, and its future is viewed with concern. Twenty-two mills have already closed down, and more are expected to follow, while most of the remaining number are working more or less at a loss. For the above reason also the rental value of mill buildings must necessarily be very poor at the present time.

3. In these circumstances, my Committee respectfully suggest that, in consideration of the difficulties the mill industry has to contend against in these days, the question of revising the assessment might be postponed until somewhat more favourable conditions prevail. Trusting this appeal will meet with your approval.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 2292 of 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29*th April* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 101 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to observe that, though there may be good reason for postponing the application of an increased assessment, it would seem desirable to consider the question of a revision of the method of assessment. I would therefore request the favour of the opinion of your Association, whether the methods prevailing as the basis of assessment in Calcutta and Madras are fair in themselves.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 128 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th May* 1911.

P. R. CADELL, ESQ., I.C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2292, dated 29th April, I have the honour to enquire whether you will receive a small Sub-Committee of this Association in your office, for the purpose of discussing the proposed revision of the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in this City ?

Should this suggestion not meet with your approval, I am to ask whether you could kindly attend a meeting of the full Committee in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at an early date?—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 3797 OF 1911-1912.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *19th May* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 128 of the 18th instant, I have the honour by direction to inform you that the Commissioner will be glad to meet a Sub-Committee of your Association at this Office. Any forenoon will suit him best.—I have, etc.,

A. W. SHETE,
Assistant to Commissioner.

No. 149 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *16th June* 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3797, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Chairman of this Association and the undersigned will be pleased to meet you informally in connection with the assessment of mills on Monday next, the 19th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time).—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 15878 OF 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *8th September* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to the interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr D. E. Wacha had with me on the 10th August 1911, I should be glad to be informed whether I may expect any communication from you on the subject of the revision of the assessment on mills, as I have to submit a report to the Corporation at an early date.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 333 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th October* 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 15878, dated 8th ultimo, regarding the revision of the assessment on mills, I am directed to request that you will kindly allow the matter to stand over until the return from England of the Chairman of the Association, who is due to arrive in Bombay by the incoming mail.

My Committee hope to be able to submit their views on this question, for your consideration, in the course of the next fortnight.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 21595 OF 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 31*st October* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 333 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to request the favour of being informed when I may expect to receive your Committee's views *re* the assessment of mills.

2. As it is desirable to get to some workable basis without further delay, I would suggest that your Association should express its preference for one of the methods of assessments prevailing in other places, which are referred to in my No. 36453 of 17th March 1911. The methods which are likely to be the most workable are (1) to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation, All land not built upon would have to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood, allowing, if necessary, a rebate if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, have been easily let; (2) to charge on a rental basis, the theoretical value of similar premises, both buildings and land occupied for other purposes, which might be fixed for a locality, making where necessary, a rebate as suggested in (1) above.

3. Either method would produce inequalities between the various mills, caused either by their differing ages and situations, but it is for your Committee to judge how far these inequalities are unavoidable, and how far they are compensated for by other advantages, *e.g.*, convenient situation in the town or improved construction which allows of better output.

4. Some arrangement must be come to very shortly, and I should therefore be obliged by an early communication from you.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 350 of 1911.

Millowners' Association,

Bombay, *6th November* 1911.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 21595 of 31st October, and in reply I am directed to inform you that as a workable basis my Committee are prepared to accept your proposal No. 1, *viz.*, " to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation ; all land not built upon to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, have been easily let." In calculating on this basis, my Committee trust that you will be pleased to fix the percentage for rental valuation at 4 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings on the basis mentioned above.

My Committee also trust that this basis will also be applied to Dye Works, as at present, so as to get a uniform basis for valuation of all manufacturing buildings.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 26515 of 1911.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,

Bombay, *4th January* 1912.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 350 of the 6th November 1911, I have the honour to inform you that the ordinary rate of assessment on large buildings not erected for letting purposes is 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings. I am willing to recommend that in the case of mill buildings a special rate at 4 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings should be allowed. This is the rate at which buildings belonging to Government are assessed, and no lower rate can be allowed.

2. Quarters for Managers and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters, etc., and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis would continue to be so assessed. All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the mill in the mill compound would be assessed with the buildings. Chimneys and tanks, which are at present not assessed, would also be subject to assessment.

3. Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for mill purposes would be required to be fenced off, and would be separately valued.

4. The valuation should be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years as may be agreed upon, the revision being based on the value of the land and the value of the buildings at the time of revision.

5. According to a statement which has been prepared in my office, the valuation of the land, on a basis of 4 per cent. on the value in 1910, will be Rs. 8,90,919 and Rs. 30,72,973, will represent 6 per cent. on the value of the buildings. The total of Rs. 39,63,892 represents an increase of Rs. 16,48,611 or 71 per cent. over the valuation, fixed in 1883 and still in force of Rs. 23,15,281. To this must be added the value of chimneys and tanks. The valuation of the land above shown is, however, based on its value, not on its cost.

6. As I have to bring the matter shortly before a Committee of the Corporation, I should be obliged by being informed as early as possible whether you have any remarks to offer at present.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 30 of 1912.

MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th February* 1912.

P. R. CADELL, ESQ., I.C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 26515, dated 4th instant, regarding the assessment of mills, and to inform you, in reply, that my Committee have carefully considered the proposals in this connection, which you contemplate recommending to the Corporation and have authorized me to accept them, although they feel the rates are still rather high.

2. My Committee assume that the suitable allowance for depreciation on all buildings as mentioned in your letter, dated 31st October 1911, and in our reply thereto, dated 6th November 1911, will still be granted.

3. I am also authorized to accept your proposals regarding the assessment of quarters for Managers, Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters and all land for storing and stacking purposes.

4. It is observed that land purchased for future extensions and not actually used for mill purposes, must be fenced off; my Committee are of opinion that this is an unnecessary restriction, and respectfully contend it should not be insisted on.

5. They also note that the valuation will be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years. It is hoped the latter period will be the one finally agreed upon and that such future revisions will be on the present basis, *viz.*, 4 per cent. on the cost of value of land and 6 per cent. on the cost of value of buildings, with a suitable allowance for depreciation.

6. I am to convey the thanks of my Committee for the very courteous manner in which you have met them in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix J.

Bolting down of Covers of Beaters of Cotton Openers, &c.

CIRCULAR No. F. I.—228 OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 25*th April* 1911.

The following Circular is issued in modification of the office Circular No. F. I—549, dated August 9th, 1910.

The covers of beaters of Cotton Openers, combined openers and scutchers, and scutchers, and *the panel doors of the same*, the covers of beaters and of porcupine, or spiked cylinders of openers, hard waste breakers, and similar machines must, when the beaters or cylinders are working, be securely bolted down.

Managers are desired to comply with the above instructions within six weeks from the date of the receipt of this circular.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

No. 121 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th May* 1911.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay.

SIR,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to your Circular No. F. I.—228 of 1911, dated 25th April 1911, issued to all the mills in Bombay, requiring them to comply within 6 weeks with the following regulation :—

"The covers of beaters of cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, and scutchers, *and the panel doors of the same*; the covers of beaters and of porcupine, or spiked cylinders of openers, hard waste breakers, and similar machines must, when the beaters or cylinders are working, be securely bolted down."

My Committee have instructed me to inform you that this order to securely fasten the panel doors of all openers is not practically workable, nor in their opinion it is necessary, because, even with the panel doors open, there cannot be any danger to the workmen.

They also think that probably by mistake the panel doors have been referred to instead of the desk doors between the beater cover and the desk glass near the cages. I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know if this is correct.

My Committee submit that such a general Circular regarding fencing machinery, &c., should not be issued without first being published in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section 39 of the new Factory Bill, which will come into force in July 1912, or without previously consulting this Association, and they respectfully request that the Circular may be amended.—I have, etc.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 300—F. I. OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *17th May* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 121, dated the 10th instant, and to inform you that the matter is receiving my attention.

2. As regards the panel doors referred to in the circular, your presumption that the instructions in the circular refer to "desk doors" is correct.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay,

No. 333—F. I. OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *2nd June* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th May, I have the honour to state that the circular to which you refer had in view the panel doors or desk doors between the beater cover and the cage of cotton openers, not the panel doors of the dust chambers of the same. Accidents have occurred owing to operatives opening these panel doors whilst the machines have been working, and it is necessary that steps be taken to render such opening a matter of greater difficulty. In any cases in which millowners contend that the covers of beaters of Cotton Openers and scutchers, or the panel doors of the same or covers of beaters, etc., of waste breakers and similar machines in use in their mills are of such a type that accidents are impossible, the Factory Inspectors will consider whether any exemption from this circular should be recommended.

2. With regard to the concluding portion of your letter, I have the honour to remark that the procedure prescribed under the New Factory Act will not be adopted until the Act comes into force. If after the explanation furnished above your Committee is still of opinion that the circular referred to is unreasonable, I shall be glad to consider any objections that they may put forward.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE.
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

No. 139 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th June* 1911.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I.—333, dated 2nd instant, regarding the bolting down of covers of beaters of cotton openers, etc., and to convey the thanks of my Committee for the explanations contained therein.

I am to add my Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly issue amended instructions to the mills in this connection.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. F.I.—345 OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 10*th June* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 139, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I do not see that any amended instructions are necessary. If the Agent of any mill thinks that the orders in the circular are unnecessary in his case, he can apply to me, and I shall be glad to consider any objections that he may put forward. One or two Agents have already done so.—I have, etc.

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Appendix K.

Income-tax on Mills.

Statement showing the percentage allowed in different Provinces for depreciation on machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the net profits of factories for Income-tax purposes, and the method by which the capital cost is estimated in each case.

Province.	Amount of depreciation allowed.	Method of calculating capital cost.
Madras	*On machinery.*—Actual appropriation of the year, subject to maximum of 10 *per cent.* on present value.	Present value taken from balance sheet, subject to verification.
Bengal	*On block generally.*—Actual appropriation of the year subject to following maxima:— (*i*) Iron foundries and machine shops ... 10 *per cent.* (*ii*) Paper mills } ... 7½ „ (*iii*) Ice factories } (*iv*) Jute and cotton mills (*v*) Oil mills ... ... } 5 „ (*vi*) Silk mills ... ... (*vii*) Steam printing presses (*viii*) Hydraulic presses (*ix*) Bone-crushing mills... } 2½ „ (*x*) Flour mills ... ... (*xi*) Glass manufactories— (*a*) Buildings ... 2½ „ (*b*) Furnace... ... 10½ „	Capital cost of block taken from printed accounts.

Province.	Amount of depreciation allowed.	Method of calculating capital cost.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	*Where accounts are audited*— *On block generally.*—5 *per cent.* on value of block. *Where accounts are not audited*— *On buildings.*—One-sixth of estimated letting value. *On machinery.*—Either actual expenses on repairs, or, occasionally, 5 *per cent.* on initial cost.	Value of block taken from audited balance sheet.
United Provinces ...	General rule as follows, though not invariably observed :— *On buildings.*—Fixed deduction of 2½ *per cent.* on original cost. *On machinery.*—Similar deduction of 5 *per cent.* on original cost.	
Bombay (excluding Sind).	*On buildings.*—Actual expenditure of the year on repairs and general upkeep. No allowance for "book" depreciation.	
	On machinery.—Actual appropriation of the year's accounts, subject to maximum of 5 *per cent.* on present value of capital cost.	Capital cost is taken as original cost price *plus* cost of repairs and renewals made from capital or depreciation account. Depreciation allowances of previous years are taken into account in the calculation.
Sind	*On block generally.*—5 *per cent.* on capital cost.	Capital cost taken from audited accounts.
Punjab	*On buildings and machinery.*—Actual expenditure on replacements.	
Central Provinces. Burma	*On buildings and machinery.*—Actual appropriation of the year.	

No. 116 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th May* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,

The Committee of this Association has considered the printed statement issued and laid before the Viceregal Council in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt., as to the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for Income-tax purposes and the method by which the Capital cost is estimated in each case, and I am directed to place before you the views of my Committee on this question.

2. It is felt that the method of assessment in Bombay is not only unfair but less favourable than that adopted in other parts of India as is clearly shown in the printed statement. Up to two years ago allowance was made for depreciation to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount of initial cost of machinery only in the audited balance sheet of each and every year, this allowance being deducted from the profits the tax was levied on the nett profits. Since then a new method has been introduced by which, in case of all those mills working over 20 years, the total amount set aside for depreciation for the whole past two decades is first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet, and 5 per cent. is then only allowed on the balance. This system of assessment is not adopted in any other part of India, though it is believed to be in force in Lancashire, where every year 7½ per cent. on machinery and 2½ per cent. on buildings is allowed for depreciation on the nett value of machinery and buildings after deducting the amount of depreciation allowed in the previous year.

3. Secondly, there is no uniform method of assessment in India. In Bombay, for instance, 5 per cent. depreciation was allowed on machinery only, whilst in Bengal and other Provinces the depreciation is allowed on machinery and on buildings at 5 per cent. for both on Capital cost of block in case of Jute and Textile Mills. It is thought unfair that no allowance should be made in Bombay regarding the depreciation of buildings in which machinery is housed as the wear and tear of such buildings is evident, and is always allowed for by Millowners in their profit and loss accounts.

4. In conclusion it is felt by this Association that whatever system of assessment is ultimately adopted, it should be standardized throughout India, if not for all kinds of factories, it should at least be for all Textile Factories. It is further felt that the allowance for depreciation should be made not only on machinery but also on all Textile Buildings; and in the opinion of my Committee a uniform allowance of 2½ per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery on the initial cost value of each would be considered fair and would meet with the approval of all engaged in the Textile Trade of this country.

5. Hoping these suggestions will receive your favourable consideration, and that the Imperial Government will approve of the advantages of simplification and uniformity in a Tax which at present is a source of much misunderstanding and inconvenience to all concerned.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 2980-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, 16*th May* 1911.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 116, dated the 9th May 1911, regarding the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for Income-tax purposes. I am to say that it will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

J. E. C. JUKES,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 246-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, 18*th January* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 2980-F., dated the 16th May 1911, I am directed to say that the Government of India have carefully considered the views of your Association, as conveyed in your letter No. 116, dated the 9th May 1911, regarding the method adopted in Bombay of allowing deduction for depreciation of machinery in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for purposes of Income-tax assessment. They do not see any injustice in that method, which appears to them to be necessary in order to prevent the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed on account of depreciation from exceeding the actual cost of the machinery. They have, however, consulted the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal of your Association to allow 2½ per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery. The Local Goverment have no objection to this proposal, but explain that it will be necessary to define clearly the Buildings upon which this depreciation allowance will be permissible, as several Mills and other Companies in Bombay are understood to own bungalows and *chawls*, the cost of which is incorporated in the Companies' accounts.

2. As regards the request made in paragraph 4 of your letter of the 9th May 1911, I am to say that the Government of India do not think it advisable to standardize the method of Income-tax assessment in the several Provinces, in view of the varying local circumstances obtaining in each. But they have addressed the Local Governments in the matter, with a view to clear and equitable rules being framed in each Province, suitable to its special circumstances.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,
Under Secretary to the Government of India

No. 32 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th February* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 246-F., dated 18th ultimo, and to convey the thanks of my Committee for the concession which has been granted to the Millowners of Bombay, of an allowance of 2½ per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery.

My Committee await with interest a copy of the rules it is proposed to frame for each Province in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 41 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th February* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 32, dated 6th instant, regarding the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the nett profits of factories—especially Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills—for Income-tax purposes, I am requested by the Committee to further point out that Cotton Mills, whether in the Bombay Presidency or in Bengal or the United Provinces, are similar in all respects, and it is therefore respectfully submitted, that the allowance for depreciation on machinery and buildings should be the same in all Provinces.

2. Bengal, however, is allowed a 5 per cent. depreciation on buildings and machinery, while Bombay is only granted a 2½ per cent. allowance on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery.

3. Whatever system of assessment is ultimately adopted, it should, it is felt, be standardized throughout India for each particular kind of industry, and my Committee respectfully request that, as the Government of India have sanctioned depreciation on buildings, to the extent of 5 per cent. on the capital cost of block in Bengal, a similar standard should be fixed for the Bombay Presidency.

4. My Committee also contend that the new method lately adopted in Bombay for all mills working over 20 years (by which the total amount set aside for depreciation for the past two decades, is first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. then allowed on the balance), should either be in force in Bengal or cancelled in this Presidency.

5. A reconsideration of the whole matter, in the light of the above views, is requested; and I am to add that my Committee await with interest a copy of the rules it is proposed to frame for each Province in this connection.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix L.

Import Duty on Tallow.

No. 265 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th August* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

At a recent interview which the Committee of this Association had with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence the question of the inexpediency of levying Import Duty on Tallow was discussed. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recommended the

Committee, if they desired to make any representation in the matter to address the Imperial Government through the kind offices of the Government of Bombay. I have the honour therefore to request by direction of my Committee that Government will be pleased for the reasons below stated to add Tallow to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty when intended for use in a Weaving Mill: —

(1) Government have already decided that a number of articles such as China-clay, etc., should be exempted from duty when imported for use by an owner of a Weaving Mill. My Committee in making the present request are not asking Government to introduce any new principle in the matter of exemption from duty but are merely suggesting that the principle already adopted by Government should be applied in the case of an article which stands on precisely the same footing as other articles, in favour of which exemption has been granted. Government have already recognised by the inclusion of velvet pulp that the list originally issued in 1896 was not final and is subject to addition and revision as circumstances may justify.

(2) Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth. No other article can be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth.

(3) Attempts have been made to substitute other articles, but they have all had to be discarded owing to greater expense and unsuitability for the purpose.

(4) The precautions which Government have taken to prevent abuse of the concessions already granted in respect of other articles will be sufficient to secure from abuse the concession which it is hoped may be made in favour of Tallow.

My Committee trust that, under the circumstances, Government will be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated.—I have, etc.,

J. F. BRADBURY,
Deputy Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 7627 OF 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th August* 1911.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 265, dated 8th August 1911, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
For Under Secretary to Government.

No. 385 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th December* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to represent that the question of Import Duties generally has engaged the attention of my Committee for some time past and the inexpediency of levying this particular duty on Tallow, Cotton Rope, Resin Size, Soluble Oil and Drawing-in-Frames imported by Weaving Mills for manufacturing purposes only was discussed recently with the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

My Committee now desire to place before you certain facts which they trust will enable the Governor General in Council to repeal this duty, so far as it applies to the goods specified above.

Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth and no other articles can be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth. Attempts had been made to substitute other articles, but all have had to be discarded owing to greater expense or unsuitability for the purpose. These remarks apply also to Resin Size and Soluble Oil.

My Committee understand that the Customs reason for not admitting Tallow free of this duty is that it can be used by mills for greasing machinery or ropes. Even if such were the case, the quantity that could be used for this purpose is so small as to be negligible when compared with the annual consumption of this commodity in weaving mills. A shed of 1,000 looms requires from 35 to 40 tons of tallow annually for sizing purposes and the cost is roughly £43 per ton C. I. F., Bombay.

As regards cotton rope for driving machinery my Committee respectfully submit that it should be placed in the same category as belting, which is free. The expensive nature of this particular class of rope precludes the possibility of its being used for purposes other than that of driving machinery and provided a declaration to this effect is made by a mill or factory, my Committee contend it should be admitted free.

Drawing-in-Frames, imported by weaving mills and used for drawing in warp through healds and reeds, might also be admitted free. Although not driven by mechanical power these frames are essential for weaving purposes and cannot possibly be used for any other purpose.

As already explained to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, weaving mills have to pay the 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on all cloth manufactured by them, and my Committee are, therefore, of opinion that in all fairness the mills should not be called upon to pay this Import Duty on the stores mentioned above, which are required in the manufacture of the cloth which is taxed as aforesaid.

My Committee trust that this question of Import Duty, so far as it affects the articles abovementioned, will receive favourable consideration, and that Government will be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated, as has been done in the case of China Clay and other weaving stores, imported for manufacturing purposes by weaving mills, when the invoices are made out in the names of such mills. (See Government of India Notification No. 768 S. R., dated 14th February 1896).—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 9138-106.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
CALCUTTA, *15th December* 1911.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 385, dated the 11th December 1911, regarding the exemption from the payment of customs duty on tallow, cotton rope and certain other articles imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes, I am to say that your letter will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

A. C. McWATTERS,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix M.

Covering of Yarn Bales.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,
BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed by the Managing Committee of this Association to call your Committee's kind attention to the accompanying notice, dated 25th January 1911, published by the G. I. P. Railway Co., in connection with the covering of country-made piece goods, and to enquire whether they are going to take any action in that behalf.

We are respectfully to submit that the order contained in the notice is detrimental in various ways to the trades concerned, and to request that your Committee may be good enough to protest against its enforcement.—We are, etc.,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MADHAVJI JESANG,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The public are reminded that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarn and Twist are only accepted at Railway Risk when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of excluding water or oil. If this rule is not complied with, such consignments will be accepted by this Railway at Owner's Risk only.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, *25th January* 1911.

No. 105 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13th *April* 1911.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been called to a recent notice issued by the General Traffic Manager to the effect that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarns and Twist would only be accepted at Railway Risk when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin, or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they would be despatched by the G. I. P. Railway at Owner's Risk.

Hitherto such conditions have not been insisted on, and my Committee feel that this order will bear harshly on the Mill Industry in this country, as it will involve an additional expense of about 12 annas per bale to the Mills, besides the payment of a much higher Railway freight when goods are despatched at Railway Risk. Greater care in the examination of consignments before despatch would, it is believed, preclude unfair damages being claimed from the Railway.

If however some protection is deemed necessary, it is suggested that the order should only apply during the monsoon months, that is, from June to September, as for the remaining eight months of the year the climate is uniformly dry and in noway likely to cause injury to consignments from water.

It is trusted that the wishes of the trade in this matter will be favourably considered and that no additional expense will be insisted on at a time when the Mill Industry is in a critical condition and carried on more or less at a loss.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 108 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13th *April* 1911.

THE HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 3rd ultimo with reference to the notice issued by the G. I. P. Railway in connection with the covering of country-made Piece-Goods, and to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter that has been addressed to the Railway regarding the enforcement of the order in question.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

No. 4.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,
BOMBAY, 20*th April* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 108, dated the 13th instant, giving cover to a copy of the letter addressed by your Committee to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and thank you for the same. Please favour us with a copy of a reply when received by you.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MADHAVJI JAISING,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 7.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,
BOMBAY, 3*rd May* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of our letter No. 3, dated the 3rd March 1911, and your reply thereto dated the 8th March 1911, we enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the G. I. P Railway, for your information.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MADHAVJI JAISING,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 25*th April* 1911.

No. G. G. 445.

THE BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter No. 5 of the 21st April, I beg to invite your attention to the fact that the regulation complained of only applies to these commodities when tendered for despatch in *bundles* at Bombay, and since the Mills only deal in Bales, they will not be affected by the regulations this Railway has been obliged to circulate to protect its interests.—Yours truly,

Dy. Traffic Manager, Commercial.

No. 88-c-3.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
BOMBAY, *17th May* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 105, dated 13th April 1911, regarding the recent notice issued by this Railway to the effect that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarn and Twist will be accepted at Railway Risk only when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they will be despatched at Owner's Risk, I quote below the instructions which are in force in the matter:—

"(*a*) Piece-Goods, thread, yarn and twist, cotton, woollen, flax, hemp, silk or "mixed with silk tendered for despatch in bundles at Bombay, and in bundles or bales at "other stations on the G. I. P. Railway System, when not packed in waterproof cloth, "tarpaulin or other covering capable of keeping out water or oil will only be carried at "Owner's Risk under Risk Note, Form A. Senders should in all cases be required to "sign this Risk Note, unless they prove the packages are packed as prescribed."

2. It will be observed that these instructions apply only to consignments tendered for despatch *in bundles* at Bombay and will therefore scarcely affect the Mills who deal *in bales*. As, therefore, your Association is mainly concerned in traffic from the Bombay Mills and as the condition objected to has been withdrawn so far as traffic from Bombay is concerned, it is hoped that the action already taken will meet what is required.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK CLARK,
Acting Secretary

Appendix N.

Quantity of Yarn consumed in the production of cloth.

No. 1739.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd March* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

It appears from the Reports of the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1904-05 and subsequent years that it has been assumed that the same quantity of Indian yarn was consumed in the production of cloth woven in the Indian Mills in the respective years as will be seen from the appended figures :—

		Yarn lbs.	Cloth lbs.
1904-05	...	158,746,555	158,746,555
1905-06	...	163,880,194	163,880,194
1906-07	..	165,767,858	165,767,858
1907-08	...	189,051,679	189,051,679
1908-09	...	192,364,597	192,364,597

This assumption does not seem to be correct, as no allowance has been made for wastage in manufacture or for sizing; and it appears that the consumption of imported yarn in the mills has been neglected.

I shall be indebted if you will be so good as to let me know if possible,—

(1) How much imported yarn and how much Indian yarn was used in the Indian Mills in the manufacture of cotton goods in each of the last five years;

(2) whether in the Association's estimate of the quantity of yarn used in Weaving Mills any allowance is made for size or for wastage, and

(3) what may be taken as the probable average percentages of size in the cloth produced.—I have, etc.,

F. NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 120 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th May* 1911.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1739 of the 23rd March 1911, regarding the question of the quantity of Indian yarn consumed in the production of cloth woven in the Indian Mills.

In reply, I am to explain that the proportion of imported yarn used in Indian Mills is not exactly determinable as the quantity utilized is variable and small in extent and no reliable statistics are available.

In the reports issued by the Association no allowance was made for size or wastage. It is difficult to estimate the exact quantity of size and waste as it more or less differs in each mill according as coarser or finer goods are produced and varies from 10 to 18 per cent. But my Committee consider that, as an average, about 12 per cent. of size may be taken as carried through in weaving, and therefore every 100 lbs. of yarn would produce 112 lbs. of cloth.

It is proposed to calculate the statistics you refer to in our Annual Report on the above basis in future.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix O.

Lapsed Wages of Millhands.

No. 3371 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 5*th June* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour Government, if possible, with a statement showing the total amount of lapsed wages for the last three years of the operatives employed in the factories in Bombay and the number of weeks' labour which such lapses represent.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
9th May 1911.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES (INDIA).

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether it is the custom for employers to retain two months' wages in hand from the workers ; whether in case of bankruptcy the workers have the legal right to claim one month's pay only from the defaulting employer ; and if so, whether it is proposed to alter the law relating to the payment of wages to prevent the victimisation of the working population?

The Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) :—Such enquires as the Secretary of State has been able to make go to show that in factories, as in other kinds of employment in India, wages are generally paid by the month. Where this is the case, payment is made about the middle of the month following that for which the wage is due. The Secretary of State is not aware that as much as two months' wages is ever kept in hand by employers. In some factories fortnightly payments have been introduced, and in others a portion of the staff is on weekly wages. In these cases the amount of pay kept in hand is small. Under the Indian Insolvency law, the employé has a priority claim in respect of four months' wages up to a maximum amount of Rs. 100 in the Presidency towns and of Rs. 20 elsewhere. No amendment of the law is at present contemplated.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he can secure from the Millowners' Association of Bombay returns showing the total amount of lapsed wages of their operatives for the last three years, and the number of weeks' labour such lapses represent in the current coin?

Mr. Montagu :—The Secretary of State will ask the Bombay Government to ascertain from the Millowners' Association of Bombay whether they can supply the return mentioned in the question.

No. 199 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 3371, dated 5th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, by direction of my Committee, that reliable statistics regarding the total amount of lapsed wages for the past three years of the mill operatives in Bombay, are not available.

I am to express my Committee's regrets at their inability to furnish Government with the information asked for.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix P.

Indian Stamp Act.

No. 9741 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th October* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 29th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Amendment of Act II, 1899, Schedule I, as amended by Act VI, 1910.

2. In article No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

—	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(*b*) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—			
	Rs.		
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed... 200	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed 400	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto 400 ditto 600	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Ditto 600 ditto 1,000	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Ditto 1,000 ditto 1,200	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto 1,200 ditto 1,600	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto 1,600 ditto 2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Ditto 2,500 ditto 5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto 5,000 ditto 7,500	6 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
Ditto 7,500 ditto 10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Ditto 10,000 ditto 15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
Ditto 15,000 ditto 20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto 20,000 ditto 25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Ditto 25,000 ditto 30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 23A.

3. In section 23A, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*b*)", the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*e*)" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of bills from Rs. 600 to 1,000, the increase was much smaller ; while the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 600, in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession has, however, produced unexpected results, advantage having been taken of it, in the case of big transactions, to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There can be no question that considerable revenue has thus been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience has also been caused, by a quite unnecessary increase of work, to the banks and private firms which have large dealings in bills of exchange. The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favour the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposes to raise the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Act of 1910.

2. Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to rectify a verbal error by substituting a reference to Article 5 (*c*) for the reference to Article 5 (*b*) in Section 23 A (1) of the Indian Stamp Act 1899, as the sub-article 5 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Act has become sub-article 5 (*c*) through the passing of the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

20th September 1911.

No. 351 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th November* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9744, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that my Committee fully approve of the said Bill and otherwise have no remarks to offer thereon.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix Q.

Life Assurance Companies Bill.

No. 9606 OF 1911.

REVENUE DEPAREMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th October* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 5th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

[MARGINAL REFERENCES, WHERE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ARE TO THE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, c. 49)].

A Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of life assurance companies: It is hereby enacted as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "actuary" means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council; [29.]

(2) "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of a life assurance company; [29.]

(3) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; [S. 3, Act VI of 1882.]

(4) "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the life assurance company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year; [29.]

(5) "life assurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, polices of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life; [1 (*a*).]

(6) "life assurance company" means a company to which this Act applies;

(7) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life; [30 (*a*).]

(8) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the life assurance company; [29.]

(9) where a company grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant; and [30 (*b*).]

(10) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. [29.]

[1] 3. Save as hereafter expressly provided, this Act shall apply to all persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act and whether established within or without British India, who carry on life assurance business within British India.

Companies to which Act applies.

VI of 1882. *Explanation.*—A company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which carries on life assurance business in any part of the world shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a company carrying on such business within British India.

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any society to which the Providen Insurance Societies Act, 191 applies, or to any Fund which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of this Act.

Deposits.

[2.] 4. (*1*) Every life assurance company shall, if established before the commencement of this Act, within one year from such commencement, or, if established after such commencement, before it commences to carry on the business of life assurance, deposit and keep deposited with the Comptroller General, for and on behalf of the Governor General in Council, Government securities as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1886, of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees.

Deposits.

XIII of 1886.

(*2*) The interest accruing due on the securities deposited under sub-section (*1*) shall be paid to the company.

(*3*) The deposit may be made by the subscribers of the memorandum of association of the company, or any of them, in the name or the proposed company, and, upon the incorporation of the company, shall be deemed to have been made by, and to be part of the assets of the company and the registrar shall not issue a certificate of incorporation of the company until the deposit has been made.

(*4*) The deposit shall be deemed to form part of the life assurance fund of the company.

Accounts and Documents.

[3 (1).] 5. In the case of a life assurance company transacting other business besides that of life assurance, a separate account shall be kept of all receipts in respect of the life assurance business, and the said receipts shall be carried to and form a separate fund to be called the life assurance fund.

Separation of funds.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the investments of any life assurance fund to be kept separate from the investments of any other fund.

[30(f).] *Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall apply to a life assurance company established before the commencement of this Act, by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business carried on by the company are paid exclusively to the life policy-holders, and on the face of whose life policies the liability of the life assurance fund in respect of the other business distinctly appears.

[3 (2).] 6. The life assurance fund shall be as absolutely the security of the life policy-holders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than life assurance business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of life assurance, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of life assurance.

Appropriation of life assurance fund.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the life assurance fund in the case of a company established before the commencement of this Act, for contracts entered into by the company before such commencement. [30 (*e*).]

Accounts and balance-sheet.

7. Every life assurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare— [4.]

(*a*) a revenue account for the year in the form or forms set forth in the First Schedule and applicable to the class or classes of assurance business carried on by the company;

(*b*) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on life assurance business only and no other business;

(*c*) a balance-sheet in the form set forth in the Third Schedule.

Actuarial report and abstract.

8. (1) Every life assurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instrument constituting the company, or by its regulations or byelaws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition, including a valuation of its liabilities, by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule. [5.]

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life assurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits, or the results of which are made public.

Actuarial abstract in case of mutual company.

9. In the case of a mutual life assurance company whose profits are allocated to members wholly or mainly by annual abatements of premium, the abstract of the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the company, prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, may, notwithstanding anything in section 8, be made and returned at intervals not exceeding five years; provided that, where such return is not made annually, it shall include particulars as to the rates of abatement of premiums applicable to different classes or series of assurances allowed in each year during the period which has elapsed since the previous return under the Fourth Schedule. [30 (*h*)]

Statement of life assurance business.

10. Every life assurance company shall, within two years from the commencement of this Act, and thereafter at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation prescribed by section 8, prepare a statement of its assurance business in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule: Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, the company may prepare such a statement at any time, so that it be made at least once in every five years. [6.]

Deposit of accounts, &c., with Governor General in Council.

11. (1) Every account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement hereinbefore required to be made shall be printed and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company, and by the principal officer of the company and, if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, shall be deposited with the Governor General in Council within one year after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement relates: Provided that, if in any case it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the circumstances are such that a longer period than one year should be allowed, he may extend that period by such period as he may think fit. [7 (*1*).]

(2) The Governor General in Council shall consider any document deposited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), and, if any such document appears to the Governor [7 (*2*).]

General in Council to be inaccurate or defective in any respect the Governor General in Council may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies.

[7 (3).]

Deposit of report.

12. There shall be deposited with every revenue-account and balance-sheet of a life assurance company any report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance-sheet relates.

[7 (4).] VI of 1882

Exemption from certain provisions of Act VI of 1882.

13. Where a life assurance company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1882, in any year deposits its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 11, the company may, at the same time, send to the Registrar a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet; and, where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the registrar as required by section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance sheet filed in accordance with that section.

[8.]

Right of shareholders, &c., to copies of accounts, &c.

14. A printed copy of the last deposited accounts, balance-sheet, abstract or statement shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise.

[9.] VI of 1882.

Audit of accounts.

15. Where the accounts of a life assurance company are not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, relating to audit, the accounts of the Company shall be audited annually in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

[10.] VI of 1882.

List of members.

16. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall keep a list of members in accordance with the provisions of section 48 of the said Act, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

[11.] VI of 1882.

Deed of settlement.

17. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such deed of settlement or other instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

[12.]

Publication of authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital.

18. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a life assurance company contains a statement of the amount of the authorized capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

[S. 274, Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.]

Requirements as to companies established outside British India.

19. (*1*) Every life assurance company, whether incorporated or not, constituted outside British India which establishes a place of business within British India shall within three months from the establishment of the place of business file with the Registrar—

(*a*) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of

the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language a certified translation thereof;

(*b*) a list of the directors of the company;

(*c*) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorized to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notice required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the directors or in the names and addresses of such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within such time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document, required by this section to be filed, a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Amalgamation or Transfer.

Amalgamation or transfer.

20 (1) Where it is intended to amalgamate two or more life assurance companies, or to transfer the life assurance business of one company to another, the directors of any one or more of such companies may apply to the Court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement. [13.]

(2) Before any such application is made to the Court—

(*a*) notice of the intention to make the application shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and the local official Gazette;

(*b*) a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, together with an abstract containing the material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which the agreement or deed is founded, including a report by an independent actuary shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be transmitted to each policy-holder of each company; and

(*c*) the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policyholders and shareholders at the offices of the companies for a period of fifteen days after the last publication of the notice in the Gazettes.

(3) The Court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard upon the petition, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

(4) The Court shall not sanction the amalgamation or transfer in any case in which it appears to the Court that the life policy-holders representing one-tenth or more of the total amount assured in any company which it is proposed to amalgamate, or in any company the business of which it is proposed to transfer, dissent from the amalgamation or transfer. [30 (*d*).]

(5) No life assurance company shall amalgamate with another, or transfer its business to another, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court in accordance with this section.

[14.] 21. Where an amalgamation takes place between any life assurance companies, or where any life assurance business of one such company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company as the case may be, shall, within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Governor General in Council—

Statements in case of amalgamation or transfer.

(*a*) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer ; and

(*b*) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected ; and

(*c*) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which that agreement or deed is founded ; and

(*d*) a declaration under the hand of the chairman of each company, and the principal officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

Winding up.

VI of 1882. [15] 22. The Court may order the winding up of a life assurance company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up—

Special provisions as to winding up of assurance companies.

(*a*) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders ;

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by the leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *primâ facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given ; or

(*b*) on application made on behalf of the Governor General in Council, showing that from a consideration of the documents deposited with him under the provisions of this Act it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

[16.] 23. (1) Where the life assurance business or any part of the life assurance business of a life assurance company has been transferred to another company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

Winding up of subsidiary companies.

(2) The commencement of winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

Valuation of annuities and policies.

24. Where a life assurance company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily, the value of a policy or of a liability under a policy requiring to be valued in such winding up shall be estimated in manner applicable to policies and liabilities provided by the Sixth Schedule. [17. (1).]

Rules of valuation.

25. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered or amended, as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 254 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the winding up of life assurance companies. [17. (2.] VI of 1882.]

Power to Court to reduce contract.

26. The Court, in the case of a life assurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just, in place of making a winding up order. [18.]

Special Provisions relating to Accounts and Documents. [20.]

Custody and inspection of documents deposited with Governor General in Council.

27. The Governor General in Council may direct any documents deposited with him under this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar or by any other officer appointed in this behalf, and any such documents and copies shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Accounts, etc., to be published.

28. The Governor General in Council shall publish annually in the *Gazette of India* the accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, deposited with him during the preceding year, except reports on the affairs of life assurance companies submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders thereof, and may append to such accounts balance-sheets, abstracts, statements or other documents any note of the Governor General in Council thereon, and any correspondence in relation thereto. [27.]

[21 (1)]

Evidence of Documents.

29. Every document deposited under this Act with the Governor General in Council, and certified by the registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council to be a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a document so deposited.

[21 (2).]

Edvidence of copies of documents.

30. Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, to be a copy of a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a copy of that document, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document, unless some variation between it and the original document be proved.

[22.]

Alteration of forms.

31. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of a life assurance company, alter the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that company.

Companies carrying on business in United Kingdom.

9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

Certain companies may apply to be declared companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

32. (1) An assurance company which carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, may, if carrying on life assurance business in British India before the commencement of this Act, within three months of such commencement, or, in any other case, before it commences to carry on life assurance business in British India, apply to the Governor General in Council for a declaration that it so carries on such business in the United Kingdom.

(2) A company applying under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall furnish, at the time of its application or at such further time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such evidence as he may direct of the facts alleged in its application.

(3) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a life assurance company applying as aforesaid is a life assurance company which carries on business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect.

9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

Application of the Act to companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

33. Where the Governor General in Council has notified a declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 32 in respect of a life assurance company, nothing in section 4, section 5, sections 7 to 12, sections 15, 20, 21 or 36 shall apply to the company :

Provided that—

9 Edw. VII, cap. 49.

(1) the company shall deposit with the Governor General in Council, in the manner prescribed in section 11, copies of every account, balance-sheet, abstract statement or other document which the company is required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade ;

9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

(2) if, at any time, a company, in respect of which a declaration has been notified under section 32, ceases to carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdon in acordance with the provisions of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, it shall, if it continues to carry on life assurance business in British India, be subject to all the provisions of this Act from the date it ceased to carry on such business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the said Act.

Penalties.

34. Any life assurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues and if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Governor General in Council (which notice shall be published in one or more newspapers as the Governor General in Council may upon the application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders, direct), the default shall be a ground on which the Court may order the winding up of the company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. [23.] VI of 1882

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

35. If any account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. [24.]

Penalty for falsifying statements, etc.

Miscellaneous.

36. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to examine into the affairs of any life assurance company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct—

Appointment of Inspectors.

(i) in the case of a life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon the application of members being in number not less that one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the lis of members kept in accordance with the provisions of section 16; VI of 1882.

(ii) in any case where a life assurance company has failed to furnish a further statement when required to do so under the provisions of section 11, sub-section (2), or where the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such further statement is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

(2) On an appointment being made under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 84 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to the examination made by such inspectors. VI of 1882.

37. Any notice or other document which is by this Act required to be sent to any policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notices respecting such policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed and taken to be notice to the holder of such policy: [26.]

Service of notices.

Provided that where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Act required to be sent to policy-holders shall also be sent to such person at the address specified by him in his notice.

38. In section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the words from "In the case of a life assurance company" to "unable to pay its debts" are hereby repealed. VI of 1882.

Amendment of Act VI, 1882, section 131.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 7.)

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE _____ FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

(A)—LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

—	Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year.			
Premiums			
Consideration for annuities granted			
Interests, dividends and rents — Rs.			
Less income-tax thereon.			
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...			
Rs.			

—	Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Claims under policies paid and outstanding—			
By death			
By maturity			
Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus.			
Annuities			
Bonuses in cash			
Bonuses in reduction of premiums ...			
Commission			
Expenses of management			
Other payments (accounts to be specified.)			
Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule.			
Rs.			

NOTE 1.—Companies having separate accounts for annuities to return the particulars of their annuity business in a separate statement.

NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the Company's risks.

NOTE 3.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

NOTE 4.—Particulars of the new life assurances effected during the year of account, to be appended to the above account, showing separately, as respects business within and business out of British India, the number of policies, the total sums assured, the amount received by way of single premiums and the amount of the yearly renewal premium income, the items to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the Company's risks.

NOTE 5.—The columns headed "Business out of British India" in the case of companies having their head office in British India, apply only to business secured through Branch Offices or Agencies out of British India.

(B)—FIRE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Amount of fire insurance fund at the beginning of the year —				Claims under policies paid and outstanding	
Reserve for unexpired risks				Commission	
Additional reserve (if any)				Expenses of management	
Premiums				Contributions to fire brigades	
				Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
	Rs.				Rs.
Interests, dividends and rents				Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year as per Third Schedule :—	
Less income-tax thereon...				Reserve for unexpired risks being per cent. of premium income for the year.	
				Additional reserve (if any)	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...					
	Rs.			Rs.	

NOTE 1.—Items in this Account to be the net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-insurances of the Company's risks.

NOTE 2.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

NOTE 3.—When marine or any other branch of business is carried on, the income and expenditure thereof to be in like manner stated in a separate account.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE _____ FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

		Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account...			Dividends and bonuses to shareholders	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.			Expenses not charged to other accounts	
Less income-tax thereon ...			Loss realised (accounts to be specified)	
			Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
			Balance as per Third Schedule	
Profit realised (accounts to be specified)				
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)				
	Rs. ...		Rs. ...	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE _____ ON THE _____ 19 .

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any) ...		
Life assurance fund* ...		
Annuity fund* ...		
Fire insurance fund ...		
Marine insurance fund ...		
Profit and loss account ...		
Other funds (if any) to be specified ...		
Claims admitted or intimated† but not paid ...		
Life assurance ...		
Fire insurance ...		
Annuities due and unpaid† ...		
Other sums owing by the company† (to be stated separately under each class of business).		
	Rs.	

Assets.	Rs.
Mortgages on property within British India ...	
Do. do. out of British India ...	
Loans on parochial and other public rates ...	
Do. life interests ...	
Do. reversions ...	
Do. stocks and shares ...	
Do. company policies within their surrender values ...	
Do. personal security ...	
Investments—	
Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified) ...	
British Government securities ...	
Municipal and County securities, United Kingdom ...	
Indian and Colonial Government securities ...	
Ditto Provincial securities ...	
Ditto Municipal do. ...	
Foreign Government securities ...	
Do. Provincial securities ...	
Do. Municipal do. ...	
Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks—Indian and foreign	
Railway and other preference and guaranteed stocks ...	
Do. ordinary stocks ...	
Rent charges ...	
Freehold ground rents ...	
Leasehold do. ...	
House property ...	
Life interests ...	
Reversions ...	
Agents' balances ...	
Outstanding premiums† ...	
Do. interests, dividends and rents† ...	
Interest accrued but not payable† ...	
Bills receivable ...	
Cash :—	
On deposit ...	
In hand and on current account ...	
Other assets (to be specified) ...	
	Rs.

* Life companies having separate annuity fund to show amount thereof separately.

† These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited, under local laws, in various places out of British India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.

NOTE 2.—A balance-sheet in the above form must be rendered in respect of each separate fund for which separate investments are made.

NOTE 3.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

NOTE 4.—In the case of a company required to keep separate funds under section 5 of this Act, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any such fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 8 and 9.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE VALUATION OF THE LIABILITIES UNDER LIFE POLICIES AND ANNUITIES OF THE _____, TO BE MADE AND SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made.

2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances, including a statement of the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise; together with a statement of the manner in which policies on under average lives are dealt with.

3. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. In cases where the tables employed are not published, specimen policy values are to be given, at the rate of interest employed in the valuation, in respect of whole-life assurance policies effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively; with similar specimen policy values in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration.

4. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the calculations.

5. The actual proportion of the annual premium income (if any) reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits. (If none, state how this provision is made.)

6. The consolidated revenue-account since the last valuation, or, in case of a company which has made no valuation, since the commencement of the business. (This return should be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this schedule is deposited annually.)

7. The liabilities of the company under life policies and annuities at the date of the valuation, showing the number of policies, the amount assured and the amount of premiums payable annually under each class of policies, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)

8. The principles upon which the distribution of profits among the share-holders and policy-holders is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, and the number of years' premiums to be paid before a bonus (*a*) is allotted, and (*b*) vests.

9. The results of the valuation, showing—

(1) the total amount of profit made by the company, allocated as follows:—

(*a*) among the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;

(*b*) among policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;

(*c*) among the shareholders;

(*d*) to reserve funds, or other accounts;

(*e*) carried forward unappropriated;

(2) specimens of bonuses allotted to whole-life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of 5 years respectively, together with the amounts apportioned under the various modes in which the bonus might be received; with similar specimen bonuses and particulars, in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to ago at entry, original term of policy, and duration.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING No. 6 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Consolidated Revenue Account of the _____ *for* _____ *years commencing* _____ *and ending* _____.

		Rs.			Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the period ...			Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—	Rs.	
Premiums			By death		
Consideration for annuities granted.			By maturity...		
	Rs.		Surrenders		
Interest, dividends and rents			Annuities		
Less income-tax thereon			Bonuses in cash		
			" " reduction of premiums		
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)			Commission		
			Expenses of management		
			Other payments (accounts to be specified)		
			Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per Third Schedule		
	Rs. ...			Rs. ...	

NOTE.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO. 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Summary and valuation of the policies of the _____ *as at* _____ 19 .

—	Particulars of the policies for valuation.				Valuation.			
					Value by the Table, interest per cent.			
	Number of Policies.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
ASSURANCES.								
I.—*With immediate participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life								
Other classes (to be specified)								
Extra premiums payable								
II.—*With deferred participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life								
Other classes (to be specified)								
Extra premiums payable								
Total assurances with profits								
III.—*Without participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life								
Other classes (to be specified)								
Extra premiums								
Total assurances without profits								
Total assurances								
Deduct re-assurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement)								
Net amount of assurances								
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).								
ANNUITIES ON LIVES.								
Immediate...								
Other classes (to be specified)								
Total of the results								

NOTE 1.—The term "extra premium" in this Act shall be taken to mean the charge for any risk not provided for in the minimum contract premium. If policies are issued in or for any country at rates of premium deduced from tables other than the European mortality tables adopted by the company, separate schedules similar in form to the above must be furnished.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results must be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest, also for business at other than European rates.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement must be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums and the total net liabilty on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases respectively.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING No. 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Valuation Balance-Sheet of _____ *as at* _____ 19 .

Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement provided in Fourth Schedule).		By life assurance and annuity funds (as per Balance-sheet under Third Schedule)	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 10.)

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS OF THE
ON THE 19 , TO BE SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statements of re-assurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout). Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule for business at other than European rates.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date abovementioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date abovementioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under Heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payment remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 2 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under Heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date abovementioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life, and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under Heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and the amount of premiums annually receivable.

10. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, constituting the life assurance fund of the company, calculated upon the mean fund of each year during the period since the last investigation, without deduction of income-tax.

It must be stated whether or not the mean fund upon which the average rate of interest is calculated includes reversionary investments.

11. A table of minimum values, if any, allowed for the surrender of policies for the whole term of life and for endowments and endowment assurances, or a statement of the method pursued in calculating such surrender values, with instances of the application of such method to policies of different standing and taken out at various interval ages from the youngest to the oldest.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 24 and 25.)

RULES FOR VALUING ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES AND LIABILITIES.

Rule for valuing an annuity.

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk incurred by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

Rule for valuing a liability.

The liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such company, is to ascertain the value of the liability of the company to each such person, and give notice of such value to such persons in such manner as the Court any direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Life Assurance Companies in India. Hitherto the operations of such Companies have been regulated by the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882).

It is considered that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient for the proper control of Life Assurance Companies in view of the growth of life assurance business in this country and that it is desirable to undertake legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Law.

The draft Bill applies to all Life Assurance Companies operating in British India, whether established within or without British India, with the exception that Companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, are, on their obtaining a declaration from the Governor General in Council to this effect and on condition of their depositing with the Governor General in Council copies of the documents which they are required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade, exempted from the special provisions of this Bill relating to deposits, the furnishing of accounts and statements, the audit of accounts, amalgamation and transfer, and inspection.

The provisions of the Bill follow as closely as possible those of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c.49), the only important deviations from the latter being—

(*a*) that no provision has been made for the regulation of insurance companies other than those undertaking life assurance, as it is considered that the conditions of insurance in India do not as yet call for such further legislation; and

(*b*) that the Governor General in Council has been empowered (1) to take the initiative in applying to the Court to order the winding up of a Company which appears to be insolvent, and (2) to appoint inspectors in certain circumstances to examine into the affairs of a Life Assurance Company. In the United Kingdom, it rests with the public and the members of the Company to apply for the winding up of a company or the appointment of inspectors, but it is considered that more active measures on the part of Government are required for the protection of the less instructed public in India.

W. H. CLARK.

SIMLA :
The 11*th September* 1911.

No. 348 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 6*th November* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9606, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, with the statement of objects and reasons, I have the honour to submit herewith the opinion of my Committee on the provisions of the said Bill.

Section 4.—It is considered that a fair percentage of Life Assurance Funds should be invested in Indian Securities and that Policyholders should have a lien on such funds. My Committee are also of opinion that investment of such funds should be restricted to such securities as are allowed by the Indian Trust Act.

With these exceptions my Committee approve of the Bill as it stands.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix R.

Provident Insurance Societies Bill.

No. 9608 OF 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE,
11*th October* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies, with the statement of objects and reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 5th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 191 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Provident Insurance Society" means a society, company or institution, whether consisting of one or more persons, which receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person; and

(*2*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 191 , have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Application of Act.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business which has a nominal share capital exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees, or which pays or undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy an annuity exceeding one hundred rupees or a gross sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance any sum exceeding five hundred rupees where the said premium or contributions are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or fifty rupees in any one year where the contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event.

General.

Insurable interest.

4. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person,

Provision to be made by rules.

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall by its rules—

(*a*) specify the object, name and registered office of the society;

(*b*) provide that not less than a proportion specified in the rules of the amount annually received by the society in premiums or contributions shall be paid in benefits to the members of the society;

(*c*) provide for any other matters which the Local Government may prescribe; and

(*d*) in the case of a Provident Insurance Society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide, before any such division takes place— [*Cf.* section 15, Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and Sch. I (9) of that Act.]

(i) for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division and

(ii) for the payment to every policy-holder or contributor of the society whose claim matures within the period for which division is made of a sum not less than the total amount of the premiums or contributions received by it from such policy-holder or contributor, during such period.

Registration of Provident Insurance Societies.

6. (1) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar for registration under this Act, and shall, deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such rules comply with the provisions of this Act, acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society.

(3) If the Registrar is not satisfied that the rules or any of them comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall send to the Provident Insurance Society a notice by post stating in what respect such rule or rules is or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and calling upon such society to deliver to him an amended rule or rules within 60 days.

(4) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (3) the Provident Insurance Society shall within sixty days deliver to the Registrar an amended rule or rules in conformity with this Act, and the Registrar shall thereupon acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society as hereinbefore provided.

Failure to register.

7. (1) No Provident Insurance Society established before the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution after the expiration of the following periods, namely :—

(*a*) if the society has failed to apply for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1), after the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act ;

(*b*) if the society, having applied for registration as aforesaid, has failed to deliver to the Registrar amended rules in accordance with a notice under section 6, sub-section (3), after the expiration of sixty days from the receipt of such notice.

(2) No Provident Insurance Society established after the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution until it is duly registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Amendment of rules.

8. (1) No amendment of any rule of a Provident Insurance Society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amended rule shall be sent to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that any amendment of a rule is not contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue to the society an acknowledgment of the registration of the same.

Right to supply of copies of rules.

9. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, on demand, deliver free of cost to any member of the society a copy of the rules of the society, and to any person other than a member a copy of such rules on the payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

VI of 1882.

Register of members and policy-holders.

10. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause to be kept a register of its members and policy-holders, in which the particulars specified in section 47 of the said Act shall be entered.

VI of 1882.

Office.

11. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall have an office to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and shall give notice to the Registrar of the situation of such office and of any change therein.

Revenue-account and balance-sheet.

12. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a revenue-account and balance-sheet in such forms and verified in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall cause them to be audited by an auditor who shall possess such qualifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

13. Every Provident Insurance Society shall within six months of the expiration of each financial year, deliver to the Registrar the revenue account and balance-sheet prescribed by section 12, and shall publish them in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Delivery and publication of revenue-account, etc.

14. The books of every Provident Insurance Society shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the Registrar or by any person appointed by him in this behalf or by any member of the society.

Inspection of accounts.

Power to enquire into solvency, etc., of society.

15. (1) If the Registrar is of opinion that there is ground for an inquiry—

(*a*) whether any Provident Insurance Society is solvent; or

(*b*) whether the business of any such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof,

he may direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary, appointed by him in this behalf, as to the solvency of such society or as to the manner in which the business of such society is conducted.

(*2*) An actuary appointed under sub-section (1) shall have access to all the books, deeds, documents and accounts of the society and shall have power to call upon the society to furnish such statements as to its business and such other information as he may direct.

(*3*) The result of any such inquiry shall be reported to the Registrar.

(*4*) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, direct that the whole or any part of the expenses of and incidental to any such inquiry by an actuary shall be defrayed out of the funds of the society or by the members of officers of the society in such proportion as he may determine.

16. Where the Registrar, after considering the report of an actuary appointed under section 15, is of opinion that any Provident Insurance Society, taking into account its prospective liabilities, is insolvent or that the business of such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof, he may direct that the society shall be dissolved.

Power to dissolve.

Liquidators.

17. (1) Where a society is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of section 16, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator for the society. [Cf. s. 24, Act X of 1904.

(*2*) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power to institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office and shall also have power—

(*a*) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of its dissolution;

(*b*) to determine the contribution to be made by members of the society, respectively to the assets of the society;

(*c*) to investigate all claims against the society and to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(*d*) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(*e*) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(*3*) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel

the production of documents by the same means and as far as may be in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(4) Orders made under this section shall be final and conclusive and may be enforced by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree.

Penalties.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

18. Any Provident Insurance Society which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the society, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for falsifying documents.

19. If any register, account, balance-sheet or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Rules.

Rules.

20. (1). The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2). In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such, rules may—

(a) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society shall make rules ;

(b) prescribe the form of any account or return required by this Act, and the manner in which any such account or return shall be verified ;

(c) prescribe the qualifications of auditors under this Act;

(d) prescribe the manner in which any documents required to be published by this Act shall be published ; and

(e) prescribe the procedure to be followed by liquidators under this Act.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted therein.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Provident Insurance Societies, that is, societies, not being Life Assurance Companies proper, which undertake insurances on births, marriages or deaths.

The attention of the Government of India has, from time to time, been drawn to the existence of large numbers of such societies in different parts of India, and to the unsound business methods employed by them. In 1898, the advisability of undertaking special legislation, with reference to the societies then existing in considerable numbers in Bengal and Bombay, was taken into consideration; but, after consultation with the Local Governments concerned, it was decided to defer legislation until the true nature of the movement had declared itself more clearly and until the effect of a more strict enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act could be determined. The number of societies in Bengal and Bombay has since then greatly decreased; but a large number have in more recent years come into

existence in Madras, and the Government of Madras have made a representation on the subject which establishes clearly the fact that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient to control the undesirable tendencies of the movement. It has accordingly been decided that legislation to control these societies should now be undertaken, and this Bill has been framed accordingly.

The main provisions of the present Bill are designed to secure (1) that all societies of the nature of those defined in the Bill shall be registered; (2) that full publicity shall be given to the proceedings of the societies; and (3) that Local Governments and Administrations shall be empowered to deal effectively with societies which are demonstrably fraudulent or insolvent. These measures, while controlling the operation of societies working on unsound principles, will not, it is believed, interfere with the development of Provident Societies of a useful character.

W. H. CLARK.

The 15*th September* 1911.

No. 349 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 6*th November* 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9608, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I have the honour to inform you that my Committee approve of the Bill and have no remarks to offer thereon.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix S.

Faculty of Commerce.

77-79, APOLLO STREET,
Bombay, 16*th February* 1911.

THE REGISTRAR,
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour by direction of the Committee of this Chamber to make the following representation to the Senate on the desirability of the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce by the University of Bombay which it is to be hoped will meet with the favourable consideration of that learned body.

It is superfluous at this time of the day to expatiate on the importance in which Commerce is held all over the civilised world, and the vast influence which it exercises on the material and moral prosperity of a people. Modern economists have highly emphasised that importance and influence, and attached the greatest value to the recognition of Commercial Economics by the highest Seats of Learning. Statesmen and Scholars alike have supported the economists and have during the last few years frequently emphasised the importance of the recognition of the scientific study of Commerce by Universities. It will be enough to quote in this place the following observations from a speech of the Right Hon. Mr. Bryce, a distinguished Scholar and Statesman and now the Ambassador in the United States, where Commercial education of the highest quality is sedulously cultivated with the most beneficial results, not only to the people of their country but to the world at large. "I have felt for many years and I have taken many occasions of urging that modern Commerce, whether it may be regarded as an exchange of commodities or be studied from the side of production or the side of finance, has now become a subject which ought to receive full University recognition. It is a subject which is quite worthy of being treated in a philosophical and scientifical way and of having a place in the curriculum of our Universities."

Coming nearer home it may be useful to recall here the words of one of the late Governors of Bombay. In his address as Chancellor of our local University Lord Northcote pointed out that Commerce should be as thoroughly taught, and honoured a study as any of those other branches of Learning which an Indian University delights to honour, and the high literary reputation of the University of Bombay would in no way be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in scientific, agricultural and commercial studies.

The principle underlying these valued observations is realised in practice in almost every Western country. Faculties of Commerce with courses of studies leading to a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree in Commerce have already been instituted in the Universities of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and elsewhere. Even the orthodox Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have, though late in the day, seen the utility and importance of Commercial Education, and have made provision accordingly. If these older but most conservative Universities have made a provision for Commerciel Education there can be no reason for India, specially such a Commercial Presidency as that of Bombay, to lag behind.

There is the greater reason for the introduction of a Commercial course in Indian Universities, seeing how the modern commercial and industrial spirit has been active in this country during the last few years, practical instance of which is to be noticed in the many new commercial and industrial enterprises that have been launched. In order that these ventures may properly succeed and some of our young men may turn their attention from the somewhat overcrowded literary professions to commerce and business it is essential that commercial education of the highest quality should be introduced in the curriculum of our Universities.

That there is a genuine desire among such men to pursue commercial studies may be seen from the large number of commercial schools that have sprung up in Bombay and elsewhere and the number of students attending them. To the knowledge of the Chamber, there are no less than 20 such classes in Bombay alone, and the number of students attending is about 400. But after all, these commercial classes only teach up to a standard, far below that which a University alone can teach. The high scientific standard is wanting. This want can be met only by the University.

Under the circumstances, the Committee of the Chamber earnestly pray that the Senate of the Bombay University will be pleased to consider this representation and see its way at an early date to take all practical steps for the systematic instruction in the Science of Commerce by establishing a Faculty of Commerce.

It will, in the opinion of the Committee, be a great step towards placing Commercial Education on a truly scientific basis, and encouraging the study of an important branch of Learning which is certain, in years to come, to shed its far-reaching influence on the prosperity of this Presidency and its people alike.—I am, etc.,

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI,
Chairman.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,
Vice Chairman.

JAISUKHLAL KRISHNALAL MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 50 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *9th March* 1911.

THE REGISTRAR,
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

This Association has been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, representing the desirability of establishing a Faculty of Commerce by the University of Bombay.

My Committee fully concur with the views expressed by the Chamber, and they trust that the suggestion of establishing such a Faculty of Commerce in this city will meet with the approval of the Senate.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Appendix T.

Cotton Improvement in the Bombay Presidency.

No. A/ 1790 OF 1911.

POONA, *10th March* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith 6 copies of a note regarding cotton Improvement in the Bombay Presidency. The note fully explains our position. I have sent copies of the note to the Chambers of Commerce and Associations representing the Mill Industry and the Cotton trade in the Bombay Presidency and also to the Secretary to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, and the Secretary of the British Cotton Growing Association, Manchester.

2. If your Association can see its way to take the matter up I shall be glad to do all in my power to assist.—I have, etc.,

G. KEATINGE,
Director of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

Note on Improved and Exotic Cottons in the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Agricultural Department has for some years past been working at the improvement of cotton. The primary object of the experiments made is to obtain a variety of cotton which will give the cultivators of any particular tract a larger net-profit than they obtain from the cotton which they already grow. This may be done by improving either the quantity or the quality. In some tracts success has been indicated rather in the direction of improving the yield than in improving the quality. This has been so notably in Khandesh and to some extent in the Southern Maratha Country, where the introduction of Broach Cotton has been successful and has added to the cultivators' profit by increasing the yield (both the gross yield of seed cotton and the ginning percentage of lint). It was believed however that in the more favoured parts of the Presidency there was a good field for profitable improvement in quality; and with this object experiments have been made with exotic cottons, and by cross fertilization and continued selection of the best indigenous cottons. The work in this connection has now got beyond the experimental stage, and it only remains to be seen whether the belief that there would be a good demand for long stapled cotton will be justified. The following results have been obtained.

Egyptian cotton.—Of the various kinds of Egyptian cotton tried Mit-affifi is the only one that has given really good results. During recent years samples of Abassi and Mit-affifi grown in Sind have been forwarded to three leading Alexandria brokers, who have been unanimous each year in stating that while the Sind-grown Abassi will not grade as Abassi, the Sind-grown Mit-affifi is of a strong useful quality and will grade as "fully good fair" Egyptian brown. In order that it may grade as "fully good fair" Egyptian brown, it must, of course, be properly cleaned and ginned in a gin intended for Egyptian cotton and not in one intended for Indian cotton. During the past two seasons it has been impossible to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind, since the Jamrao Canal—the only perennial canal in Sind—has been closed for alterations during the months of March and April when it is necessary to sow Egyptian cotton. In two years' time, however, when the Jamrao Canal has been remodelled the question of recommending the cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton will again arise. It will not be possible to advise the cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton, unless a fair market price for the produce can be guaranteed. Egyptian cotton requires a longer growing season than Sindhi cotton, needs better cultivation, and gives a somewhat lower yield, probably about 2 maunds less than Sindhi cotton (1 maund = 82 lbs. seed cotton). It is therefore necessary that the price obtained should cover this. When Egyptian cotton was first grown in Sind good prices were obtained, though they probably bore little relation to the true value of the lots sold. The buyers were of two classes :—

(1) Millowners from Ahmedabad and Bombay.

(2) Exporters from Karachi and Bombay.

The millowners, several of whom use imported Egyptian cotton, soon stopped coming. They stated that when they bought Egyptian cotton in Alexandria or Liverpool they got a certain grade which was uniform and could be depended on to produce certain counts; whereas for Sind-grown Egyptian they had to send their agents to Sind at an unhealthy time of the year and the latter not knowing the Sindhi language were at a great disadvantage. To buy any quantity they had to bid for a number of small lots, some dirty, some stained and some good. These they had much difficulty in getting ginned, as the local gins, which are suited only for short-staple cotton, had plenty of work of their own. In fact, a cotton broker is an essential link between the cultivator and the manufacturer. Indian brokers have no knowledge of Egyptian cotton, and a sample of "fully good fair" Mit-affifi submitted to a leading Bombay exporter was stated to be "a foreign variety of a bad colour." The exporter always fought shy of Mit-affifi; and the Indian manufacturers apparently do not want it on account of its colour.

American cotton in Sind.—Various kinds of American Upland cotton have been successfully grown on a fairly large scale in many different parts of Sind. The ordinary cultivation given to Sindhi cotton will suffice for them, and the growing season is shorter than that of Sindhi cotton. American cotton can therefore be grown, on ordinary inundation canals wherever Sindhi cotton can be grown and in addition it can be grown in Upper Sind where at present practically no cotton is grown, and in parts of Lower Sind where the autumn mists are prejudicial to the later maturing Sindhi cotton. It is hardy, but easily affected by *Kalar* (alkali soil). During the past year it produced in many cases as much seed cotton as neighbouring plots of Sindhi cotton; but it would be safe to take it as yielding on the average about 1 maund (82 lbs.) less seed cotton per acre than Sindhi cotton. As regards quality the following report on samples of American cotton grown in Sind was made by the Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association to whom they were submitted.

"I now have very much pleasure in enclosing reports on the different samples of cotton, which are most satisfactory. Cotton of any of these types, if produced in commercial quantities, could be readily sold at satisfactory prices in Lancashire and in any quantity. You will notice that the lowest in price, namely Boyd's Prolific, is worth twenty points more than 'middling' American and over $\frac{3}{4}d.$ more than 'Fine Broach.' Quotations for 'middling' American and Fine Broach are given at the bottom of the valuation. As is pointed out by Messrs. Wolstenholme and Holland, these are just the quality of cotton required by Lancashire."

* * * * *

LIVERPOOL, 14*th February* 1910.

"We enclose valuation of samples of cotton grown from American seed in Sind, Mirpurkhas, India, on Government Farm:—

"We are pleased to say that the quality is excellent, and very suitable for the English market. As the cotton is ginned, you will know the percentage of outturn if they have gone through your own gin. This is just the cotton required by Lancashire.

(Sd.) WOLSTENHOLME & HOLLAND.

Black Rattler.—"Strict good middling in grade good colour, staple $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch, little irregular, fairly strong, value 9·25*d.* Yield of lint 23·37 per cent."

Peterkin.—"Fully good middling, staple $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, fairly strong, value 8·50*d.* Yield of lint 33·30 per cent."

Griffin Variety.—"Fully good middling, staple $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, inclined to be tender, value 11·00 at 11·50*d.* Lint 30·0 per cent."

Boyd's Prolific.—Strict good middling, staple $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, fairly strong, value 8·40*d.* Yield of lint 31·23 per cent."

Triumph.—"Fully good middling, staple full $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, rather soft, value 8·60*d.* Yield of lint 35·71 per cent."

Toole Variety.—"Fully good middling, staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, fairly strong, value 8·60*d.* Yield of lint 33·33 per cent."

Allen's Improved Long Staple.—"Fully good middling, good colour, staple fine, rather irregular, inclined to be soft, value $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 11*d.* Lint 30·56 per cent."

Texas Big Boll.—"Fully good middling, good colour, staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, strong, value 8·60 to 8·70*d.* Yield of lint 31·25 per cent."

(Sd.) WOLSTENHOLME & HOLLAND.

"*Middling American.*"—Value 8·20/100*d.*

"Fine Broach" 7·9/16.

Local buyers in Sind do not care to deal in American cotton; and in some cases the growers mixed their American cotton with Sindhi, and sold it as such. In other cases where it was with difficulty sold as American the price given for it was only Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund (82lbs. seed cotton) more than the price paid for the very short stapled Sindhi cotton.

Improved Cottons in Gujarat.

For some years past the work of developing an improved variety of indigenous cotton at Surat has been in progress, and we can now claim to have evolved several fixed varieties of hybrid cottons with a staple considerably longer than that of the local cotton.

The work of substituting these cottons for the local cotton has now reached a critical stage. In the season 1909-10, 500 acres were sown by cultivators with the Government seed. The crops resulting from this seed yielded very well, and the lint was of a superior quality. The Agricultural Department arranged with a mill-owner to take over the whole produce of the 500 acres at a rate of 5 % in excess of the prevailing rate, and to resell the seed to the Agricultural Department for redistribution for sowing.

During the current year about 5,000 acres have been sown with our seed; and we are endeavouring to make arrangements for its sale at a higher price than the local cotton; but this is rendered difficult owing to a combination of the local buyers, who have combined to keep down the price of seed cotton, and who will purchase seed cotton only at a general rate settled amongst themselves. Two difficulties now occur.

(*a*) We cannot go on indefinitely extending our operations of this nature, which are already putting a strain on the Department which has much other work to do.

(*b*) We believe that we are not obtaining for the cultivators the full value for their crop; which is necessary if they are to be induced to take up the new seed keenly.

As regards the question of value the following table will show the valuations made of two of our improved cottons last year :—

Register No. of cotton.	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1027 A. L. & F.	340	3 %	Creamy white good for spinning 30s to 32s.	72 %
Ordinary Local Surat cotton (for comparison).	330	.....	Very dull in colour good for spinning 16s to 20s.	.....

Similarly samples from a sub-farm located near Navsari were also sent for valuation with the following results :—

Register No. of cotton.	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Millowners' Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1018 P/G	355	4½ %	White and soft good for spinning up to 36s.	20 %
Ordinary local Navsari cotton (for comparison).	340	.....	Good for spinning 30s.	.....

In the case of Surat grown cottons we see that although the spinning values of these cottons stood as :—

172 : 100

till the money valuations stood as—

103 : 100

while in the case of Navsari grown cottons the spinning values stood as—

120 : 100

and the money valuations as—

104½ : 100

From the remarks in the Millowners' report it will be seen that the money values were not reduced because of some other defect, such as bad colour or weakness.

Five bales of cotton were last year sent to Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association. They were valued for him by Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson, Ltd. (of Oldham) and bought by them.

Copy of letter, dated 29th November 1910, from Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson, Ltd. (of Oldham) to Mr. Arno Schmidt.

"Attached we give you full particulars of the 5 bales you sold us on October 25th together with the valuation. Of course an off lot like this is not as valuable as the same cotton in quantity and we think it will be fair on both sides if you make the invoice out as follows :—

Marks G. G. & Co.	Gross	Tare	Nett	Nos. on Valuation letter Oct. 26th.	Valuation pence.	Quality.
431	421	18	403	5	7¼	Surat good staple.
432	396	17	379	1	7½	Dharwar.
433	422	13	409	2	7¾	Broach.
434	415	11	404	3	7½	Broach.
435	415	13	402	4	7¼	Broach.

Middling American quotation on 26th October.	7·88
October futures on October 26th.	7·70
Fine Broach on October 26th.	7½*d*.

Another English firm to whom they were submitted made the following remarks about them :—

Bale mark.

435 would spin up to 20/24.

If mixed with American cotton could be spun up to 30s.

434 Beautiful staple. Could easily be spun up to 20s twist, 26s weft.

432 Very clean; about as good as "Good Middling American," perhaps equal to staple Texas.

433 Fully good to fine Broach.

431 Badly ginned. Probably ginned before the cotton was matured.

It may be mentioned that Bale No. 431 was Kumpta cotton grown at Dharwar. Bale No. 432 was Cambodia cotton grown at Gadag (Dharwar District) and the remaining three bales were of cotton grown by cultivators near Surat from seed supplied from the Surat Government Farm and were fair samples of the whole.

The remark about bale 432 will be noted; and it will also be seen that bale No. 433 was valued at 7¾ when middling American was quoted at 7-88.

Bale No. 433 was valued at ¼d. more than Fine Broach, *i. e.*, 3⅓ per cent. more; and Fine Broach (*i. e.*, Navsari cotton,) is usually valued at 5 per cent. more than cotton grown round Surat. Our cotton grown near Surat should therefore be worth at least 8 per cent. more than ordinary cotton grown near Surat. It is with great difficulty however that we can obtain for it in the local market 5 per cent. or even 3 per cent. more.

In addition to the Gujarat cottons, the work of this Department in the Southern Maratha Country shows that long stapled cotton can be grown in the east of the Dharwar District.—Bale No. 432 mentioned above comes from that tract and cotton grown from newly imported American seed has done well there.

Mr. Arno Schmidt adds to his report the following remark :—"I may say that those to whom I have shown your samples are delighted with what can be produced in India."

The object of the foregoing statement is to show what the Agricultural Department has demonstrated can be grown in the Bombay Presidency in the way of long stapled cottons; not on a small experimental scale, but on a large scale by cultivators in their own fields.

We have several large farms which produce seed, and we have hitherto taken steps in many cases to recover the seed of the produce grown from our seed; but we cannot extend these operations indefinitely; and have now about reached our limit in making arrangements for marketing the produce. Good seed can now be made available in large quantities but if the cultivators are to be induced to keep it pure and to grow it over large tacts to the exclusion, of inferior varieties *it is necessary that they shall obtain the real value of their produce, and shall obtain it without more difficulty than they now have in obtaining the real value of their inferior produce.* To secure this what is required is a buying agency able to state and ready to pay the fair value of the produce, and to arrange its proper ginning, and the retention of the best seed for sowing. This Department will, of course, be glad to assist so far as it can, will always have some seed for distribution, and will arrange to maintain on its farms the standard reached; and confidently hopes to improve on that standard.

Unless, however, the trade find it worth their while to establish such buying agencies for good cotton it will be useless for us to continue on our present lines, and we had better drop our efforts at improving quality and devote ourselves to the question of quantity only. The cultivators of many tracts have in the past deliberately substituted a short stapled cotton for a long stapled one because it gave more lint, and they found that the buyers cared only for quantity and not for quality; and this process is still going on. It must not be supposed from the above remarks that the cotton trade has been unfriendly to our efforts. On several occasions Bombay merchants and others have done their best to help us; and on many occasions merchants and millowners have offered to give a good price, or even a fancy price, for the produce of our seed, provided that we would arrange to buy, gin and press it, and send it to them. It is however impossible for the Agricultural Department to undertake these operations on a large scale; and it would not advance matters if we were to do so once and away on a small scale. The matter requires to be put on a permanent business footing.

In conclusion it may be stated that on our farms the average yield of seed cotton with ordinary good cultivation is as follows :—

1.	Mitaffifi cotton in Sind	400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 31 to 32.
2.	American cotton in Sind	500 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 32 to 33.
3.	American cotton in the Southern Maratha Country.	400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 30 to 31.

4.	Cambodia cotton in the Southern Maratha Country.	400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 36 to 42.
5.	Improved cottons in Gujarat.	500 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 32 to 33.

Good cultivators obtain about the same yield per acre ; and large areas are available for cotton in Sind, Gujarat and the Southern Maratha Country.

G. KEATINGE,
Director of Agriculture.

POONA, 1st *March* 1911.

No. 4539 OF 1911.

POONA, 30*th August* 1911.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq.,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the understanding come to at the Committee meeting consisting of members representing—

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

The Cotton Trade Association, and

The Millowners' Association,

held in Bombay on the 15th May last at which the officers of the Agricultural Department attended, I have the honour to submit the following brief progress report:—

162,418 lbs. of improved cotton seed were distributed among the following groups of villages:—

I Athwa group,
II Bhestan ,,
III Rander ,,
IV Sayan ,,
V Bardoli ,,

in the neighbourhood of Surat and it is estimated that 10,866 acres have been sown with this cotton of which 10,366 acres have been checked by this Department.

The crop everywhere is now very well established and is making good progress, although the total rainfall up to date is only about half the average. In fact the moderate rainfall has been favourable to cotton because there has been practically no necessity for resowings which is such a common feature of cotton cultivation in these parts.—I have, etc.,

T. F. MAIN,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

No. 14 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th January* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of this Association to submit the following representation, in connection with the proposed scheme for the establishing of buying agencies for long stapled cotton, in Sind, and the improved cultivation of cotton generally.

2. During the past year, the question of cotton cultivation engaged the attention of a Special Committee composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Trade Association and this Association. This Joint Committee arranged with the Director of Agriculture for the sowing of 10,000 acres with specially selected seed obtained from Government farms. It was estimated that 2,000 bales of Cotton would be forthcoming from this area and a Syndicate was formed, consisting of The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohundas Ramji and Mr. N. N. Wadia, to arrange the business details and to make any advances that might be necessary to the cultivators.

3. It will be seen from the foregoing that the trade in Bombay is prepared to help Government in encouraging the cultivation of better class cottons and where required, is prepared to establish buying agencies to help the cultivators to dispose of it.

4. This has been done by the trade without any special grant from Government because it is fully realised that the growth of longer stapled cotton would materially assist local industries, as well as the farmers and that by increasing the growth of cotton, generally, not only would so much more be available for the spinning trade but it would appreciably assist in the regulation of prices all over the world.

5. My Committee also realised that the spinning trade of the world looks to India, as the second largest producer of cotton, to afford the necessary relief in time of short American Crops. They are, therefore, desirous of co-operating with Government and will assist, in any way that may be deemed advisable, to encourage the growth of longer stapled cotton.

6. In view of the fact that the Bombay Millowners responded to the appeal made by the Director of Agriculture, in connection with the 2,000 bales above referred to, and that Messrs. Tata and Sons rendered special assistance in purchasing cotton in the Sind Valley, my Committee were surprised to learn that the British Growing Association had applied for a grant, to assist in the establishing of buying agencies in the Sind Valley and that Government were seriously contemplating meeting the wishes of that Association in this connection.

7. I am, therefore, respectfully to submit by Committee's humble and most emphatic protest against any such grant being authorised. The Millowners in Bombay, and the trade generally, are prepared to establish buying agencies with sufficient capital as well as ginneries, Saw Gins or Macarthy Gins, according to Government requirements, in Sind; and my Committee feel that if the Government are inclined to render any financial assistance or support, to attain their object, they might, in the first instance, do so to the local trade in preference to the British Cotton Growing Association, especially as Great Britain in recent years has only purchased about 3 per cent. of the total Indian Crop, *viz.* :—

1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08
3·22%	2·84%	1·34%	1·60%

while during the same period the mill consumption in India has been equal to over 40 per cent. of the Crop.

8. My Committee are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay have decided to abandon the growing of Egyptian Cotton in the Sind Valley, (owing to the uncertainty of the water supply in the Jamrao Canal, and to substitute American Cotton, and that 30 tons of American Seed had been ordered for shipment to Karachi, for that purpose. Cotton grown from this American Seed will be as suitable for the Indian as for the Lancashire Mills, and my Committee feel that the local trade and the mills in India should have a chance of buying such cotton on equal terms with the Lancashire Spinners and Agents of the British Cotton Growing Association. If that Association is allowed to establish a buying agency in Sind, the cotton certainly will not be available to the Indian spinners, and this is another reason my Committee consider why Government should not give any exclusive buying agency to an Association outside India, but should assist the local trade.

9. My Committee are desirous of assuring Government that they are willing to help in this matter and if it is thought necessary they will send a small deputation to wait on Government, to fully explain their views.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix U.

List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

No. 6898-7.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, the 22*nd November* 1911.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In inviting your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 317, dated the 5th December 1910, I have the honour to state that there is now under consideration the revision of the list of Cotton Piece-goods prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910. The Collectors of Customs have no amendments or additions to suggest. If you should have any suggestion to offer with a view to revise the list, I should be obliged if you would favour me with your proposals, at an early date, so as to enable me to send up my recommendations to the Government of India by the 2nd week of December. Should any of the proposals recommend additions to the list, I would particularly request that samples and full particulars might be simultaneously furnished.—I have, etc.,

E. SEQUEIRA,
Assistant Director of Statistics,
for Dir.-Genl. of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 9321-9327—139.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 22*nd December* 1910.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised "List of cotton piece-goods" in supersession of the list appended to the Resolution of that Department, Nos. 10714—10720-122, dated the 19th December 1907.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of

Bombay, Revenue Department,
Madras, Revenue Department,
Bengal, Financial Department,
Burma, Revenue Department,
Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department,

for information and communication to the Customs Authorities and the Commercial Associations concerned.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

B. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteens (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broché.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed, or printed.
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton).
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and corded cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crapes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton).
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton, table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosooti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain striped or checked.
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
Embroidered flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Fifduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel).
Galateas.
Gambroons.
Gauze (cotton).
Ghagras (cotton).
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linenette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matte shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.

List of Cotton Piece-goods—concld.

Meltons (cotton).	Putsoes.	Tapestries (cotton).
Mercerised cloth.	Quiltings (cotton).	Tarlatans.
Merinos (cotton).	Quilts.	T cloths.
Merins.	Radium cloth.	Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Mexicans.	Regattas.	
Moleskins (cotton).	Rep cloth (cotton).	Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
Molleton cloth.	Sail cloth (cotton).	
Morias.	Saris.	
Moreens (cotton).	Sarongs.	Trouserings (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.	Sateens, plain, dyed, or printed.	Tulle (cotton).
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.	Satinette.	Turbans (cotton).
Nainsooks.	Satin stripes (cotton).	Turkey red cloth.
Net (cotton).	Scarves (cotton).	Tussore cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
Nun's veiling (cotton).	Serges (cotton).	
Oatmeal cloth.	Shawls (cotton).	Tweeds (cotton).
Penelope canvas.	Sheetings.	Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Pillow calico, tubular.	Shirtings.	
Piques.	Silecia.	Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Plushette.	Silkette, plain or striped.	Valencias.
Pompadour.	Spanish stripes (cotton).	Velvets (cotton).
Pongees (cotton).	Suraline.	Velveteen (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).	Sussi cloth.	Venetian cloth (cotton.)
Prayer mats (cotton).	Suitings (cotton).	Vestings or waistcoatings(cotton).
Printed crepelle.	Swansdown calico.	Voiles (cotton).
Prints.	Tambours.	Wadding.
Printers (plain and coloured).	Tameins (unfinished).	Zephyrs.
	Tanjibs.	

No. 384 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th December* 1911.

F. NOEL-PATON, Esq.,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6898-7, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods and to inform you that my Committee have no suggestions to offer in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1852 *to* 1911, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1902 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1911.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 4,64,790	Pcs. 5,76,095	Pcs. 7,87,868	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,805	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855
37/9 " do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	" 3,789	" 6,645	" 300	"	" 540	" 665	"	" 282	" 843	" 1,166
" " do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	" 78,905	" 1,12,216	" 48,279	" 27,874	" 20,318	" 26,425	" 7,055	" 3,507	" 52,578	" 14,318
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 73,162	" 56,800	" 25,006	" 8,959	" 25,571	" 64,521	" 28,439	" 40,788	" 1,39,246	" 95,263
" " do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	" 91,745	" 86,247	" 89,276	" 83,779	" 77,763	" 1,18,832	" 76,062	" 94,349	" 1,58,864	" 75,630
" " do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	" 4,31,428	" 5,41,280	" 2,96,559	" 4,29,376	" 6,00,850	" 5,43,025	" 3,24,735	" 5,47,992	" 3,30,413	" 2,67,901
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 2,46,386	" 2,32,233	" 1,51,465	" 1,98,021	" 2,99,438	" 2,07,083	" 1,98,814	" 3,22,174	" 2,63,906	" 2,07,449
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 87,057	" 1,01,187	" 67,621	" 87,667	" 1,57,428	" 1,19,664	" 1,04,147	" 1,31,179	" 94,501	" 1,50,439
40/5 " do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	"	" 1,200	" 878	" 6,802	" 31,029	" 41,812	" 32,120	" 16,492	" 79,809	" 33,999
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 3,078	" 76,183	" 66,771	" 1,24,506	" 1,44,860	" 84,717	" 39,970	" 32,148	" 62,024	" 16,554
" " do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	" 1,97,725	" 1,85,092	" 1,07,266	" 1,45,491	" 93,177	" 1,62,399	" 1,09,666	" 86,159	" 1,28,723	" 95,077
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 1,95,422	" 1,70,924	" 1,77,426	" 2,68,861	" 2,38,059	" 2,99,967	" 2,41,211	" 2,64,469	" 3,05,811	" 2,96,586
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 3,99,897	" 3,48,704	" 3,80,278	" 5,37,547	" 5,42,665	" 5,42,044	" 5,06,164	" 5,84,352	" 4,36,164	" 5,07,233
46/49 " do. do. all weights ...	" 1,90,369	" 1,89,493	" 1,34,427	" 1,95,806	" 1,90,806	" 1,53,071	" 1,37,747	" 1,56,420	" 90,376	" 1,36,976
50/52 " do. do. do. ...	" 61,739	" 85,236	" 62,311	" 90,221	" 87,255	" 1,08,849	" 39,525	" 1,04,611	" 49,327	" 80,770
53/60 " do. do. do. ...	" 91,002	" 88,952	" 68,979	" 1,30,170	" 1,58,686	" 1,57,095	" 1,11,231	" 1,46,326	" 1,43,066	" 1,60,776
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	"	"	"	"	"	" 1,050	"	"	"	" .....
" do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
" do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	" 589	" 297	" 600	" 200	"	" 19,290	" 5,918	" 200	" 7,573	" .....
" do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 1,40,624	" 1,75,130	" 1,17,883	" 1,18,513	" 1,31,936	" 90,225	" 54,894	" 19,993	" 14,465	" 11,736
" do. do. above 7 lbs.	" 1,410	" 15,447	" 16,767	" 8,958	" 11,803	" 3,891	" 9,496	" 5,037	" 1,018	" 1,600
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	" 21,135	" 38,662	" 48,306	" 43,582	" 57,119	" 83,784	" 11,536	" 2,000	" 35,756	" 17,158
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 19,226	" 21,201	" 25,911	" 29,710	" 15,706	" 63,273	" 9,075	" 3,200	" 807	" 3,013
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	"	"	"	"	"	" 1,011	"	"	"	" .....
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 15,231	" 17,366	" 2,820	" 7,175	" 5,798	" 4,866	" 18,180	" 4,454	"	" 1,200
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4¼ lbs. ...	" 22,228	" 417	" 7,877	" 12	" 4	" 1,892	" 1,304	" 15	"	" .....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	" 1,29,379	" 44,975	" 66,678	" 1,04,473	" 1,09,472	" 1,32,937	" 1,23,389	" 41,078	" 84,584	" 1,19,381
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	" 5,085	" 4,069	" 22,574	" 9,757	"	" 10,584	" 375	"	" 3,033	" 1,710
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	" 11,624	" 1,250	" 1,600	" 1,857	" 3,750	"	" 4,887	" 8,627	"	" 4,000
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	" 2,49,179	" 3,26,575	" 2,90,730	" 1,38,967	" 2,58,051	" 1,83,429	" 1,19,978	" 51,659	" 1,74,208	" 1,53,484
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do	" 3,16,021	" 4,67,847	" 6,50,800	" 7,00,578	" 10,29,094	" 11,71,692	" 7,41,737	" 7,86,758	" 11,55,475	" 8,34,103
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 4,54,723	" 4,90,030	" 3,73,772	" 2,48,018	" 2,67,481	" 1,73,023	" 1,36,672	" 1,68,056	" 1,30,341	" 1,39,338
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds.. Mulls do.	" 3,23,519	" 5,27,454	" 3,88,383	" 2,65,426	" 4,17,647	" 5,10,423	" 2,56,967	" 1,51,118	" 2,88,233	" 3,21,529
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do do.	" 79,112	" 1,03,327	" 1,58,021	" 69,288	" 58,011	" 30,845	" 23,510	" 21,708	" 8,078	" 13,515
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 21,918	" 22,049	" 89,850	" 65,338	" 2,07,846	" 41,278	" 1,17,622	" 80,155	" 1,17,602	" 1,76,274
Twills and Drills	" 2,98,942	" 3,39,770	" 3,23,785	" 3,60,230	" 4,01,748	" 2,74,682	" 2,37,416	" 3,27,205	" 2,69,720	" 2,72,563
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 47,26,439	Ps. 54,54,263	Ps. 50,50,967	Ps. 50,73,155	Ps. 66,11,439	Ps. 60,09,119	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,25,442	Ps. 51,73,837	Ps. 46,11,596

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 5,65,083	Pcs. 6,65,771	Pcs. 9,14,165	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,03,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ... / 40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 1,79,628	„ 1,24,817	„ 3,24,634	„ 3,26,681	„ 2,29,181	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 37,90,090	„ 46,03,488	„ 50,94,414	„ 49,32,495	„ 51,57,818	„ 48,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,530
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,36,093	„ 5,14,282	„ 8,69,782	„ 8,22,191	„ 7,54,930	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 9,74,576	„ 7,63,333	„ 10,40,741	„ 12,54,348	„ 10,69,613	„ 13,62,870	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 20,466	„ 8,197	„ 14,372	„ 15,782	„ 7,266	„ 18,732	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351
Twills and Drills	„ 48,147	„ 66,495	„ 88,995	„ 1,27,676	„ 61,574	„ 71,762	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 64,14,083	Pcs. 67,46,383	Pcs. 83,47,103	Pcs. 85,55,248	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 73,51,283
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,23,222	Pcs. 3,15,749	Pcs. 4,16,091	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 5,971	„ 6,462	„ 4,419	„ 12,587	„ 9,634	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 2,66,151	„ 2 59,747	„ 2,61,738	„ 3,91,824	„ 3,70,310	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,333
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 29,209	„ 18,421	„ 40,678	„ 37,549	„ 15,410	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,363	„ 14,433
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 15,719	„ 6,041	„ 8,544	„ 14,513	„ 15,253	„ 1,498	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 17,938	„ 18,326	„ 29,673	„ 32,690	„ 25,652	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226	„ 48,842
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„	„ 1,704	„ 800	„	„	„	.....	.....	„	„ .....
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 1,680	„ 892	„ 600	„	„ 1,296	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 6,51,843	„ 5,08,042	„ 4,72,735	„ 4,27,953	„ 4,64,997	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,49,168	„ 2,04,956	„ 2,11,057	„ 1,88,234	„ 1,71,743	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,557	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 9,24,238	„ 11,31,078	„ 15,31,283	„ 14,69,341	„ 13,02,356	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,73,138
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 2,36,159	„ 9,26,795	„ 6,36,181	„ 4,69,255	„ 10,84,019	„ 3,64,898	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 26,11,298	Pcs. 33,98,213	Pcs. 36,13,799	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 1,65,485	Yds. 2,03,022	Yds. 2,29,514	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,62,519	„ 1,50,836	„ 1,83,114	„ 3,05,054	„ 2,40,065	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,73,796	„ 2,27,163
Flannels	„ 17,02,588	„ 18,57,278	„ 37,50,121	„ 36,53,288	„ 18,37,990	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,232	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,556
Broad Cloth	„ 1,77,686	„ 1,60,048	„ 1,48,505	„ 2,02,974	„ 1,79,691	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 5,30,252	„ 7,70,072	„ 12,61,626	„ 9,54,030	„ 7,38,758	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770
Union Cloth	„ 30,758	„ 53,739	„ 56,457	„ 59,874	„ 30,410	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 11,97,762	„ 19,41,299	„ 30,22,840	„ 28,46,032	„ 17,92,178	„ 26,27,378	„ 31,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741
All other Sorts	„ 14,89,174	„ 22,87,212	„ 30,70,420	„ 32,54,299	„ 22,53,461	„ 25,51,737	„ 17,32,044	„ 22,93,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 54,56,224	Yds. 74,23,506	Yds. 1,17,12,597	Yds. 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,324	Yds. 92,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 82,78,999	Yds. 1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 2,16,124	Pcs. 2,63,778	Pcs. 2,55,156	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 73,811	„ 1,53,988	„ 1,69,307	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463
„ Jacconets	„ 11,748	„ 2,774	„ 1,389	„ 6,632	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 13,41,706	„ 14,63,975	„ 17,35,760	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,644
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 1,22,952	„ 2,06,264	„ 3,05,677	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085
Lappets, White	„ 1,19,070	„ 1,18,640	„ 1,37,945	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137
„ Coloured	„ 28,358	„ 24,859	„ 48,865	„ 48,764	„ 49,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384	„ 41,795
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 38,484	„ 60,543	„ 31,982	„ 34,762	„ 28,373	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318	„ 33,038
Dhoties, Grey	„ 30,46,064	„ 16,58,936	„ 24,71,494	„ 28,68,374	„ 47,40,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636
„ Bleached	„ 3,32,250	„ 3,53,252	„ 6,41,489	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,83,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 2,07,459	„ 1,44,080	„ 94,811	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123	„ 43,479	„ 35,983
„ „ Bleached	„ 4,17,921	„ 4,03,169	„ 3,24,046	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,13,698
„ „ Colored and Printed ...	„ 11,17,132	„ 12,46,646	„ 16,00,954	„ 17,42,172	„ 23,37,239	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528
Book Muslins	„ 1,75,445	„ 3,06,119	„ 4,30,036	„ 3,09,912	„ 2,87,581	„ 8,88,616	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 2,75,827	„ 5,72,807	„ 6,61,616	„ 3,86,163	„ 2,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 6,06,042	„ 3,39,040	„ 7,07,718	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,861	„ 6,79,491
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 3,104	„ 6,166	„ 4,051	„ 5,391	„ 3,708	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 91,828	„ 1,14,282	„ 82,958	„ 1,10,830	„ 83,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,842
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 38,095	„ 36,759	„ 48,724	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536	„ 63,973
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 2,10,796	„ 1,71,105	„ 2,43,064	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,882	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957
39 in. × 12 yds. Nainsooks, Colored	„ 5,639	„ 1,947	„ 5,786	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,889	„ 1,715	„ 1,712
Trouserings	„ 39,732	„ 69,869	„ 88,065	„ 73,159	„ 50,352	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805	„ 25,635
Merced.-Tussore Suitings	„	„	„ 21,117	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 31,946	„ 57,360	„ 45,151	„ 35,828	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 55,957
Satin	„ 55,649	„ 93,068	„ 1,18,018	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,429	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,33,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915
Coatings	„ 30,144	„ 49,731	„ 68,500	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705
Italians	„ 34,583	„ 41,792	„ 80,518	„ 67,931	„ 45,302	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 79,263	„ 94,500	„ 1,15,603	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 87,51,174	Pcs. 80,55,449	Pcs. 1,05,39,800	1,07,53,662	Pcs. 1,29,67,855	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs. 1,36,77,192
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 27,09,853	yds. 36,72,982	yds. 44,26,332	yds. 59,44,392	yds. 49,48,485	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550
Nets Do. ...	„ 14,84,050	„ 22,95,218	„ 15,77,338	„ 21,97,762	„ 13,74,358	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 1,30,535	doz. 95,571	doz. 96,316	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,42,087	„ 2,15,479	„ 4,04,468	„ 5,69,854	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 620	lbs. 2,260	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,307	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 7,20,761	" 97,918	" 2,03,211	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,636	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 8,80,974	" 8,49,787	" 6,77,714	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,981	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 5,32,799	" 3,18,385	" 3,08,656	" 5,32,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 2,09,438	" 2,00,731	" 2,13,588	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639
" " above 60's	" 2,02,568	" 1,57,066	" 2,84,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,305	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 12,900	" 13,500	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000	" 4,435	" 10,519
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 12,57,392	" 11,12,458	" 12,44,232	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644
" " 40's	" 5,19,689	" 5,13,220	" 7,51,083	" 9,87,900	" 13,56,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268
" " above 40's	" 25,600	" 11,700	" 14,005	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,575
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 41,62,741	lbs. 32,77,025	lbs. 37,00,926	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 6,63,204	lbs. 6,78,381	lbs. 8,16,168	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446
Turkey Red	lbs. 8,50,286	lbs. 8,57,607	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,713	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091
Orange and Yellow	" 3,42,601	" 3,14,790	" 3,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,650	" 6,75,273
Green	" 1,14,248	" 65,425	" 56,795	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100
Other Colours	" 30,287	" 66,812	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" * 14,05,465	" * 11,23,107	" *9,96,480
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 13,37,422	lbs. 13,04,634	lbs. 14,20,886	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs. 45,58,390
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 61,63,367	lbs. 52,60,040	lbs. 59,37,980	lbs.1,03,00,226	lbs.1,15,43,634	lbs.1,09,68,816	lbs.1,12,71,155	lbs.1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs.1,33,69,370
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 1,81,641	Tons 1,24,723	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 7,421	" 11,022	" 24,834	" 28,302	" 3,367	" 2,581	.....	" 10	" 6,653	" 6,975
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 645	" 8,952	" 56,611	" 34,324	" 15,161	" 18,362
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	" 4,63,973	" 6,60,654	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368	" 6,23,237
Coke (" Europe). Do. ...	" 2,018	" 2,826	" 5,464	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347	" 1,000	" 3,341
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	Figures from 1902 to 1906 not recorded.					" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ..						" 3,502	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,840
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...						" 10,682	" 16,406	" 35,587	" 10,253	" 22,027
" (" other Fgn. Ports) Do. ...						" 8,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....	.....
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...						" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724	" 1,80,852

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1911.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.*	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	20,781	3,93,55,192	1,09,84,213	10,440	1,61,06,560	31,221	5,54,61,752	27,614	1,10,04,578
BENGAL—Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	838	14,54,171	4,59,335	877	18,78,038	1,715	33,32,209	12,366	43,82,790
SCIND (Kurrachee)	64,376	13,07,94,215	3,78,76,771	27,126	4,44,29,546	91,502	17,52,23,761	15,495	58,06,613
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	549	10,11,721	3,09,566	224	4,98,579	773	15,10,300	8,855	34,28,806
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	587	11,12,410	3,30,864	1,343	25,98,400	1,930	37,10,810	720	2,60,730
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	49	57,255	15,849	46	73,615	95	1,30,870	42	12,845
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	740	14,02,999	4,58,074	292	5,00,506	1,032	19,03,505	2,918	11,32,571
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	4,294	61,58,558	21,37,696	3,257	52,01,230	7,551	1,13,59,788	10,114	31,97,164
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	11	14,570	4,180	153	2,75,049	164	2,89,619	199	77,000
CHINA (Hongkong)	67	40,500	9,880	1	800	68	41,300	1,31,268	5,25,07,200
CHINA (Shanghai)	211	2,64,384	60,588	...	...	211	2,64,384	1,43,799	5,75,29,600
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	20	8,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	37	66,950	17,779	306	5,38,713	343	6,05,163	11,405	42,42,670
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	1,933	38,88,641	10,26,505	1,768	31,31,831	3,701	70,20,972	4,124	15,48,300
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,634	24,70,451	6,08,239	1,213	27,72,978	2,847	52,43,429	2,191	7,97,671
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	4,204	86,25,909	20,33,840	1,558	20,94,226	5,762	1,07,20,135	16,967	67,76,286
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	63	99,835	28,656	6	11,168	69	1,11,003	1	400
ADEN	6,259	87,80,465	24,31,597	1,166	25,73,504	7,425	1,13,53,969	5,201	19,43,914
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	824	14,89,700	3,76,183	293	4,82,050	1,117	19,71,750	1	400
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	8,653	88,86,903	23,74,981	1,436	21,39,597	10,089	1,10,26,500	247	91,100
AFRICA (Mozambique)	1,714	22,98,644	4,59,487	384	5,28,368	2,098	28,27,012	4	1,600
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	532	8,75,255	2,00,821	121	2,86,142	653	11,61,397	145	44,480
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,997	22,99,824	5,72,937	283	6,15,834	2,280	29,15,658	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	3	5,600	1,352	325	1,34,650	328	1,40,250	4,541	18,70,200
AFRICA (Natal)	1,262	14,07,987	3,57,193	277	2,76,030	1,539	16,84,017	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	443	5,33,389	1,24,513	80	1,05,185	523	6,38,574	549	2,19,600
AFRICA (Madagascar)	1	1,500	900	1	1,920	2	3,420	...	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	562	1,70,840
SIAM (Bangkok)	538	10,41,522	2,62,890	989	20,41,844	1,527	30,83,366	264	1,05,200
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	90	18,000
EUROPE	1	148	60	15	21,813	16	21,961	2,577	10,28,082
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	19	91,800	19	91,800	935	3,76,000
BATOUMALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1911	1,22,601	22,44,38,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,376	1,76,601	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Exported same time 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Do. do. 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Do. do. 1908	1,20,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,957	22,23,06,983	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,783
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,13,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,89,184
Do. do. 1904	1,03,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,062	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,88,91,304	5,80,847	22,94,80,205
Do. do. 1903	86,838	14,30,54,079	3,47,98,444	20,340	3,24,36,521	1,07,178	17,54,90,600	7,25,338	28,69,20,007
Do. do. 1902	89,216	14,12,52,169	3,49,07,243	15,944	2,46,06,384	1,05,160	16,58,58,553	6,74,450	26,66,98,930
Do. do. 1901	84,525	13,63,00,064	3,35,85,159	12,623	1,99,63,669	97,148	15,62,63,733	6,42,032	25,43,17,562

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1911.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal—Calcutta	111	1,49,545	20	43,100	63	1,44,454	...	.....	194	3,37,099	23	7,642
Bengal—Other Ports	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Madras	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	6,849	1,45,42,779	3,480	87,82,487	795	18,59,150	...	1,000	11,124	2,51,85,416	457	1,57,224
Scind (Kurrachee)	7,507	1,60,01,342	8,619	2,19,37,004	5,734	1,40,51,288	121	1,17,700	21,981	5,21,07,334	822	2,42,498
Kutch and Kattyawar	2,386	55,67,153	3,095	77,64,075	2,387	65,97,761	...	1,600	7,868	1,99,30,589	127	42,270
British Concan & Guzerat (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	431	8,50,506	999	14,34,042	440	6,82,454	...	.....	1,870	29,67,002	154	47,770
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	26	47,672	12	15,428	27	31,626	...	.....	65	94,726	2	585
Marmagoa, Goa, Damaun, and Diu	159	3,69,634	701	10,54,347	471	8,44,297	347	4,42,200	1,678	27,10,478	11	4,240
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	901	15,41,213	1,062	16,02,290	710	10,37,285	33	34,452	2,706	42,15,240	84	24,410
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	507	4,38,118	342	7,34,827	413	7,31,988	41	88,450	1,303	19,93,383	28	8,460
China (Hongkong)	5	11,244	33	50,446	14	12,937	...	.....	52	74,627	...	.....
China (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	4	6,278	...	.....	4	6,278	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	...	.....	32	84,058	56	77,924	28	59,660	116	2,21,117	3	1,200
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	242	5,04,566	552	13,01,505	1,720	31,62,423	7,671	1,34,46,013	10,185	1,84,15,032	1,826	5,28,300
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	228	4,41,432	1,137	28,76,628	2,639	60,18,901	4,202	1,39,16,652	8,206	2,32,53,613	146	45,850
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	36	70,965	39	71,576	127	2,64,701	588	5,42,039	790	9,49,281	176	52,800
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	4	6,182	...	.....	4	6,182	...	.....
Aden	218	3,81,219	531	12,25,481	971	23,99,909	903	26,57,323	2,623	66,63,932	180	53,400
Africa (Mauritius, &c.)	100	1,73,410	49	87,515	386	8,25,529	115	2,06,895	650	12,93,349	...	.....
Africa (Madagascar)	1	600	7	10,763	22	38,619	...	.....	30	49,982	...	.....
Africa (Zanzibar)	262	4,21,081	555	12,85,681	1,257	26,64,921	1,545	18,67,668	3,619	62,39,351	14	4,050
Africa (Mozambique)	115	1,76,812	125	2,12,693	281	7,07,842	1,168	19,91,938	1,689	30,89,285	...	.....
Abyssinia (Massowa)	1	1,600	11	23,592	86	1,97,191	20	47,120	118	2,69,503	...	.....
Africa (Suakim)	2	3,500	91	1,67,185	16	25,350	60	96,900	169	2,92,935	...	.....
Africa (Egypt)	...	.....	1	1,085	5	10,200	5	12,500	11	23,785	...	.....
Africa (Natal)	12	22,520	24	41,152	165	3,42,381	84	1,04,745	285	5,10,798	...	.....
Africa (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	20	16,960	65	97,770	82	2,15,086	98	1,40,125	265	4,69,941	...	.....
Siam (Bangkok)	1	2,160	39	90,727	41	1,01,512	98	2,08,165	179	4,02,564	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	1	2,500	3	1,500	...	.....	4	4,000	...	.....
Sumatra (Padang)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	4	9,534	2	4,800	6	14,334	15	4,050
Australia (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,465	...	.....	1	1,465	...	.....
Europe	2	456	22	36,023	37	94,590	...	.....	61	1,31,069	10	3,740
Turkey in Europe	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	16,200	6	16,200	...	.....
Batoum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
America	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1911	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,145	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Exported same time 1910	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,703	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,04[illegible]
Do. do. 1909	22,740	4,32,75,559	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,76[illegible]
Do. do. 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,16[illegible]
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,86,30,298	20,636	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,80,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,70[illegible]
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,46,453	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,85,769	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,08[illegible]
Do. do. 1905	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,53,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,75[illegible]
Do. do. 1904	25,635	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,86,130	15,166	3,73,57,020	17,437	2,80,24,673	82,879	18,82,12,930	4,522	13,25,24[illegible]
Do. do. 1903	27,349	5,82,82,733	23,371	6,12,45,692	14,660	3,57,63,284	17,746	3,01,76,326	83,126	18,54,68,035	4,680	13,78,83[illegible]
Do. do. 1902	26,314	5,51,38,594	19,757	5,16,64,073	13,088	3,12,00,130	15,619	2,63,46,441	74,778	16,43,49,238	8,182	23,94,41[illegible]
Do. do. 1901	28,462	5,85,51,551	22,230	5,93,59,905	13,410	3,29,84,643	21,146	3,22,90,294	85,248	18,31,86,393	8,064	26,73,61[illegible]

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS.

From 1st January to 31st December 1911.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	17	2	1	
NASIK	12	...	22	
NASIK TO MANMAD	4	...	54	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	50	...	...	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	...	4	...	
AKOLA	22	...	1	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	2	2	3	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	3	...	...	
WARDHA	...	...	...	
WARDHA TO NAGPUR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	13	...	6	
NAGPUR	16	...	2	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	5	...	1	
KHANDWA	3	...	...	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	8	...	7	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	17	...	17	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	18	1	4	
JUBBULPORE	71	17	9	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	14	1	46	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	5	...	26	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	2	...	...	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	25	...	8	
WARDHA TO WARORA, EXCLUDING WARORA	2	...	17	
WARORA	...	1	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	30	...	11	
AHMEDNAGAR	12	1	12	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	5	...	1	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	1	...	9	
BHOPAL TO BINA	8	...	2	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	18	...	4	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	1	...	25	
BINA TO JHANSI	5	...	...	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	1,839	7	26	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA...	10	...	19	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	...	2	...	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	1	...	
AGRA AND VIA	1	...	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	
VIA ALIGARH OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY ...	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	...	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	3	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	...	
DELHI	110	5	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	7	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	3	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	1	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	...	...	...	
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA...	...	...	...	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	...	...	...	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	...	...	...	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD ...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	1	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	...	...	...	
HATHRAS	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	...	...	...	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	...	...	...	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	...	...	...	
CARRIED FORWARD ...	2,363	44	335	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward	2,363	44	335	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	17	4	37	
RAIPUR	8	.....	6	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	22	1	9	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT), HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	1,326	8	282	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	19	2	2	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	934	16	116	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	11	.....	.....	
KATNI AND VIA	17	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA ITWARI	21	3	.....	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	162	16	85	
AURANGABAD	64	2	7	
JALNA	36	2	59	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	62	2	.....	
TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	44	.....	17	
POONA...	160	11	11	
POONA TO DHOND	2	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND BARSI ROAD	13	.....	6	
BARSI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	.....	.....	44	
SHOLAPUR	6	.....	49	
HOTGI TO WADI	13	.....	48	
WADI TO RAICHUR	4	.....	35	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	8	10	23	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY VIA NERAL ...	2	.....	.....	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD	3	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	8	1	7	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	6	.....	6	
BEZVADA AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	1	8	212	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	8	.....	7	
MADRAS	113	27	115	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE...	142	30	47	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	.....	.....	12	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	11	.....	45	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	11	2	111	
POONA TO MIRAJ	66	4	129	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	33	2	48	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	46	1	533	
BELGAUM	73	10	37	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	48	.....	5	
HUBLI	52	1	29	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	84	1	47	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	18	1	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	18	2	11	
BANGALORE...	67	6	13	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	84	4	25	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG...	11	.....	14	
GADAG TO BELLARY	.....	.....	58	
BELLARY	6	.....	3	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	30	43	34	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	.....	2	4	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,263	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	725	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	
Do. do. do. 1904...	4,924	861	2,110	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	REMARKS.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,207	36	796	
SURAT...	733	47	1,458	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	55	4	174	
BROACH	162	28	252	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	77	13	18	
BARODA	394	13	342	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING BARODA	84	1	33	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	74	...	14	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	15	...	...	
GODHRA	59	...	25	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	51	...	217	
AHMEDABAD	861	126	2,614	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN	61	...	195	
BRANCH LINES.				
TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY	320	30	305	
RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY	63	...	10	
GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY	295	25	782	
PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY	97	...	206	
AHMEDABAD-PRANTIJ RAILWAY	114	...	93	
AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY	97	10	115	
JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY...	...	...	...	
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.				
VIA GODHRA.				
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	70	5	214	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	33	3	161	
VIA UJJAIN (I. M. RY.)	9	...	...	
VIA NAGDA (N.-M. RY.)	879	...	1,001	
RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	202	5	309	
RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	49	...	386	
VIA CHITORGARH (U.-C. RY.)	85	1	67	
CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER... ...	35	...	16	
AJMER	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI.				
AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	54	25	784	
MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	85	38	806	
AJMER TO PHULERA	...	...	2	
PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	1	
PHULERA TO JEYPUR	42	2	210	
JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	1	...	...	
BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA	...	...	...	
ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	22	...	12	
DELHI	62	29	29	
REWARI TO NARNAUL (REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE)	15	18	63	
REWARI-BHATINDA-FAZILKA SECTION AND BEYOND.	1,056	121	391	
VIA KALOL	4	...	98	
„ MEHSANA	20	1	434	
„ PALANPUR	29	1	64	
„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	267	50	1,421	
„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	141	
„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
„ AGRA	...	...	...	
„ AGRA CANTONMENT...	...	...	...	
„ MUTTRA JUNCTION	...	...	...	
„ KASGANJ	...	...	...	
„ HATHRAS ROAD	...	...	...	
„ CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
„ DELHI	1	...	...	
VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	98	1	36	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1911.	7,937	633	14,295	
Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
Do. do. 1909	13,474	1,568	16,768	
Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	
Do. do. 1904.	32,998	11,842	8,211	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	6,253	266	2,724	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	7,937	633	14,295	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1911 ...	14,190	899	17,019	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1906 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20	1868	4,008	1883	10,458	1898	22,040
1854	71	1869	4,255	1884	11,631	1899	23,523
1855	169	1870	4,771	1885	12,283	1900	24,752
1856	272	1871	5,074	1886	12,892	1901	25,363
1857	287	1872	5,369	1887	14,103	1902	25,931
1858	427	1873	5,697	1888	14,576	1903	26,956
1859	625	1874	6,226	1889	15,887	1904	27,565
1860	838	1875	6,541	1890	16,401	1905	28,295
1861	1,587	1876	6,860	1891	17,308	1906	29,097
1862	2,333	1877	7,320	1892	17,815	1907	29,357
1863	2,507	1878	8,217	1893	18,504	1908	30,576
1864	2,958	1879	8,494	1894	18,900	1909	31,490
1865	3,363	1880	9,162	1895	19,547	1910	32,099
1866	3,563	1881	9,890	1896	20,254		
1867	3,929	1882	10,149	1897	21,115		

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1902 *to* 1911.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1902	1,05,160	78,924	1,84,084	6,74,450	26,66,98,939	8,850	29,70,596	6,83,300	26,96,69,526	
1903	1,07,178	74,029	1,81,207	7,25,338	28,69,20,007	10,089	33,39,154	7,35,427	29,02,59,161	
1904	1,28,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,80,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	23,33,95,725	
1905	1,38,321	30,637	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,89,194	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,845	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,88,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,373	76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,98,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	15,089	1,91,690	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,019	75,70,779	4,20,233	16,61,53,419	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1902 *to* 1911.

By	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	7,13,185	11,54,650	13,77,026	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586
B. B. & C. I. Railway	16,50,540	21,03,109	18,75,122	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749
G. I. P. Railway	48,64,101	55,38,328	47,06,884	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247
Total Cwts...	72,27,826	87,96,587	79,59,032	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	20,65,093	25,13,310	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1902 *to* 1911.

To	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	5,77,929	9,58,199	9,25,995	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,376	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417
China	59,934	30,812	32,050	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331
Japan	4,41,753	5,23,809	2,88,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704
Calcutta and other Ports	12,063	13,988	14,997	38,808	43,170	60,982	33,930	29,516	32,682	38,266
Total Bales...	10,91,679	15,26,808	12,61,988	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,520	(a) 14,50,184	(b) 20,70,962	(c) 14,38,718

(a) Excluding 2,265 Bales exported to America.
(b) " 797 " " "
(c) " 450 " " "

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1910-1911. (*Year ending* 31*st March* 1911.)

Foreign Ports	74·99	*18·75	174·10	20·57	83·33	192·85	64·27	† 124·27	818·49	20·47	82·82	‡ 942·76	59·10
Indian Ports	250·56	*62·64	29·72	68·73	14·22	92·36	30·78	(a) 423·32	145·64	69·74	14·74	(b) 568·96	35·66
Interior by Rail	*39·00	9·75	5·11	10·70	2·45	14·86	4·95	§ 59·42	24·16	9·79	2·44	83·58	5·24
Total Indian	289·56	72·39	34·83	79·43	16·67	107·22	35·73	482·74	169·80	79·53	17·18	652·54	40·90
GRAND TOTAL	364·55	91·14	208·93	100·00	100·00	300·07	100·00	607·01	988·29	100·00	100·00	1,595·30	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 130·25 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 748·74 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 429·00 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 574·64 lakhs.

1909-1910.

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	68·68	*17·17	211·86	16·77	85·98	229·03	65·67	† 111·87	906·42	17·33	85·87	‡ 1,018·29	59·86
Indian Ports	260·15	*65·04	25·48	63·52	10·34	90·52	25·95	(a) 422·96	111·96	65·52	10·60	(b) 534·92	31·44
Interior by Rail	* 80·72	20·18	9·06	19·71	3·68	29·24	8·38	§ 110·74	37·27	17·15	3·53	148·01	8·70
Total Indian	340·87	85·22	34·54	83·23	14·02	119·76	34·33	533·70	149·23	82·67	14·13	682·93	40·14
GRAND TOTAL	409·55	102·39	246·40	100·00	100·00	348·79	100·00	645·57	1,055·65	100·00	100·00	1,701·22	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 116·60 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,023·02 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 430·25 lakhs ; or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 542·21 lakhs of Rupees.

1908-1909.

Foreign Ports	55·57	*13·89	225·24	15·89	84·77	239·13	67·72	† 90·00	927·17	16·08	84·89	‡ 1,017·17	61·58
Indian Ports	215·60	*53·90	30·11	61·66	11·34	84·01	23·79	(a) 358·68	128·40	64·09	11·76	(b) 487·08	29·49
Interior by Rail	* 78·53	19·63	10·33	22·45	3·89	29·96	8·49	110·98	36·64	19·83	3·35	147·62	8·93
Total Indian	294·13	73·53	40·44	84·11	15·23	113·97	32·28	469·66	165·04	83·92	15·11	634·70	38·42
GRAND TOTAL	349·70	87·42	265·68	100·00	100·00	353·10	100·00	559·66	1,092·21	100·00	100·00	1,651·87	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 94·21 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,021·38 lakhs of Rupees.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 367·09 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 495·50 lakhs of Rupees.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1904-1905.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
T-Cloths ...	Mozambique	2·94	3·30	2·94	2·10	1·68	1·26	1·81
	Zanzibar	4·82	4·87	3·95	3·51	4·24	3·42	4·45
	Aden	2·16	2·13	2·22	2·20	1·02	·57	·87
	China (Hongkong) ...	.....	...	·21	·04	·03	1·37	·31
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	1·57	3·01	3·26	·25	·43	5·38	3·51
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	.....	...	·11	·13	·13	·10	·03
	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa.)	·59	·80	·74	·54	·64	·80	1·76
	Other Countries ...	13·88	11·29	8·93	6·71	5·78	4·62	4·01
	Total ...	25·96	25·40	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75
Sheetings ...	Mozambique	·09	·02	.....	...	·05	·02	·03
	Zanzibar	.....	·04	·02	·08	·24	·46	·17
	Aden	.....	·02	.....	·03	·04	·02	·42
	Arabia	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	·02
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	·69	·34
	Other Countries ...	·08	·10	·07	·02	·10	·34	·13
	Total ...	·17	·18	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11
Domestics ...	Aden	2·62	3·44	2·23	3·34	3·46	2·83	2·17
	Arabia ...	·01	·01	.....	·02	·11	·08	·17
	Other Countries ...	5·09	1·42	·60	·54	·72	·73	·49
	Total ...	7·72	4·87	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83
Drills and Jeans..	Zanzibar	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Aden	·05	·02	.....	·03	...	·55	·01
	Other Countries ...	·04	·06	·13	·07	·05	·64	·34
	Total ...	·09	·08	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35
Long Cloths ...	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa).	·30	·38	·76	·45	·59	1·22	3·00
	Mozambique	·47	1·64	·85	1·05	2·41	3·05	1·90
	Zanzibar	·38	·53	·21	1·02	1·50	2·61	1·78
	Aden	1·78	1·69	2·32	1·56	2·79	3·06	2·81
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	·12	.....
	Arabia	·65	·47	·12	·21	·35	·11	·36
	Persia	·34	·36	·26	·23	·27	·25	·23
	Straits...	.....	...	.....	...	...	·02	·15
	Turkey in Asia... ...	2·51	2·07	1·73	2·01	1·42	1·29	1·98
	Egypt	·42	·93	1·05	·77	1·25	·97	·54
	Other Countries ...	·98	·30	·52	·43	·55	·36	·37
	Total ...	7·83	8·37	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12
Chudders ..	Aden	·58	·45	·81	·55	1·28	1·09	·52
	Zanzibar	4·50	4·25	2·72	3·46	3·53	2·71	3·04
	Other Countries ...	2·10	1·90	1·74	1·52	1·42	1·77	1·30
	Total ...	7·18	6·60	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86
Dhooties ...	Aden	·19	·07	·13	·11	·19	·33	·20
	Other Countries ...	·45	·33	·39	·25	·59	·77	·53
	Total ...	·64	·40	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	5·63	4·16	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45
	Grand Total ...	55·22	50·06	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1903-1904.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).							
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-1909.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
T-Cloths	25·96	25·40	22·36	15·48	13·95	17·52	16·75	9·37
Sheetings	·17	·18	·09	·13	·43	1·53	1·11	·49
Domestics	7·72	4·87	2·83	3·90	4·29	3·64	2·83	3·92
Drills and Jeans	·09	·08	·13	·10	·05	1·19	·35	·01
Long Cloths	7·83	8·37	7·82	7·73	11·13	13·06	13·12	15·08
Chudders	7·18	6·60	5·27	5·53	6·23	5·57	4·86	5·90
Dhooties	·64	·40	·52	·36	·78	1·10	·73	·49
Other sorts	5·63	4·16	3·85	4·89	3·76	6·96	6·45	5·10
Total Millions of Yards...	55·22	50·06	42·87	38·12	40·62	50·57	46·20	40·36
Total Lakhs of Rupees...	82·26	72·40	62·23	57·71	58·74	69·92	60·27	51·09

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,019	413,475

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1903-1904.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Mule No. 15s and under	84·32	104·58	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16
„ „ 16s to 24s	87·17	104·23	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87
„ „ 25s to 32s	·69	1·32	·84	1·54	·92	·43	1·07	·59
„ „ 33s to 44s	·51	·63	·39	·44	·41	·30.	·52	·29
Total ...	172·69	210·76	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91
Water No. 20s and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 31s to 40s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored Yarns ... ... Total ...	1·41	1·10	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28
Total Yarns ...	174·10	211·86	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1903-1904.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	1·00	1·03	·95	·99	·94	·67	·69	·72
	U. K. & Continent † ...	1·00	1·15	3·91	17·73	1·14	·13	·98	·57
	China (Hongkong) ...	38·93	39·18	39·78	30·59	40·07	66·71	43·62	51·49
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	37·50	57·64	68·78	56·45	71·75	68·93	69·81	58·05
	Other Countries ...	5·89	5·58	6·75	5·34	4·65	2·69	3·25	3·33
	Total ...	84·32	104·58	120·17	111·10	118·55	139·13	118·35	114·16
16s to 24s	Aden	·65	·66	·48	·55	·56	·49	·38	·63
	U. K. & Continent † ...	·18	·26	·61	10·04	·11	·01	·12	·09
	China (Hongkong) ...	38·88	38·31	47·14	33·07	38·96	61·38	43·83	54·65
	China (Treaty Port*) ...	35·27	52·17	44·79	36·33	65·36	66·33	58·49	57·13
	Straits	2·55	3·47	3·49	3·79	3·43	4·35	4·28	3·03
	Other Countries ...	9·64	9·36	6·02	9·15	3·95	3·42	4·34	4·34
	Total ...	87·17	104·23	102·53	92·98	112·37	135·98	111·44	119·87
Above 24s	Total ...	1·20	1·95	1·23	1·98	1·33	·73	1·59	·88
	Total Mule ...	172·69	210·76	223·93	206·06	232·25	275·84	231·38	234·91
Water.....	„ Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	„ Colored ...	1·41	1·10	1·31	1·73	1·57	1·98	1·69	1·28
	Grand Total ...	174·10	211·86	225·24	207·79	233·82	277·82	233·07	236·19
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	818·49.	906·42	927·16	865·07	999·06	1·16	924·56	829·97

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Including Turkey in Europe.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642	Maxm. up to the American War. In 1863 and 1864 Bombay Imported Cotton from China.	Exports this year.	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896			1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919			1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870			1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1 769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253							

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1911 to March 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
British India.			
Bombay	437,484,282	424,902,640	441,521,380
Madras	40,595,990	41,070,719	42,838,086
Bengal	34,419,392	38,278,828	32,625,497
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	39,801,222	36,205,427	39,487,426
Punjab	10,936,800	8,224,423	6,630,835
Central Provinces and Berar	30,186,255	28,314,423	27,738,443
Total ...	593,423,941	576,996,460	590,841,667
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon (*a*), Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (*b*) and Pondicherry (*c*)...	34,157,621	32,930,681	34,188,532
GRAND TOTAL ...	627,581,562	609,927,141	625,030,199

(*a*) Mill closed since October 1909.
(*b*) Figures included since February 1911. (*c*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	183,395,689	199,531,111	219,437,771
	yards.	791,253,704	860,018,057	950,404,102
	dozens.	617,978	658,602	543,108
Madras	pounds.	7,738,451	7,152,063	7,897,553
	yards.	23,926,476	22,719,255	25,538,575
	dozens.	14,566	25,984	34,628
Bengal	pounds.	2,876,631	2,804,313	2,656,155
	yards.	14,169,596	15,547,850	15,077,197
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	10,798,937	9,756,033	9,481,899
	yards.	40,760,650	39,246,126	39,507,288
	dozens.	53,276	79,383	55,076
Punjab	pounds.	346,641	419,012	671,720
	yards.	867,137	1,182,384	2,063,256
	dozens.	2,112	631	1,907
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	10,305,106	11,198,745	11,981,034
	yards.	39,086,025	42,538,839	46,370,335
	dozens.	6,232	5,620	8,623
Total ...	pounds.	215,461,455	230,861,277	252,126,132
	yards.	910,063,588	981,252,511	1,078,960,753
	dozens.	694,164	770,220	643,342
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (*a*) and Pondicherry (*b*)	pounds.	13,362,623	14,953,596	14,518,049
	yards.	53,805,894	61,489,142	57,190,837
	dozens.	66,936	55,001	46,838
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	228,824,078	245,814,873	266,644,181
	yards.	963,869,482	1,042,741,653	1,136,151,590
	dozens.	761,100	825,221	690,180

(*a*) From August 1910. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	26,553	....	....	1	26,433	....	....
2	9,433	8,805	3,758	2	9,433	8,805	3,646
3	778,326	852,353	1,135,847	3	707,406	851,919	1,135,847
4	1,963,538	1,996,056	1,677,956	4	1,608,315	1,844,252	1,388,924
5	38,026	20,302	125,909	5	36,119	20,302	125,909
6	9,165,894	8,352,452	7,921,578	6	8,584,531	7,907,306	7,365,560
7	5,741,718	6,993,654	8,091,837	7	4,930,787	6,386,735	7,461,587
8	3,033,209	3,135,094	3,459,403	8	2,696,220	2,918,725	3,140,669
9	2,734,198	2,711,645	3,276,874	9	1,554,094	1,775,137	1,934,817
10	75,139,516	61,823,064	61,886,111	10	72,819,203	59,428,091	58,896,336
Total Nos. 1 to 10	98,630,411	85,893,425	87,579,273	Total Nos. 1 to 10	92,972,541	81,141,272	81,453,298
11	25,137,043	24,865,551	19,187,503	11	23,905,230	23,950,474	18,260,170
12	43,123,439	43,508,092	33,737,729	12	41,061,077	41,596,267	31,991,838
13	3,720,016	3,831,159	5,512,881	13	1,987,875	2,156,616	3,543,432
14	5,874,090	7,293,547	9,082,150	14	4,984,073	6,373,479	7,687,917
15	1,668,765	1,192,913	1,448,086	15	1,152,902	831,749	811,355
16	14,725,801	15,852,615	14,202,092	16	11,118,961	13,015,650	11,120,451
17	3,644,431	3,723,157	4,726,669	17	2,124,697	2,526,862	3,290,351
18	9,005,301	9,111,917	9,975,024	18	7,139,455	7,713,160	7,853,248
19	1,344,630	1,135,442	2,178,078	19	1,080,171	830,194	1,855,801
20	116,169,646	99,627,549	111,703,788	20	81,757,292	72,219,541	84,351,505
Total Nos. 11 to 20	224,413,162	210,141,942	211,754,000	Total Nos. 11 to 20	176,311,733	171,213,992	170,766,063
21	13,821,345	13,131,405	17,206,229	21	8,412,433	7,694,742	9,656,980
22	30,047,137	37,245,119	37,038,836	22	17,137,756	22,019,937	21,695,896
23	1,645,804	3,093,220	4,691,269	23	179,489	248,860	1,197,034
24	22,565,760	27,138,952	30,616,910	24	16,309,117	17,937,653	20,661,933
25	692,116	839,000	1,057,316	25	162,464	92,826	154,420
26	7,629,359	6,527,378	7,690,341	26	4,655,028	4,614,217	5,263,907
27	844,765	811,276	1,216,348	27	596,724	529,802	541,430
28	5,422,704	5,978,484	6,765,323	28	3,652,063	4,200,751	4,675,266
29	546,233	521,109	330,083	29	7,066	236,806	54,378
30	13,263,526	15,211,034	14,897,085	30	4,331,303	5,470,265	6,157,285
Total Nos. 21 to 30	96,478,749	110,496,977	121,509,740	Total Nos. 21 to 30	55,443,463	63,045,859	70,058,529
31	814,165	346,966	196,929	31	474,816	149,486	86,353
32	5,189,845	4,738,172	5,013,165	32	2,201,508	2,320,587	2,287,115
33	1,565,652	2,275,849	2,234,443	33	95,648	30,883	32,437
34	1,933,532	3,275,523	4,325,606	34	424,662	645,291	590,167
35	236,255	537,882	484,599	35	1,649	....	293
36	1,205,961	2,553,018	3,790,835	36	220,519	430,357	750,477
37	431	2,071	42,679	37	....	....	31,170
38	201,385	181,559	434,736	38	100,391	378	9,013
39	20,957	....	110,155	39	....	....	....
40	3,409,287	2,808,491	1,975,556	40	803,313	736,609	464,876
Total Nos. 31 to 40	14,577,470	16,719,531	18,608,703	Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,322,506	4,313,591	4,551,901
Above 40	3,314,461	1,567,691	1,949,209	Above 40	973,880	650,137	705,207
Wastes, etc.	70,029	83,074	120,455	Wastes, etc.	54,976	62,288	105,900
Total ..	437,484,282	424,902,640	441,521,380	Total ..	330,079,099	320,427,139	327,640,898

Note—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	14,750	79,033	108,202
2	....	....	....	2	....	1,539	....
3	....	434	....	3	....	....	....
4	21	....	3,876	4	728,334	683,814	382,328
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
6	93,385	82,037	11,009	6	931,774	756,274	265,395
7	455,604	465,942	516,939	7	72,478	5,242	11,434
8	78,367	57,283	90,976	8	759,792	682,137	531,826
9	810,616	753,674	1,063,758	9	53,526	10,187	10,983
10	245,224	501,867	593,427	10	978,116	757,387	1,008,604
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,683,217	1,861,237	2,279,985	Total Nos. 1 to 10	3,538,770	2,975,613	2,318,772
11	655,444	536,205	682,569	11	206,027	21,438	32,415
12	402,081	187,039	164,688	12	1,739,780	1,479,397	1,677,088
13	1,244,743	1,420,886	1,707,068	13	319,730	81,468	106,713
14	412,338	365,849	745,584	14	3,386,079	2,989,312	3,011,859
15	224,268	129,765	322,303	15	1,293,470	1,380,998	1,557,176
16	1,432,579	982,018	1,502,701	16	2,921,045	2,073,657	1,936,162
17	574,817	572,548	906,409	17	1,976,871	1,969,110	1,804,775
18	321,988	273,615	464,624	18	3,059,436	2,370,088	2,933,007
19	12,437	21,315	123,048	19	3,560,960	3,660,881	3,768,346
20	15,540,190	8,243,355	8,663,531	20	11,643,812	13,711,556	14,181,188
Total Nos. 11 to 20	20,820,885	12,732,595	15,282,525	Total Nos. 11 to 20	30,107,210	29,737,905	31,008,729
21	3,351,961	3,556,532	5,232,136	21	2,811,297	2,825,745	2,707,010
22	10,122,547	12,222,452	11,192,293	22	1,175,376	1,632,165	1,726,524
23	1,346,300	2,471,029	3,324,837	23	12,546	25,472	21,951
24	3,300,933	6,540,619	7,060,536	24	516,252	1,153,575	955,847
25	385,815	702,993	855,601	25	9,851	....	....
26	1,917,099	1,048,133	1,621,746	26	1,021,487	1,512,144	1,595,623
27	212,457	271,554	670,054	27	3,300	....	....
28	1,285,436	1,495,265	1,864,922	28	92,948	122,328	404,652
29	57,332	10,054	90,332	29	....	....	....
30	5,832,254	5,908,991	4,687,111	30	1,237,258	1,048,063	1,410,489
Total Nos. 21 to 30	27,812,134	34,227,622	36,599,568	Total Nos. 21 to 30	6,880,315	8,119,492	8,822,096
31	283,066	131,578	42,017	31	28,230	....	....
32	2,676,728	2,077,975	2,134,695	32	....	42	80,907
33	1,464,635	2,233,673	2,200,205	33	....	....	....
34	1,339,113	2,439,416	3,169,059	34	....	....	....
35	233,368	536,112	484,306	35	....	....	....
36	950,189	2,115,756	2,937,900	36	....	....	....
37	431	2,071	11,380	37	....	....	....
38	89,505	181,103	424,306	38	....	....	....
39	20,957	....	107,630	39	....	....	....
40	1,733,270	1,464,068	893,351	40	41,465	197,595	449,633
Total Nos. 31 to 40	8,791,762	11,181,752	12,404,849	Total Nos. 31 to 40	69,695	197,637	530,540
Above 40	2,206,313	808,061	1,014,041	Above 40	....	40,072	157,949
Wastes, etc.	1,625	7,336	4,856				
Total..	61,315,936	60,818,603	67,585,824	Total ..	40,595,990	41,070,719	42,838,086

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**			
1	....	6,509	534	1	....	....	7,090
2	182,734	137,386	305,918	2	45,855	68,029	3,564
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	19,406
	55,029	31,404	....	4	866,852	831,087	966,956
5	1,155	23,527	....	5	124,594	51,833	27,019
6	540,782	247,838	667,955	6	511,993	609,991	913,786
7	691,265	917,042	272,461	7	586,577	518,547	499,169
8	370,051	270,352	362,960	8	728,272	685,090	691,290
9	313,375	288,463	532,880	9	33,087	124,892	201,799
10	5,579,508	4,377,822	3,798,877	10	6,786,428	6,538,642	7,249,188
Total Nos. 1 to 10	7,733,899	6,300,343	5,941,585	Total Nos. 1 to 10	9,683,658	9,428,111	10,579,267
11	2,228,258	3,287,132	2,346,849	11	3,933,733	2,367,955	1,329,095
12	3,135,959	3,041,537	2,832,823	12	2,154,521	2,049,245	2,349,165
13	1,474,063	2,836,617	1,865,820	13	2,145,656	2,533,983	2,715,509
14	3,524,885	3,936,733	3,127,673	14	4,864,417	4,640,200	4,686,210
	182,809	517,076	747,620	15	3,352,898	3,125,858	2,952,059
16	5,667,186	5,091,869	5,288,662	16	6,648,751	5,304,382	6,436,597
17	2,066,588	1,676,920	1,921,804	17	1,715,766	1,447,823	1,664,757
18	1,107,878	1,642,575	1,104,555	18	1,345,333	1,773,697	2,101,661
19	987,259	1,428,936	722,459	19	1,460,118	924,049	973,785
2	2,217,245	3,176,712	2,348,708	20	1,177,321	1,099,243	1,268,138
Total Nos. 11 to 20	22,592,130	26,636,207	22,306,973	Total Nos. 11 to 20	28,798,544	25,266,435	26,977,006
21	893.731	1,215,100	813,382	21	18,614	176,054	106,169
22	1,249,418	1,515,241	1,396,575	22	811,088	816,044	899,925
23	....	100,823	168,766	23	....	....	....
24	1,002,120	1,088,194	625,424	24	168,716	146,779	177,980
2	180,916	100,428	16,697	25	5,668	15,772	52,524
26	68,485	422,892	44,144	26	5,413	....	31,523
27	215,680	487,116	852,007	27	....	....	....
28	.....	31,012	106,300	28	228,249	72,277	47,950
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	79,616	85,351	143,238	30	7,282	1,858	11,805
Total Nos. 21 to 30	3,689,966	5,046.157	4,166,533	Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,245,030	1,228,784	1,328,381
31	.....	....	....	31	....	893	....
32	157,551	144,629	126,592	32	5,578	315	19
33	....	11,979	10,367	33	....	.....	2,221
34	23	....	....	34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	78,989	4,288	....	36	61,485	18,795	44,764
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	108	....	....	38	1,378	1,643	8,190
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	1,362	....	69,274	40	4,791	451	8,978
Total Nos. 31 to 40	238,033	160,896	206,233	Total Nos. 31 to 40	73,732	22,097	64,172
Above 40	165,364	135,225	4,173	Above 40	258	2,133	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	....	257,867	538,600
Total ..	34,419,392	38,278,828	32,625,497	Total ..	39,801,222	36,205,427	39,487,426

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
PUNJAB.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.**			
1	....	2,330	12,375	1	....	1,492	106,525
2	....	4,579	322	2	....	8,533	78,128
3	....	....	2,132	3	....	....	121
4	....	57,113	36,580	4	60,636	49,203	108,429
5	....	8,170	....	5	....	....	....
6	152,084	34,742	3,056	6	780,288	624,818	593,205
7	136,689	218,757	165,707	7	589,172	743,689	730,613
8	127,461	89,059	28,089	8	101,918	181,859	95,382
9	262,675	152,114	58,234	9	1,327,003	982,990	910,886
10	877,422	144,306	319,574	10	4,939,175	3,214,110	2,439,382
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,556,331	711,170	626,069	Total Nos. 1 to 10	7,798,192	5,876,694	5,062,671
11	2,152,580	1,409,804	1,223,042	11	2,280,006	1,688,180	1,854,688
12	393,852	111,443	356,412	12	5,171,500	4,871,117	4,221,870
13	2,078,431	1,054,244	644,942	13	1,067,428	874,630	970,873
14	1,604,922	1,824,370	1,053,623	14	1,762,141	2,258,423	2,160,436
15	714,878	863,695	996,318	15	58,230	65,024	250,625
16	1,622,143	1,401,185	730,398	16	2,712,463	2,819,033	3,341,027
17	415,689	388,864	575,531	17	591,846	514,571	534,059
18	16,122	160,855	65,511	18	737,026	840,558	987,381
19	58,321	115,254	173,508	19	67,624	2,816	491
20	321,032	118,414	127,949	20	3,018,800	3,747,537	3,173,462
Total Nos. 11 to 20	9,377,970	7,448,128	5,953,234	Total Nos. 11 to 20	17,462,064	17,681,889	17,434,932
21	....	11,220	820	21	1,044,433	563,763	607,326
22	....	141	3,611	22	990,194	851,862	995,131
23	....	....	....	23	1,329	....	....
24	....	....	....	24	1,708,192	2,067,926	2,233,618
25	....	....	....	25	262	....	....
26	....	....	....	26	191,223	236,366	426,819
27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....	28	106,504	119,902	157,004
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	115	....	1,910	30	185,700	249,094	193,367
Total Nos. 21 to 30	115	11,361	6,341	Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,227,837	4,088,913	4,619,265
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	308,187	360,437	325,862
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	2,384	....	....	34	141,978	110,779	136,656
35	....	....	....	35	76	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	23,123	17,281	9,329
40	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
				38	2,362	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	2,384	....	....	39	....	....	....
				40	138,453	85,801	58,634
Above 40	....	....	....	Total Nos. 31 to 40	614,179	574,298	530,481
Wastes, etc.	....	53,764	45,191	Above 40	83,983	92,629	88,094
Total ..	10,936,800	8,224,423	6,639,835	Total ..	30,186,255	28,314,423	27,738,443(a)

(a) Includes 3,000 lbs. of yarn of which details of count or number are not given.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1	41,303	89,364	234,726
2	238,022	228,871	391,690
3	778,326	852,353	1,157,506
4	3,674,389	3,648,677	3,172,249
5	163,775	103,832	152,928
6	12,082,815	10,696,115	10,364,975
7	7,817,899	9,396,931	9,771,231
8	5,120,703	5,043,591	5,168,950
9	4,723,864	4,270,291	4,991,656
10	94,300,165	76,855,331	76,701,736
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	128,941,261	111,185,356	112,107,637
11	35,937,647	33,640,060	26,473,592
12	55,719,051	55,060,831	45,175,087
13	10,805,354	11,212,101	11,816,738
14	21,016,534	22,942,585	23,067,951
15	7,271,050	7,145,564	7,951,884
16	34,297,389	32,542,741	31,934,938
17	10,411,191	9,720,445	11,227,625
18	15,271,096	15,899,790	17,167,139
19	7,478,912	7,267,378	7,817,667
20	134,542,856	121,481,011	132,802,253
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	332,751,080	316,912,506	315,434,874
21	18,589,420	17,923,287	21,441,436
22	34,273,213	42,060,572	42,060,602
23	1,659,679	3,219,515	4,881,986
24	25,961,040	31,595,426	34,609,779
25	888,813	955,200	1,126,537
26	8,915,967	8,498,780	9,788,455
27	1,063,745	1,298,392	2,068,355
28	5,850,405	6,324,003	7,481,329
29	546,233	521,109	330,083
30	14,773,497	16,595,400	16,663,894
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	112,522,012	128,991,684	140,452,356
31	842,395	347,859	196,929
32	5,661,161	5,243,595	5,546,545
33	1,568,036	2,287,828	2,247,031
34	2,075,533	3,386,302	4,462,262
35	236,331	537,882	434,599
36	1,369,558	2,593,382	3,844,928
37	431	2,071	42,679
38	205,733	183,202	442,926
39	20,957	.....	110,155
40	3,595,358	3,092,338	2,562,075
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	15,575,493	17,674,459	19,940,129
Above 40 ...	3,564,066	1,837,750	2,199,425
Wastes, etc. ...	70,029	394,705	704,246
Total ...	593,423,941	576,996,460	590,841,667*

* See foot note at page 189.

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	3,678	21,926	12,840
3	162,146	158,579	149,682
4	82,956	39,379	66,042
5	346	2,217	329
6	744,838	588,421	742,676
7	1,324,144	871,574	1,036,876
8	454,121	387,776	507,241
9	519,085	309,334	291,668
10	3,198,374	2,187,731	1,264,503
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	6,489,688	4,566,937	4,071,857
11	2,394,351	1,948,169	1,671,183
12	1,312,607	1,108,597	1,146,271
13	609,510	736,462	822,309
14	2,145,064	2,313,045	3,081,182
15	49,977	268,660	683,834
16	2,293,121	2,627,561	2,390,538
17	664,599	314,263	544,758
18	2,402,921	2,482,998	2,579,091
19	420,621	348,507	333,096
20	8,426,740	7,977,824	7,643,654
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	20,719,511	19,526,086	20,895,916
21	988,778	1,345,028	1,557,285
22	1,931,325	2,967,875	3,140,899
23	795,758	780,593	709,397
24	885,127	856,828	1,043,835
25	32,480	53,077	117,577
26	415,869	796,298	770,746
27	259,654	431,364	304,856
28	720,885	413,262	474,201
29	5,934	10,349	21,283
30	628,411	819,658	739,812
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	6,664,211	8,474,332	8,879,891
31	241	16,437	12,859
32	94,792	103,271	188,958
33	13,628	110,649	44,401
34	135,549	55,991	66,973
35	1,532	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	4,427
37	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	2,162	279
39	.....	.....	.....
40	3,661	72,019	22,928
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	249,403	360,529	340,825
Above 40 ...	34,808	2,797	43
Total ...	34,157,621	32,930,681	34,188,532

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. I.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native State.)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1	41,303	89,364	234,726
2	241,700	250,797	404,530
3	940,472	1,010,932	1,307,188
4	3,757,345	3,688,056	3,238,291
5	164,121	106,049	153,257
6	12,827,653	11,284,536	11,107,651
7	9,142,043	10,268,505	10,808,097
8	5,574,824	5,431,367	5,676,191
9	5,242,949	4,579,625	5,283,324
10	97,498,539	79,043,062	77,966,239
Total Nos. 1 to 10	135,430,949	115,752,393	116,179,494
11	38,331,998	35,588,229	28,144,775
12	57,031,658	56,169,428	46,321,358
13	11,414,864	11,948,563	12,639,047
14	23,161,598	25,255,630	26,149,133
15	7,321,027	7,414,224	8,635,718
16	36,590,510	34,570,302	34,325,476
17	11,075,790	10,034,708	11,772,383
18	17,674,017	18,382,788	19,746,930
19	7,899,533	7,616,885	8,150,763
20	142,969,596	129,458,835	140,445,907
Total Nos. 11 to 20	353,470,591	336,438,592	336,330,790
21	19,578,198	19,268,315	22,998,721
22	36,204,538	45,028,447	45,201,501
23	2,455,437	4,000,108	5,591,383
24	26,846,167	32,452,254	35,653,614
25	921,293	1,008,277	1,244,114
26	9,331,836	9,295,078	10,559,201
27	1,323,399	1,729,756	2,373,211
28	6,571,290	6,737,365	7,955,430
29	552,157	531,458	351,366
30	15,401,908	17,415,058	17,403,706
Total Nos. 21 to 30	119,186,223	137,466,016	149,332,247
31	842,636	364,296	209,788
32	5,755,953	5,346,866	5,735,503
33	1,581,664	2,398,477	2,291,432
34	2,211,082	3,442,293	4,529,235
35	237,863	537,882	484,599
36	1,369,558	2,593,382	3,849,355
37	431	2,071	42,679
38	205,733	185,364	443,205
39	20,957	.....	110,155
40	3,599,019	3,164,357	2,585,003
Total Nos. 31 to 40	15,824,896	18,034,988	20,280,954
Above 40	3,598,874	1,840,547	2,199,468
Wastes, etc.	70,029	394,705	704,246
Total	627,581,562	609,927,141	625,030,199*

* See foot note at page 189.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	15,665,426	16,994,299	19,998,308
	yards	45,545,099	50,500,146	61,330,345
Dhutis	pounds	39,428,774	41,104,357	46,227,504
	yards	201,324,040	204,389,961	220,415,821
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,095,313	3,803,895	4,057,969
	yards	11,397,825	13,889,886	15,576,339
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	555,622	506,840	909,144
	yards	3,970,426	3,963,932	6,095,560
Printers	pounds	6,145,584	6,104,414	4,547,356
	yards	27,798,935	28,241,963	21,401,227
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	50,384,671	58,916,881	65,512,720
	yards	214,873,300	254,256,576	286,497,910
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	23,917,673	23,217,021	22,505,592
	yards	112,756,420	108,204,655	106,162,511
Tent cloth	pounds.	913,599	733,038	885,070
	yards.	1,859,046	1,536,357	1,810,827
Other sorts	pounds	3,248,945	3,702,082	3,866,925
	yards	13,487,515	15,945,477	16,984,126
Total ...	pounds	143,355,607	155,082,827	168,510,588
	yards	633,012,606	680,918,953	736,274,666
Coloured piece-goods	pounds.	38,146,695	42,684,333	49,328,170
	yards.	158,241,098	179,099,104	214,129,436
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds.	1,443,579	1,281,230	1,225,006
	dozens	351,000	372,717	314,619
Hosiery	pounds	437,838	464,209	362,971
	dozens (*a*)	266,978	285,885	228,489
Miscellaneous	pounds	11,970	18,512	11,036
Total Bombay ...	,,	183,395,689	199,531,111	219,437,771
	yards	791,253,704	860,018,057	950,404,102
	dozens	617,978	658,602	543,108

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,925,407	11,603,224	13,049,598
	yards	34,777,365	33,640,491	39,831,415
Dhutis	pounds	11,290,950	10,697,133	11,574,179
	yards	56,699,757	52,384,964	54,207,016
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,834,519	3,413,005	3,651,675
	yards	10,469,408	12,565,621	14,108,993
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	374,779	356,864	631,572
	yards	2,508,387	2,478,760	4,251,625
Printers	pounds	56,413	30,692	16,841
	yards	310,383	157,491	78,429
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	39,100,094	43,469,415	47,973,331
	yards	173,587,444	195,808,974	219,009,065
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	21,721,497	21,063,521	20,108,125
	yards	102,004,141	98,544,832	96,056,602
Tent cloth	pounds	740,844	642,749	796,588
	yards	1,519,539	1,343,000	1,630,915
Other sorts	pounds	1,041,656	1,290,855	1,638,321
	yards	4,859,282	5,752,024	7,472,162
Total	pounds	89,086,159	92,567,458	99,440,230
	yards	386,735,706	402,676,157	436,646,222
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	35,278,742	38,565,039	43,150,021
	yards	145,489,049	160,548,756	185,805,050
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,423,941	1,252,084	1,189,226
	dozens	344,474	366,061	307,800
Hosiery	pounds	417,111	399,685	304,684
	dozens (*a*)	257,065	247,560	191,095
Miscellaneous	pounds	11,970	18,511	11,036
Total Bombay Island...	,,	126,217,923	132,802,777	144,095,197
	yards	532,224,755	563,224,913	622,451,272
	dozens	601,539	613,621	498,895

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(*a*) The production of these articles is not reported by weight.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	3,213,736	4,640,577	6,144,233
	yards	9,288,053	14,321,567	19,071,047
Dhutis	pounds	23,630,020	26,022,774	29,239,878
	yards	124,217,852	132,928,361	142,850,560
Drills and jeans	pounds	161,736	172,620	193,011
	yards	624,175	651,779	829,066
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	172,630	142,529	271,989
	yards	1,413,126	1,438,204	1,813,674
Printers	pounds	4,209,625	4,333,594	2,943,385
	yards	19,141,324	20,345,497	14,496,847
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	5,173,762	9,036,929	10,435,006
	yards	22,189,832	37,322,186	43,914,640
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	1,747,699	1,801,050	2,096,914
	yards	8,486,336	7,915,913	8,709,829
Tent cloth	pounds	45,226	25,577	18,493
	yards	87,470	55,840	40,628
Other sorts	pounds	1,045,336	1,499,549	1,472,547
	yards	5,076,789	7,109,451	6,898,548
Total	pounds	39,399,770	47,675,199	52,815,456
	yards	190,524,957	222,088,798	238,624,839
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	1,255,027	1,636,504	2,229,387
	yards	6,284,197	8,652,929	12,030,317
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	15,209	20,243	30,993
	dozens	5,436	4,581	5,942
Hosiery	pounds	20,727	64,525	58,291
	dozens	9,912	38,324	37,394
Miscellaneous goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ahmedabad ...	"	40,690,733	49,396,471	55,134,127
	yards	196,809,154	230,741,727	250,655,156
	dozens	15,348	42,905	43,336

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	404,985	200,235	262,380
	yards	813,757	431,116	561,691
Dhutis	pounds	130,862	159,629	200,505
	yards	556,012	638,127	749,190
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,268,610	1,420,217	1,526,224
	yards	4,209,298	4,721,931	5,098,202
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	.....	.....	2,610
	yards	.....	.....	11,853
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	924,638	324,283	330,558
	yards	3,206,090	1,082,408	1,179,708
Tent cloth	pounds	16,943	22,299	23,608
	yards	27,410	32,715	36,699
Other sorts	pounds	410,489	348,208	416,400
	yards	1,431,993	1,220,894	1,388,995
Total ...	pounds	3,156,527	2,474,871	2,762,285
	yards	10,244,560	8,127,191	9,026,338
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,523,362	4,593,624	4,978,437
	yards	13,681,916	14,592,064	16,512,237
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	58,223	83,382	155,826
	dozens	14,566	25,984	34,628
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous goods	"	339	186	1,005
Total, Madras ...	"	7,738,451	7,152,063	7,897,553
	yards	23,926,476	22,719,255	25,538,575
	dozens	14,566	25,984	34,628

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	150,574	129,820	203,527
	yards	486,583	465,351	923,854
Dhutis	pounds	893,653	720,442	987,223
	yards	4,533,442	3,971,903	6,401,170
Drills and jeans	pounds	178,854	207,216	72,489
	yards	738,050	877,270	289,367
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	22,266	.....	1,008
	yards	96,233	.....	7,000
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	730,432	454,448	523,700
	yards	3,649,831	2,635,038	2,684,787
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	680,689	1,128,645	757,259
	yards	3,877,541	6,806,931	4,313,169
Tent cloth	pounds	16,776	1,261	.....
	yards	95,120	3,631	.....
Other sorts...	pounds	59,914	86,067	25,299
	yards	313,706	474,445	146,108
Total ...	pounds	2,733,158	2,727,899	2,570,505
	yards	13,790,506	15,234,569	14,765,455
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	83,273	55,419	53,998
	yards	379,090	313,281	311,742
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	60,200	20,995	31,652
Total, Bengal ...	"	2,876,631	2,804,313	2,656,155
	yards	14,169,596	15,547,850	15,077,197

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	377,028	213,485	274,700
	yards	876,301	497,734	957,874
Dhutis	pounds	3,935,698	3,225,767	2,847,612
	yards	18,458,089	16,838,456	15,584,017
Drills and jeans	pounds	361,983	391,603	311,792
	yards	1,057,582	1,025,626	853,870
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	437	240	305
	yards	2,862	1,565	1,998
Printers	pounds	55,798	35,311	61,129
	yards	270,598	235,192	472,535
Shirtings and longcloths	pounds	2,711,493	2,290,254	1,489,555
	yards	9,848,050	10,195,699	7,559,821
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,647,926	1,549,892	2,616,793
	yards	5,696,260	5,015,327	9,178,557
Tent cloths...	pounds	1,167,765	1,414,105	1,384,416
	yards	3,375,746	3,937,112	3,798,759
Other sorts	pounds	284,216	355,579	218,196
	yards	924,553	1,222,544	737,752
Total ...	pounds	10,542,344	9,476,236	9,204,498
	yards	40,510,541	38,969,255	39,145,183
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	58,352	57,160	63,711
	yards	250,109	276,871	362 105
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds	165,241	200,088	182,936
	dozens	53,276	79,383	55,076
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	1,950
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	33,000	22,549	28,304
Total, U. P. of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	"	10,798,937	9,756,033	9,481,899
	yards	40,760,650	39,246,126	39,507,288
	dozens	53,276	79,383	55,076

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,612	25,610	146,937
	yards	30,837	55,128	324,292
Dhutis	pounds	124,358	183,999	109,334
	yards	348,044	572,657	322,489
Drills and jeans	pounds	129	1,640	7,005
	yards	307	4,697	20,056
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	84	30	199
	yards	425	150	1,730
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	4,428	13,891	42,549
	yards	9,582	28,393	101,834
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	77,039	104,736	228,267
	yards	229,988	333,772	1,052,973
Tent cloth...	pounds	1,198	2,015	13,731
	yards	10,108	4,502	33,475
Other sorts	pounds	94,565	31,206	50,717
	yards	182,612	59,513	103,752
Total... ...	pounds	313,413	363,127	598,742
	yards	811,903	1,058,812	1,960,591
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	21,894	45,429	56,407
	yards	55,234	123,572	102,665
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	4,941	2,408	3,991
	dozens	2,111	631	1,907
Hosiery	pounds	41	.....	.....
	dozens	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	6,352	8,048	12,580
Total, Punjab...	"	346,641	419,012	671,720
	yards	867,137	1,182,384	2,063,256
	dozens	2,112	631	1,907

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	535,593	895,324	895,177
	yards	1,559,512	2,318,497	2,319,395
Dhutis	pounds	2,480,235	2,743,971	3,067,333
	yards	9,997,357	11,327,275	12,355,901
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,218,911	1,447,939	1,522,613
	yards	4,619,044	4,867,568	5,445,641
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	8,516	35,632	69,929
	yards	57,929	118,044	225,638
Printers	pounds	389,911	540,268	617,439
	yards	1,785,094	2,561,598	2,958,689
Shirtings and longcloths...	pounds	1,175,118	1,779,359	1,876,041
	yards	4,558,752	7,361,925	7,764,467
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	pounds	606,673	618,806	718,428
	yards	2,762,142	2,975,783	3,656,035
Tent cloth	pounds	163,661	214,374	161,843
	yards	369,778	441,879	362,052
Other sorts	pounds	661,733	534,271	401,746
	yards	2,048,448	1,662,648	1,461,379
Total... ...	pounds	7,240,356	8,809,944	9,330,549
	yards	27,758,056	33,635,217	36,549,187
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,044,650	2,366,918	2,623,945
	yards	11,327,969	8,903,622	9,821,148
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds	19,652	20,807	25,968
	dozens	6,232	5,620	8,623
Hosiery...	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	448	1,076	572
Total, Central Provinces and Berar ...	"	10,305,106	11,198,745	11,981,034
	yards	39,086,025	42,538,839	46,370,335
	dozens	6,232	5,620	8,623

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	17,145,223	18,458,773	21,781,029
	yards ...	49,312,589	54,267,972	66,417,451
Dhutis	pounds ...	46,993,580	48,138,165	53,439,511
	yards ...	235,216,984	237,738,380	255,828,588
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	6,123,800	7,272,510	7,498,092
	yards ...	22,022,106	25,386,978	27,283,475
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	564,659	542,742	979,577
	yards ...	4,031,642	4,083,691	6,324,926
Printers	pounds ...	6,613,559	6,679,993	5,226,932
	yards ...	29,950,860	31,038,753	24,839,451
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	55,006,142	63,454,833	69,447,175
	yards ...	232,939,515	274,477,631	304,620,662
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	27,854,638	26,943,383	27,156,897
	yards ...	128,528,441	124,418,876	125,542,943
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,279,942	2,387,092	2,468,671
	yards ...	5,737,208	5,946,196	6,041,812
Other sorts	pounds ...	4,759,862	5,057,413	4,979,283
	yards ...	18,388,827	20,585,520	20,822,112
Total	pounds ...	167,341,405	178,934,904	192,977,167
	yards ...	726,128,172	777,943,997	837,721,420
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	45,878,226	49,802,883	57,104,668
	yards ...	183,935,416	203,308,514	241,239,333
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,691,636	1,587,915	1,593,727
	dozens ...	427,185	484,335	414,853
Hosiery	pounds ...	437,879	464,209	364,921
	dozens ...	266,979	285,885	228,489
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	112,309	71,366	85,649
Total	pounds ...	215,461,455	230,861,277	252,126,132
	yards ...	910,063,588	981,252,511	1,078,960,753
	dozens ...	694,164	770,220	643,342

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES.—(*a*)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	655,398	651,646	746,141
	yards ...	1,728,039	1,821,279	1,759,911
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,117,656	3,328,067	2,837,425
	yards ...	14,356,672	15,507,602	12,631,817
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	19,294	68,149	89,862
	yards ...	61,419	217,117	283,731
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	6,134	10,293	59
	yards ...	56,225	86,863	596
Printers	pounds ...	696,675	537,349	330,619
	yards ...	3,051,978	2,429,829	1,559,331
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	2,841,847	3,102,934	2,145,914
	yards ...	11,956,530	13,090,494	8,432,675
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	3,162,889	4,053,913	4,419,293
	yards ...	12,064,144	15,018,743	16,563,614
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	18,687	8,330	6,730
	yards ...	42,696	21,828	20,199
Other sorts	pounds ...	742,009	1,040,058	1,347,933
	yards ...	2,071,277	3,059,055	4,407,316
Total ...	pounds ...	11,260,589	12,800,739	11,923,976
	yards ...	45,388,980	51,252,810	45,659,190
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	1,759,947	1,983,611	2,449,489
	yards ...	8,416,914	10,236,332	11,531,647
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	12,891	9,725	12,464
	dozens ...	1,595	1,241	1,849
Hosiery	pounds ...	186,213	159,520	132,085
	dozens ...	62,341	53,760	44,989
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	142,983	1	35
Total ...	pounds ...	13,362,623	14,953,596	14,518,049
	yards ...	53,805,894	61,489,142	57,196,837
	dozens ...	63,936	55,001	46,838

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	17,800,621	19,110,419	22,527,170
	yards ...	51,040,628	56,089,251	68,177,362
Dhutis	pounds ...	50,111,236	51,466,232	56,276,936
	yards ...	249,573,656	253,245,982	268,460,405
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	6,143,094	7,340,659	7,587,954
	yards ...	22,083,525	25,604,095	27,567,206
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	570,793	553,035	979,636
	yards ...	4,087,867	4,170,554	6,325,522
Printers	pounds ...	7,310,234	7,217,342	5,557,551
	yards ...	33,002,838	33,468,582	26,398,782
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	57,847,989	66,557,767	71,593,089
	yards ...	244,896,045	287,568,125	313,053,337
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings... ...	pounds ...	31,017,527	30,997,296	31,576,190
	yards ...	140,592,585	139,437,619	142,106,557
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	2,298,629	2,395,422	2,475,401
	yards ...	5,779,904	5,968,024	6,062,011
Other sorts	pounds ...	5,501,871	6,097,471	6,327,216
	yards ...	20,460,104	23,644,575	25,229,428
Total ...	pounds ...	178,601,994	191,735,643	204,901,143
	yards ...	771,517,152	829,196,807	883,380,610
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	47,638,173	51,786,494	59,554,157
	yards ...	192,352,330	213,544,846	252,770,980
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	1,704,527	1,597,640	1,606,191
	dozens ...	428,780	485,576	416,702
Hosiery...	pounds ...	624,092	623,729	497,006
	dozens ...	332,320	339,645	273,478
Miscellaneous goods	pounds ...	255,292	71,367	85,684
Total ...	pounds ...	228,824,078	245,814,873	266,644,181
	yards ...	963,869,482	1,042,741,653	1,136,151,590
	dozens ...	761,100	825,221	690,180

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realized from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12. (a)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	33,88,658	36,78,555	42,17,871
Madras	1,45,333	1,48,136	1,65,063
Bengal	55,822	56,359	48,631
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,92,552	1,82,083	1,84,653
Punjab	6,611	7,300	10,862
Central Provinces and Berar	2,17,217	2,07,818	2,52,415
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	40,06,193	42,80,251	48,79,495
TOTAL NET DUTY	39,61,020	42,26,575	48,31,634
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	1,37,699	1,75,878	1,82,479
NET DUTY	1,37,699	1,75,132	1,82,479
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	41,43,892	44,56,129	50,61,974
GRAND TOTAL NET DUTY	40,98,719	44,01,707	50,14,113

(a) Provisional.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th April 1910.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each mill which shall be—

(*a*) owned by such member !

(*b*) subscribed for according to the rules of the Association by such member; and

(*c*) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by which any other mill is worked.

6. If two or more mills shall be owned by any one member but shall be worked by one motive power, the said member shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the said two mills and then only if he shall have subscribed for the said two mills or either of them according to the rules of the Association.

7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall subject as hereinafter mentioned be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned; and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

13. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

16. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

17. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

18. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

19. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

20. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

21. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

23. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

24. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

25. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

26. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

27. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

28. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

29. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

30. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

31. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

32. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

33. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

34. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

36. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

37. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... ... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

38. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

39. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say,—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

40. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

41. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

42. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

43. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

44. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

45. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

46. Voting for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the other members of the Committee shall be by ballot, and each member of the Association shall have one vote for a Chairman, one vote for a Deputy Chairman and one vote for each of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee.

47. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

48. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

49. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

50. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

51. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

52. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

53. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

54. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

55. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

56. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

57. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

58. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

59. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

60. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

61. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

63. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

64. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

66. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

68. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

69. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

70. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

71. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interest of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

72. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

73. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

74. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

76. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

77. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

78. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

79. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

80. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 78 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

81. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

82. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

83. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

84. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

85. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

86. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

87. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

88. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

89. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

90. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 89 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

91. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

92. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

93. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

94. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

96. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section ; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

97. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section ; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

98. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

99. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

100. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 37 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

Number of Old Rules

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th March 1912.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the applicant, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member; and every such application shall state whose property the trade mark in question is or is to be.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. No such application shall be entertained by the Association unless the trade mark to which it relates is or is to be the property either of the member applying to register the same or of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in goods of the class or classes to which such member desires to apply such trade mark.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 20 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and

shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground—

(*a*) That such trade mark is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods ;

or

(*b*) That the dealer to whom the said trade mark objected to belongs or will belong does not deal in goods of the said class or classes exclusively with the member who shall have applied to register the said trade mark objected to.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

Applications for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register.

15. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Permanent Register on the representation that such trade mark was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in goods of the class or classes to which the said trade mark is applied shall be removed from such Register on the ground—

(*a*) That the dealer has never dealt exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes ;

or

(*b*) That the dealer has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

or,

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)

That the said trade mark is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 37 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

21. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 37 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 (*a*) such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

22. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

23. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

24. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 23 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed, as sole arbitrator.

25. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

26. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

29. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

30. If,

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

or

(*b*) Two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed,

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

31. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

32. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

33. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

Fees on Arbitrations.

34. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members:—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made shall be refunded to him by the other member a party to the said arbitration.

35. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

36. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

37. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a civil or a criminal Court.

38. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

39. If in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

40. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 36 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

41. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which, an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register, shall have been made, is an imitation colorable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colorable or otherwise shall not be registered.

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colorable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee, a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

42. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

43. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of the member in whose name the same is registered *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified and shall if the trade mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in goods of the class or classes so specified *prima facie* be held so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes so specified to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

45. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

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1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

BOMBAY

ERS' ASSOCIATION.

NING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

30th JUNE 1911.

Progress of Bombay Mills (in the Isla[illegible] Presidency) during the past 47 y[illegible]

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865	13	2,85,584	3,879	7,157	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	13	2,89,911	3,465	7,732		
1867	13	2,12,527	2,779	8,630		
1868	13	2,18,184	2,844	8,718		
1869	13	2,21,414	2,839	8,557		
1870	14	2,42,460	4,441	9,508		
1871	14	2,56,108	4,661	9,602		
1872	14	2,67,036	4,653	10,216		
1873	15	3,00,156	4,976	12,217	3,62,[illegible]	
1874	15	3,21,350	5,104	13,222	3,10,[illegible]	
1875	16	3,58,802	5,335	15,096	[illegible]	
1876	30	9,62,867	8,681	...		
1877	41	10,42,944	9,291	22,171	6,29,[illegible]	
1878	42	11,24,816	11,544	21,670	8,12,[illegible]	
1879	42	11,47,510	12,211	24,447	7,44,[illegible]	
1880	42	11,61,184	12,296	29,000	9,01,[illegible]	
1881	42	11,56,010	12,510	27,028	10,07,[illegible]	
1882	43	12,37,556	13,848	27,541	11,02,[illegible]	
1883	51	13,53,612	15,616	31,277	12,38,[illegible]	
1884	49	13,21,899	14,320	34,900	12,53,[illegible]	
1885	48	16,50,026	14,928	31,495	10,20,[illegible]	
1886	70	16,99,797	14,656	34,119	16,81,[illegible]	
1887	75	17,72,828	14,926	34,710	18,28,[illegible]	
1888	82	18,30,865	15,504	36,199	20,02,[illegible]	
1889	91	20,02,001	16,077	43,860	22,86,[illegible]	
1890	94	23,50,129	17,723	70,208	26,51,[illegible]	
1891	97	25,60,110	18,487	81,231	31,35,[illegible]	
1892	98	25,80,110	19,117	79,931	29,24,[illegible]	
1893	98	24,07,311	21,435	83,931	29,53,[illegible]	
1894	99	25,60,721	23,231	83,931	30,54,[illegible]	
1895	102	27,09,710	27,406	97,747	34,09,[illegible]	
1896	109	27,74,129	28,873	1,08,193	39,02,[illegible]	
1897	112	28,41,226	28,200	1,08,193	39,02,[illegible]	
1898	123	29,05,944	28,446	99,274	34,12,[illegible]	
1899	124	29,11,809	29,247	1,10,625	43,21,[illegible]	
1900	126	31,17,171	31,018	1,16,251	52,30,[illegible]	
1901	132	33,06,329	31,626	1,16,316	51,83,[illegible]	
1902	134	34,77,661	32,890	1,25,068	41,19,[illegible]	
1903	134	35,04,987	32,906	1,25,068	41,19,[illegible]	
1904	138	36,64,625	34,256	1,28,282	43,87,[illegible]	
1905	144	36,58,829	39,264	1,32,479	47,68,[illegible]	
1906	154	37,37,216	41,512	1,34,151	49,19,[illegible]	
1907	158	38,20,713	42,900	1,43,854	50,21,[illegible]	
1908	171	41,11,835	45,107	1,51,210	56,19,[illegible]	
1909	185	42,94,271	48,016	1,60,130	57,82,[illegible]	
1910	192	43,60,234	48,471	1,59,631	47,09,[illegible]	
1911	193	45,36,973	47,195	1,59,873	46,64,[illegible]	

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1911.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (working)	85	28,30,880	42,487	1,01,000	35,47,013	9,04,400
Bombay Island (in course of erection)	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Presidency (working)	96	16,50,987	25,025	58,373	12,19,061	3,[illegible],896
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection)	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total	193	45,36,973	67,495	1,59,873	46,66,105	12,36,314
Rajputana	3	34,208	1,119	2,320	49,606	12,644
Berar (a)	3	38,472	830	1,546	45,414	12,401
Central Provinces	7	1,09,252	3,384	11,011	2,78,852	79,672
Hyderabad	3	28,416	630	1,500	69,987	19,992
Central India	4	62,884	1,350	3,200	86,697	23,222
Bengal Presidency (b)	15	4,27,027	9,022	16,266	4,06,523	1,16,150
Punjab (c)	12	2,13,008	6,652	10,000	2,86,308	80,318
United Pr. of Agra & Oudh (d)	14	2,84,900	9,780	13,223	4,33,794	1,23,084
Madras Presidency	12	7,62,576	2,187	18,929	4,13,483	1,18,138
Travancore	1	35,000	...	1,000	58,000	16,256
Mysore	2	28,448	223	1,200	33,885	11,116
Pondicherry	2	70,831	1,643	4,158	97,800	27,818
Total	281	63,72,016	86,848	2,29,418	66,70,831	19,05,805

(a) Ilam, (b) are working and (c) in course of erection, (d) including 1 in course of erection, (e) including 1 in course of erection, (f) including 1 in course of erection.

Progress of Indian Mills during the past 35 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	11,90,518	9,136	Not stated.	Not stated	
1877	51	12,44,206	10,581	Do.	Do.	
1878	53	12,99,086	10,583	Do.	Do.	
1879	56	14,52,784	12,918	42,914	9,36,547	2,67,585
1880	56	14,61,536	13,502	44,410	10,76,796	3,07,651
1881	57	15,19,066	13,797	45,430	13,26,461	3,78,846
1882	65	16,00,614	14,173	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,90,858	15,873	53,476	15,37,946	4,39,656
1884	67	18,21,394	16,024	56,267	18,00,777	5,21,064
1885	67	21,45,646	16,257	57,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	83	22,01,421	17,433	74,383	22,51,211	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,948	18,526	78,943	26,41,966	7,54,276
1888	114	24,88,551	19,490	83,579	27,34,437	7,81,268
1889	124	27,02,318	21,661	91,098	31,10,339	8,88,954
1890	137	32,74,196	28,412	1,92,731	38,20,767	10,92,448
1891	134	33,41,094	31,231	1,41,018	41,20,371	11,78,906
1892	133	34,92,332	33,444	1,34,161	40,80,723	11,65,928
1893	141	35,73,917	38,164	1,31,000	40,86,325	11,73,018
1894	142	36,49,748	41,154	1,29,451	42,72,778	12,22,509
1895	148	38,02,929	55,856	1,38,649	46,96,209	13,41,714
1896	158	39,46,322	59,453	1,45,852	48,31,013	14,09,318
1897	172	40,85,018	57,584	1,46,235	48,83,276	13,96,808
1898	185	42,05,720	58,013	1,48,964	51,64,648	14,81,898
1899	187	43,23,337	59,582	1,63,116	56,65,165	16,74,110
1900	199	45,45,745	65,124	1,61,149	60,68,732	14,68,322
1901	193	46,02,956	65,180	1,73,983	47,91,094	13,31,749
1902	195	46,80,662	68,561	1,81,031	61,77,685	17,67,028
1903	192	46,45,897	65,962	1,81,299	60,61,690	17,29,240
1904	191	51,18,191	65,187	1,84,778	61,86,881	17,44,764
1905	197	51,83,456	69,139	1,93,277	64,71,854	18,78,244
1906	217	52,79,695	72,668	2,06,815	70,91,966	20,23,810
1907	224	53,35,973	78,454	2,01,096	65,30,885	19,86,179
1908	237	57,26,082	87,236	2,21,193	69,78,206	19,91,560
1909	259	60,81,231	76,[illegible]	2,32,924	77,91,260	21,69,010
1910	263	61,91,471	82,[illegible]	2,31,054	67,73,535	19,35,000
1911	281	63,72,016	86,848	2,29,418	66,70,831	19,05,805

Total approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid up on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.
			BOMBAY ISLAND—*contd.*			Total	Rs. Indefinite	Rs. Forward	Rs. 1,13,99,700	6,34	13,100	19,30,332	16,91,013	23,089	20,165
266			27. Lord Reay Mills No. 1	Mr. [illegible] Manockbhoy Bhoomibhoy (Proprietor), Office on Sir [illegible] Jamsetjee Road, Lower Parel.	Off Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	.....	...	.....	.....		23,276	29,180	17,643	944	432
246			28. Lord Reay Mills No. 2 (Formerly Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)		Sewree	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	129	70
		[illegible] closed from 1st October 1910 to 31st January 1911 [illegible] closed from March [illegible] 30th June 1911.	24. Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Madhoo Madhowjee, Sons & Co., Agents, Dhoby Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Foras Road	3,400	500	500	17,00,000	84,656	58,666	30,000	744	700	1,325
			25. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.		Tardeo					66,515	46,712	81,122	2,382	2,314	11,633
			26. Dinshaw Petit Mills	Messrs. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents,	Parel	3,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	84,122	2,353	1,253	2,409

...y, Brady & Co., Agents, ...se Buildings, Fort, Bombay	Albert Road, Parel.	1,280	500	500	6,00,000	...		6,357	1,294	* This includes landed and other properties.	63. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. .....
..., Brady & Co., Secretaries ...yal Insur. Buildings, Fort.	Chinchpooqly, Parel Road	7,500	200	200	15,00,000	14,362		3,602	478		
...im Joosab and Mr. Haji ... Haji Cassam (Private ...ritanya Road, Parel.	Suparibaug Road, Parel...	.....	...	.....	.....	2,045		2,816	1,601	Mill closed from 1st October 1910 to 31st May 1911.	64. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
...jee Manjee & Co., Agents, ...Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly, Gorupdeo Road.	1,880	500	500	9,00,000	1,101		5,148	1,860		65. New Islam Mill .....
... Abdulrehman, Proprietor, ...a, Pydhonni, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel.	.....	...	.....	.....	9,104		.....	...	Mill not working since 1st August 1909.	
...chand and Chapoorjee, Secre-...arers and Agents, 49/51, ...k, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel ...	8,060	100	100	8,00,000	28,124		7,498	1,859		66. New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld....
...Bordas Narottamdas & Co., ... Treasurers and Agents, ...reet, Fort, Bombay	Fergusson Road, Parel ...	1,000 / Issued 849	1,000	1,000	8,49,000	...		3,038	562		67. Noor Mill (formerly Rahmani Mill) .....
...ramanack, Hyderabad & Co. ...Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road, Parel	799	1,000	1,000	7,99,000	35,760		2,610	981		68. Phœnix Mills, Ld. .....
...D. Sassoon & Co. (Private ...Kampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly Road	.....	...	.....	.....	...		11,370	1,483		69. Presidency Mills Company, Limited.....
...ji Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents, ...33, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.	Ripon Road	636	1,000	1,000	6,36,000	59,188		16,691	1,650		70. Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...
..., Forbes Campbell & Co. Ld., ...rbes Buildings, Home Street, ...bay.	Suparibaug Road, Parel...	1,250	500	500	6,25,000	...		10,158	1,264		71. Rachel Sassoon Mill .....
...D. Sassoon & Co. Ld., Agents, ...Street, Fort, Bombay.	Mount Estate, Mazagon...	2,220	1,000	1,000	22,50,000	22,916		8,515	1,115		72. Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited .....
...das Dharamsey Soondersi ...Oriental Buildings, 77, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.	Byculla Flats	.....	...	.....	.....	...		13,676	1,702		73. Saraswati Mills, Limited .....
...ji Hormasji & Co. (Private ...Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, ...bay.	Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim	.....	...	.....	.....	...		10,869	1,556		74. Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited ....
...on J. David & Co., Agents, 7, ...Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parbhadevi Rd., Lower Mahim	Whole 1,628 / Quarter 1,488	500 / 125	500 / 125	10,00,000	21,696		8,052	1,694		75. Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. .....
...bury, Brady & Co., Agents, ...al Insurance Buildings, Fort	Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	6,400	250	Shares. 3,200—256	8,00,000	24,504	66	5,857	1,806		76. Sorab Mills .....
... Sons & Co. Agents, Navsari ...Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Coorla (Thana District).	4,000	500	500	20,00,000	...		3,241	880	Mill closed from 1st October 1910 to 31st May 1911.	77. Standard Mills Company, Limited.....
...a Finlay & Co., Ld., Agents, ...Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree Road	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	13,780	72	3,172	1,116		78. Sun Mills, Limited.....
...rojee Wadia & Sons, Agents ...Buildings, Home St., Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel...	2,800	500	500	14,00,000	...	03	8,471	1,851		79. Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited .....
...d Sassoon & Co., Ld., Agents, ...Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road, Lower Parel	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	1,112		12,631	2,523		80. Swan Mills, Limited .....
...ra G. Parekh (Proprietor) and ...M. Mehta & Co., Agents, 43, ...et, Fort, Bombay.	Gamdevi Road	.....	...	.....	.....	5,024	04	6,915	1,361		81. Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited .....
...hoy Hubibbhoy (Private ..., Sammel Street, Mandvi,	Fergusson Road, Parel ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	14	4,315	1,642		82. Union Mills, Limited.....
...kersey Mooljee, Sons & Co., ... Remsurers and Agents, 12, ...Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogly	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	7,068		4,072	1,099		83. Victoria Mills.....
				Total...	6,79,18,950	9,00,996			1,120 / 63		84. Victory Mills .....
											Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.

...Law, Director, & ...Chief Manager, ...more.	Lahore	7,817 / 333 / 58	100 / Pref. 250 / 250		1,18,241	...		4,581	781		1. All India Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ld. .....
... Co., Secretaries, ...7, Rutherfield	Barsi Town	1,453	250	200	3,68,432	...		3,283	1,078	Mills closed from 1st October 1910 to 31st May 1911.	2. Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld ....
... Co., Agents, White-...Fort, Bombay.	Dhorají.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...		2,998	792		3. Bhagvatsinhji Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....
...Mudliar, Secre-...No 7, Malharrao ...Lane, Bombay.	Biwani, Dist. Hissar near Delhi, Punjab.	.....	...	.....	.....	...					4. Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Coy., Ld.
...& Co., Secretaries, ...72, Apollo Street,	Bombay	.....	...	.....	.....	...	37	3,290	1,158		5. Bombay Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld. .....
...& Co., Managing ...Calcutta.	42, Garden Reach Road Calcutta.	60,000	10	10	6,00,000	...		3,090	925		6. Dahi Cloth Mills Company, Ld. .....
...bhai & Co., Office-	Amritsar	.....	...	.....	.....	...					7. General Mills Co., Ld. .....
...jhi Mahuta, Agent,	Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,600	125	125	1,48,493	3,316	32	13,557	3,204		8. Gomtipur Spg., Wg. & Manufacturing Co., Ld. .....
	Asarva, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	23	4,738	1,121		9. James Weaving Mills.....
... & Co., Agents,	Kalyan (Dist. Thana) ...	200	500	500	30,000	...		2,891	527	Mill closed from 1st October 1910 to 31st May 1911.	10. Kalyan Revival Mills Co., Ld. .....
Mr. Kasim / Mr. Ibrahim / Sahu Jagdish	Moradabad (N.W.P.).....	.....	...	.....	.....	...					11. Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld....
...aging Director, ...Multan.	Near Railway Station, Multan Cantonment, Multan.	10,000 / Allotted 1,115	100	100	32,285	...	59	7,611	1,168		12. Multan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.....
..., Proprietor, 19, Kazi ...and Barar, Mandvi,	Bombay	.....	...	.....	.....	...		5,600	1,408		13. New Krishna Mill .....
...Ramprasad (Owner) and ...R. Gadgil, Secretary, Akola,	Akola, Berar	.....	...	.....	5,00,000	...		7,495	694	Mill closed from 1st January to 31st May 1911.	14. Savatram Ramprasad Mills Company. .....
...Lloyd & Co., Ld., Mana-...Dwarkadas Buildings,	Rajkot, Kathiawar ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	37	5,447	1,456		15. Shri Lakhajiraj Mills, Ld. .....
...N. Pharwani & Udhal-...Mandhi, Managing Agents, ...ndh.	Shikarpur, Sindh	.....	...	.....	.....	...	30	3,615	1,399	The landed property of the Naigaum Mills, which was destroyed by fire on 3rd February 1908, has been purchased by the Kohinoor Mills Coy., Ld.	16. Shikarpur Weaving Mills, Ld. .....
...mberdas Patel, Managing ...avnagar.	Bhavnagar	.....	...	.....	.....	...		.....	...	Mill not working since 1st September 1909.	17. Sir Bhavsinhji Spinning & Weaving Mills .....
... & Co., Apollo Street,	Sind, Hyderabad	32,000	50	50	8,56,350	...	03	3,11,625	63,094		18. United Sindh Spg. & Weaving Mills, Ld.....

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last year's Statement.

							d for cleaning, &c
	30,384	30,384	...	...	7,991	978	
	46,468	46,167	1,059	1,022	8,528	1,963	
	15,696	12,275	300	234	1,509	795	Mill worked only from 14th July 1910 to 30th April 1911
	25,680	22,776	764	647	3,866	1,098	
	24,868	6,296	...	...	705	144	Mill not working since October 1910.
	48,364	44,833	..	...	10,969	1,518	
28	33,228	19,647	627	565	2,754	1,049	
	35,760	...	..	...	...	20	Mill not working since June 1910.
	...	...	2,009	1,894	...	1,738	
1,600	41,708	41,708	360	346	5,018	1,011	
21,500	21,500	19,185	...	..	1,106	576	Mill not working since 16th November 1910.
38,608	50,624	49,308	1,195	1,146	10,646	2,456	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mill destroyed by fire in 1906 and now in liquidation.
8,544	8,544	8,378	...	...	4,296	430	
17,656	39,353	39,076	1,173	1,135	7,072	1,880	
17,152	41,656	37,679	...	...	5,528	1,310	
50,196	50,196	48,015	1,279	1,256	12,761	2,950	
15,820	29,600	23,360	600	518	3,998	1,049	
53,072	53,072	49,328	1,701	1,660	11,488	2,793	
27,348	28,460	18,973	...	...	3,156	1,051	Mill not working since March 1911.
38,196	31,220	29,253	240	219	4,840	875	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mill destroyed by fire on 14th October 1906.
30,124	37,452	22,752	660	636	2,299	1,115	
85,594	28,90,590	24,93,163	42,467	38,380	4,76,725	1,04,500	

...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,000	...	216	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,216	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	42	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	
8,000	...	200	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	340	...	...	...	

					Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
				,557	Not recorded.	
				6,733	Do.	
			8	7,630	Do.	
			3	7,715	Do	
			19	7,857	Do.	
			90	8,103	Do.	
			90	8,553	Do.	
			,302	8,816	Do.	
			4,606	10,714	2,35,763	67,361
			5,713	11,398	2,89,065	82,590
		[illegible]	7,781	13,551	Not recorded.	
		8,16,830	8,041	......	Do.	
		8,95,204	8,433	20,347	5,64,270	1,61,220
		9,55,344	10,266	26,942	7,15,078	2,04,308
		9,81,000	10,856	28,860	6,32,436	1,80,696
1880...	32	9,87,676	10,856	29,417	7,71,239	2,20,354
1881...	32	9,91,522	10,932	31,351	9,54,772	2,72,792
1882...	36	10,56,004	11,274	31,801	9,71,061	2,77,446
1883...	38	11,26,698	11,667	34,736	10,94,016	3,12,576
1884...	43	12,51,726	11,985	36,071	12,18,490	3,48,140
1885...	49	13,47,390	12,011	41,545	13,73,743	3,92,498
1886...	50	13,88,773	12,068	44,111	13,69,039	3,91,154
1887...	55	14,46,644	12,163	42,270	15,87,649	4,53,614
1888...	61	14,57,015	12,752	47,789	17,50,014	5,00,004
1889...	69	15,91,328	13,380	52,490	19,73,055	5,63,730
1890...	70	18,95,660	13,785	59,139	22,26,819	6,36,234
1891...	67	19,09,123	14,347	61,981	26,68,967	7,62,562
1892...	68	19,34,716	14,900	65,087	25,50,058	7,28,588
1893...	69	20,41,208	16,664	67,870	25,34,910	7,24,260
1894...	69	20,27,374	18,265	70,553	25,57,296	7,30,656
1895...	69	21,23,892	20,217	75,740	28,53,879	8,15,394
1896...	71	21,86,323	21,335	78,455	29,73,873	8,49,678
1897...	75	21,87,425	21,287	69,530	24,59,646	7,02,756
1898...	82	22,26,982	21,379	70,728	28,60,648	8,17,328
1899 ..	82	24,10,861	22,209	77,169	33,27,800	9,50,800
1900...	82	25,36,891	22,215	72,914	26,06,800	7,44,800
1901...	81	25,71,092	22,414	82,162	24,35,153	6,95,758
1902...	80	25,23,769	22,845	86,122	34,55,823	9,87,378
1903...	80	25,33,382	23,125	86,913	34,51,798	9,86,228
1904...	79	25,34,230	24,136	89,915	34,04,569	9,72,734
1905...	81	25,60,916	28,073	92,924	37,53,582	10,72,451
1906...	84	26,14,323	28,778	1,00,798	39,94,424	11,41,264
1907...	85	26,13,483	31,982	98,101	39,05,125	11,15,750
1908...	86	27,34,683	35,967	1,01,536	37,77,179	10,79,194
1909...	89	28,00,345	39,264	1,05,751	38,45,464	10,98,704
1910...	89	28,24,646	41,931	1,04,550	34,44,203	9,84,058
1911...	87	28,90,590	42,467	1,04,500	33,37,075	9,53,450

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay, since 1865.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865...	3	35,540	201	800	Not recorded.	
1866...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1867...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1868...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1869...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1870...	4	52,540	351	1,400	Do.	
1871...	4	52,540	351	1,400	Do.	
1872...	4	52,640	351	1,400	Do.	
1873...	4	55,564	366	1,503	26,471	7,563
1874...	4	62,379	390	1,925	30,586	8,739
1875...	9	1,33,464	558	2,145	Not recorded.	
1876...	10	1,47,153	640	2,986	Do.	
1877...	10	1,48,740	858	3,827	65,030	18,580
1878...	10	1,49,502	1,278	4,728	97,090	27,740
1879...	10	1,66,310	1,455	5,622	1,12,168	32,048
1880...	10	1,66,508	1,540	5,643	1,30,739	37,354
1881...	10	1,66,988	1,578	5,677	1,36,990	39,140
1882...	13	1,81,532	1,772	5,766	1,31,187	37,482
1885...	13	2,18,344	1,949	6,241	1,45,796	41,658
1884...	17	2,72,773	2,314	8,829	2,27,108	64,888
1885...	19	3,02,646	2,577	9,881	2,57,187	73,482
1886...	20	3,10,024	2,567	10,068	3,12,165	89,190
1887...	20	3,32,576	2,763	11,445	3,10,947	88,842
1888...	21	3,63,354	2,812	11,410	3,39,717	97,062
1889...	22	4,11,666	3,297	13,090	3,63,888	1,03,968
1890...	24	4,55,068	3,950	14,070	4,05,132	1,15,752
1891...	24	4,51,047	4,140	16,140	4,56,813	1,30,518
1892...	28	4,45,462	4,217	14,864	4,23,157	1,20,902
1893...	29	4,58,003	4,761	16,095	3,95,528	1,13,008
1894...	30	5,36,354	6,019	18,762	4,97,864	1,42,104
1895...	33	5,82,818	7,189	22,007	5,55,443	1,58,698
1896...	38	5,87,806	7,538	23,738	6,28,845	1,79,670
1897...	47	6,61,970	7,706	27,285	7,00,938	2,00,268
1898...	51	7,36,962	8,067	28,546	7,52,717	2,15,062
1899...	52	9,04,048	8,438	33,467	8,84,345	2,52,670
1900...	54	9,10,480	8,698	33,487	7,89,915	2,25,690
1901...	54	9,35,228	9,223	34,354	7,50,029	2,14,294
1902...	54	9,53,912	9,545	36,646	9,55,010	2,72,860
1903...	54	9,71,120	9,825	37,113	9,50,278	2,71,508
1904...	54	10,31,425	10,149	38,417	9,82,674	2,80,764
1905...	59	10,75,413	11,016	40,755	10,36,224	2,96,064
1906...	70	11,15,053	12,534	43,312	11,51,479	3,28,994
1907...	73	11,89,230	14,918	44,753	11,26,062	3,21,732
1908...	85	13,85,145	19,134	52,679	12,41,891	3,54,826
1909...	96	15,04,230	22,230	56,408	13,47,766	3,85,076
1910...	98	15,45,178	23,540	55,251	12,65,572	3,61,592
1911...	95	16,30,382	25,025	55,373	13,19,031	3,76,866

MILLOW

COTTON SPIN

IN COURSE

	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Av… Nu… L… at… d…
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
	BOMBAY ISLAND.												
1.	Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.	Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons (Private Owners), Tardeo Road, Bombay.	Tardeo	......	...	......	......	...	12,052	12,052	6,000		
2.	Alexandra Mill	Messrs. E.D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly	......	...	......	......	10,616	28,368	38,984	28,699		
3.	Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	1,800	1,000	1,000	17,91,000	1,500	17,828	19,328	16,407		
4.	Apollo Mills	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. (Proprietors), 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road	......	...	......	......	2,444	34,392	36,836	34,366	...	
5.	Assur Virjee Mills, Limited	Messrs. Assur Virjee & Sons, Agents, 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel	2,000 Allotted 1,002	500	500	5,01,000	20,316	6,960	27,276	24,121	...	
6.	Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusji Sons & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomba…	Kala… Chowkie Road, C…ly	Old 1,200 New 1,200	500 500	500 500	11,08,000	10,668	17,952	28,620	25,900	6…	

12.	Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Row, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria	r, Colaba.	4,000	700	700	*28,00,000	6,048	22,920	28,968	28,896	700
13.	Jehanghir Wadia Mill	Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., Agents & Managers, Royal Insurance Buildings, 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.							...	10,744	16,744	10,485	...
14.	Connaught Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle	Road	1,644	300	300	4,33,200	...	32,760	32,760	30,767	...
15.	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Coorla (Thana District)		1,300	1,000	1,000	13,00,000	12,812	17,956	30,768	28,134	550
16.	Coronation Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chhoi Kooka & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 137, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.	Hainan Road, Mahalaxmee		1,400	500	500	6,90,000	34,168	12,445	46,614	...	...
17.	Crescent Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel		15,000	100	100	15,00,000	16,656	27,920	44,576	38,848	1,100
18.	Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	Messrs. Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 6, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road New Parbhadevi Road, Parel		400	500	500	2,00,000	11,568	9,296	20,864	12,712	...
19.	Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road, Parel		800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	27,088	9,840	36,928	36,894	...
20.	Mahomedbhoy Mills (extension of Currimbhoy Mills).								17,908	28,560	46,468	45,694	...
21.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Carroll Road, Parel	Old 1,800	500	500	24,00,000	...	28,120	28,120	24,983	...	
22.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2		Do. do	New 6,000	250	250		16,192	24,344	40,536	39,530	...	
23.	Dawn Mills (Formerly Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. (Owners), 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel		.....	...	.....	.....	22,512	14,976	37,488	32,339	...
24.	Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road, Parel		2,764	250	250	6,91,000	26,216	28,800	55,016	54,245	...
25.	Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld. (formerly Tricumdas Mills).	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Agents), 2, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Worlee		8,500	200	200	17,00,000	29,256	16,152	45,408	43,937	...
26.	Elphinstone Mill	Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co. (Private Owners), 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel		.....	...	.....	.....	9,576	25,172	34,748	33,362	764
27.	Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Mathar Pakhadey, Mazagon		2,500 Allotted 1,702	500	500	8,51,000	...	30,464	30,464	29,658	958
28.	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road		2,902½	500	500	14,51,750	34,120	...	34,120	32,610	...
29.	New Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.								...	41,824	41,824	36,220	...
30.	E. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly Road		.....	...	.....	.....	6,874	59,584	66,458	52,200	843
31.	Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel		7,200	250	250	18,00,000	...	50,680	50,680	50,076	1,236
32.	Finlay Mills, Ld.	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Government Gate Road, Parel.		8,000	250	250	15,00,000	...	30,104	30,104	21,984	616
33.	Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Darookhana, Mazagon		Allotted 6,000 1,400 Allotted 1,250	250 1,000	250 1,000	12,50,000	...	29,852	29,852	29,049	929
34.†	Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.	DeLisle Road, Parel		1,000	1,000	1,000	9,76,000	1,008	28,024	29,032	24,800	414
35.	Gold Mohur Mills, Limited	Messrs. Tullochkchand and Shapurji, Agents, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Old Dadar Road, Dadar		1,328	500	500	7,64,000	5,184	28,336	33,520	32,199	...
36.	Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Arthur Road.		1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	3,194	19,808	22,912	19,492	761
37.	Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.	[illegible] Cross Lane.		750	1,000	1,000	7,60,000	18,776	9,822	28,708	21,560	572
	Hope Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Rangildas Bhucandas & Co., Agents, 33, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Sir Cawasji Jehanghir, Bart., (Mortgagee in Possession), 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	[illegible] Road, Parel		1,200 Allotted 526	500	500	2,63,000	...	28,800	28,800	26,653	...
39.	Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road		1,492½	500	500	7,46,250	...	43,824	43,824	37,561	...
40.	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road		1,360	500	500	6,80,000	36,432	...	36,432	32,786	...
41.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.	Whole 307 Half 126	1,000 500	1,000 500	3,00,000	1,200	24,568	25,768	25,341	778	
42.	Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Allana Munjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Jakaria Bunder, Sewree		700	1,000	1,000	5,97,000	26,884	8,764	35,648	34,797	...
43.	Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Owners), 2, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Suparibag Road, Parel		.....	...	.....	.....	31,248	72,568	1,03,816	83,983	2,079
44.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Waljee Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 161, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Parel		2,400	500	500	12,00,000	6,548	21,516	28,064	37,984	739
45.	James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road		1,320	500	500	6,60,000	38,124	...	38,124	35,080	...
46.	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.		4,000	250	250	9,93,500	5,769	23,153	28,912	28,546	297
47.	Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.	Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Jamaabhoy Lalljee & Co., Agents, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo			Whole 1,100 Quarter 800	1,000 250	1,000 250	11,00,000	16,080	19,804	35,884	34,164	565
48.	Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Readymoney, Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewree Road		1,050 Issued 315	1,000	1,000	3,43,000	7,800	20,952	28,752	21,603	...
49.	Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works.)	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Byculla		1,000	1,000	1,000	9,95,000	18,060	19,352	37,412	36,574	678
50.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Agents, Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Naigam Cross Road, Dadar		3,716	500	500	18,58,000	19,200	28,260	47,460	47,460	680
51.	Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.	Haines Road		3,500	100	100	3,50,000	9,408	3,960	13,368	...	...
							Total carried forward	4,35,98,700	6,36,642	12,13,590	18,50,232	16,21,013	23,038

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last year's Statement.

LOWNERS' ASSOC[illegible]N.

EMENT FOR 30th JUNE 1911.

SECOND PART.

Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
708	
1,070	
259	
...	Mill in liquidation.
3,204	
529	
884	
1,874	
...	Mill in liquidation.
623	
164	
456*	* Mill stopped working since 16th April 1911. The figures are taken from last statement.
850	
120	
300	
1,080	* Actual number cannot be ascertained.
833	
420	
1,641	
585	* As the Spinning Room was totally burnt down on 11th October 1910 these average figures are from 1st July to 10th October 1910. Mill not working.
872	The Kesoldas T. Weaving Mills have been purchased by the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co. Ld.
354	
265	
760	
535	
1,788	
739	
250	
602	* Mill commenced work from 15th May 1911.
...	* Original shares of Rs. 500 each. Mill in voluntary liquidation.
2,882	
302	
...	Mill not working since October 1910.
380	
728	
415	*Capital now reduced to Rs. 3,51,650.
...	Mill in liquidation. Not working since 17th November 1909.
...	Mill in liquidation, not working since May 1910.
713	
870	
442	
1,018	
2,000	
448	
1,143	
792	
514	
727	
...	Mill not working.
1,888	
500	Mill not working since August 1909.
1,428	
300	
412	
764	
382	
172	
440	

Names of Mills.	Names of Agents and their Offices.	Where Mill situated.	Capital: Number of Shares.	Capital: Nominal Value of each Share.	Capital: Amount paid on each Share.	Capital: Total amount of Capital paid up.	Number of Spindles: Mule.	Number of Spindles: Ring.	Number of Spindles: Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total approx. (made average) quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
RAJPUTANA.															
1. Edward Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Seth Gumna Mal L[illegible] war Ramswarupji, Beawar	[illegible]ar, Dist. Marwara, [illegible]putana.	1,280	500	500	6,40,000	4,300	4,609	9,009	8,700	328	328	3,800	708	
2. Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdass Khi[illegible] Agents, Beawar, Rajputan[illegible]	do.	Issued 1,317 / 1,400 / 1,000	500	500	5,98,500	12,312	800	13,112	9,020	328	377	1,396	1,070	
3. Maharajah Kishengarh Sooyag Mill Co., Ld.	Mr. Probh Jaikishendas, Ag[illegible] Director, Kishengarh.	[illegible]ngarh		300	300	4,27,500	9,088	2,600	12,288	7,008	116	106	1,569	480	
					Total...	16,74,000	26,200	7,809	34,209	24,828	1,119	787	6,828	2,229	
BERAR.															
1. Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Tricumjee Jeewan[illegible] Secretaries, Treasurers and[illegible] Hummum Street, Fort, Bom[illegible]	[illegible]ola, Berar	1,500	500	500	7,50,000	...	21,168	21,168	20,915	462	280	3,434	992	
2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Keshavchand Dags & [illegible] 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay	[illegible]	2,750	200	200	5,50,000	...	17,064	17,064	13,001	366	318	2,768	703	
					Total...	12,89,500	...	38,472	38,472	33,311	838	607	6,202	1,696	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.															
1. § Bengal-Nagpore Cotton Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Agents and Secretaries, 4, [illegible] Street, Calcutta.	[illegible]aj-Nandgaon, C. P.	Ord. 9,080 / Pref. 3,000	100	100	12,00,000	480	28,196	28,676	25,676	476	476	7,000	2,000	
2. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji & Co., A[illegible] Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay	Burhanpur, Nimar District, C. P.	2,400	500	500	10,00,000	...	17,890	17,890	14,763	344	292	2,400	798	
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld. (Empress Mills)	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, [illegible] Buildings, 3 A., Outram Ro[illegible] Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	2,800 / 12,738	500 / 250	500 / 250	46,87,500	...	75,013	75,013	71,058	1,356	1,316	20,039	4,729	The Central India Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ld. has purchased the property of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ld. (formerly Central Provinces Swadeshi Mill, Ld.) and added it to their Empress Mills. At present additions and alterations are in progress. When completed there will be 25,000 Spindles & 500 Looms more.
4. Gocaldas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Dewan Bahadur Ballabdas and Ra[illegible] Jeewandas, Agents, Hanuman Ta[illegible] pore, C. P.	Ramtal, Jubbulpore, C. P.	1,600	300	300	5,42,500	...	15,308	15,308	11,353	188	135	1,290	706	
5. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mr. Narayen Vithal Tambaskar and Manager, Office on Mill p[illegible]	Pulgaon, Wardha, C. P.	1,000	500	500	3,90,000	6,903	12,284	19,230	11,667	320	126	1,956	621	
6. Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Seth Bansilal Abirchand, Rai Ba[illegible] vate Owner), Hinganghat.	Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	......	...	...	18,02,300	...	19,436	19,436	18,698	350	288	3,622	1,147	
7. Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Mohta Spinning & Weaving Mill.	Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Mohta ([illegible] Owner), Hinganghat.	Do. do.	......	...	...	...	...	14,688	14,688	13,379	160	152	3,214	800	
					Total...	94,32,936	6,422	1,83,833	1,89,255	1,72,541	3,004	2,851	29,850	11,941	
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).															
1. § Aurangabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Doraswami Iyer & Co., Secretar[illegible] Agents, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay. Mr. E. F. Davar, Manager.	Aurungabad, Deccan	1,200 / fully paid 620	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	13,650	3,800	17,450	13,731	219	190	2,315	612	
2. § Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ramannah Rampoyal and R[illegible]miah, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Chadderghat, Hyderabad; Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Attorneys, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Hyderabad, Deccan	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	...	17,508	17,508	17,348	258	248	3,470	924	
3. § Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills Co., Limited	Khan Bahadur Seth Shapoorji Edulji Ch[illegible] Saheb, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Shapoor Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Gulbarga, Deccan	2,400	500	500	5,81,500	3,000	21,484	24,484	24,000	343	275	1,200	1,100	
					Total...	19,17,800	16,650	42,804	59,451	55,097	820	695	8,391	2,638	
CENTRAL INDIA.															
1. § Hukam-Malwa United Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Indore	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	...	22,088	22,088	21,924	409	419	3,632	1,200	
2. § Indore State Cotton Mill ...(Old)	H. H. Maharajah Holkar Sahib (Private Owner), Indore City. Mr. Permanah Doswami, Inspector, State Cotton Mills, Indore.	Do.	......	...	...	...	4,992	22,912*	27,904	11,838	444	431	1,300	1,092	* This includes 4,736 Flyer Throstles.
3. § Do. do. ...(New)															
4. § Ujjain Cotton Ginning, Spinning & Wg. Mills Co.	Mr. Nasrally Allabax (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Ujjain City	......	...	...	11,78,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	14,800	278	273	8,000	1,000	
					Total...	26,08,800	14,992	53,092	68,084	48,540	1,131	1,173	12,802	3,301	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.															
1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London)	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	43, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 @ Ex. 1s. 4d. Rs. 30,00,000	81,880	33,368	85,248	84,113	908	800	12,293	2,341	
2. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	U. Sen, Esq., Managing Director, 202, [illegible] Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	13,000	100	100	17,81,158	...	36,008	36,008	19,250	480	435	3,219	919	
3. Seeraj Abhyuday Cotton Mills (formerly the Bandayal Cotton Mills)	Mr. Baboo Mohimchand, Proprietor, Mr. Abinash Bhuiyanwalla, Manager (Private Owner), Goosery Road, P. O. Howrah, Calcutta.	Goosery Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Calcutta.	......	...	...	...	9,700	4,872	14,572	13,144	...	...	2,321	480	
4. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bowreah, P. O. Fort Gloster, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	13,000	100	100	13,00,000	33,924	41,776	75,700	74,327	...	...	13,226	1,371	
5. Callian Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. Callianji & Co., Managing Agents, 86, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	[illegible]	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	304	300	......	173	Mill [illegible]
5. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1 / 6. Do. do. No. 2 / 7. Do. do. No. 3 / 8. Do. do. No. 4	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*10,00,000	47,808	34,678	82,486	41,420	18	4	8,583	[illegible]	
9. Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, [illegible] Calcutta.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	8,77,800	28,336	11,724	37,060	33,308	...	...	3,834	[illegible]	
10. Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	107, Old Goosery Road, Goosery, Calcutta.	Ordinary 7,500 / Preference 1,000	100	100	15,00,000	38,489	22,844	61,333	61,533	159	...	1,809	1,500	
11. New Ring Mill Company, Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Ulubaria, W. District Howrah, Calcutta.	Preference 3,000 / Ordinary 2,000	100	100	*5,00,000	...	21,728	21,728	18,563	...	...	3,330	381	*Besides Debentures for Rs. 3,00,000.
12. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. P. K. Gosdar & Co. (Private Owners), 14, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Goosery, Howrah, Calcutta.	......	...	......	...	...	12,000	12,000	12,000	...	...	5,000	300	
					Total...	1,13,56,188	1,84,287	2,49,200	4,33,487	3,65,117	2,023	1,620	89,673	10,398	
PUNJAB.															
1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Lalla Devidina Mall, Secretary, [illegible] Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	15,100	3,002	18,102	16,843	...	...	1,763	330	
2. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Rai Bahadur Lala Sri Perand Saheb, Managing Director, and Mr. Madan Mohan Lal, Secretary, Office on Mill premises.	Bara Hindurao Bara, Rohtak Road, Delhi.	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	16,064	4,328	20,392	15,958	177	68	2,178	608	
3. Hanuman and Mahadeo S. & W. Mills	Rai Bahadur Seth Kanshilal Bagla (Private Owner), near Sadat Khan, Delhi.	Subjimundi, Delhi	......	...	...	...	16,343	6,508	22,918	11,818	209	100	1,793	480	
4. Krishn Mills Co., Ld.	Rai Bahadur Lala Shri Krishn Dass, Gurwalla, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Mithai-ka-pul, Delhi	2,800	250	250	7,00,000	22,363	...	22,363	1,400	...	...	2,144	430	
5. Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. Lala Harkishen Lall, Bar-at-Law, Managing Director, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.	Shahdara, near Lahore	2,874	250	250	7,06,350	12,344	3,164	15,508	8,378	250	15	147	171	Mill stopped work from July to October 1910. Weaving Department destroyed by fire on 25th May 1911.
6. Mela Ram Cotton Mills	Rai Bahadur Melaram's Sons (Private Owners), Melaram Road, Lahore.	Melaram Road, Lahore	......	...	...	...	6,400	6,848	13,248	...	...	...	...	...	Mill not working since 9th May 1910.
7. Saran & Co., Ld. (Jumna Mills)	Rai Saheb Lala Girdharilall, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramanuj Dayal and [illegible] Lal Raghunath Parshad, Secretaries & Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Subjimundi, Delhi	2,000	250	250	4,50,000	11,180	8,832	19,900	12,553	5*	1*	2,339	150	* These are Tape Looms.
8. Suburban Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Munshi Govind Kumar Saheb & [illegible]war Badrikrishen Sahib (Liquidators), Office on Mill premises.	Baisina Pahar Ganj, Delhi	4,000	100	100	4,10,604	—	...	—	...	12	...	...	—	In liquidation since 17th November 1907. The property of the Company has now been sold.
					Total...	34,36,418	1,02,144	31,742	1,33,886	68,076	482	290	11,209	2,673	
UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.															
1. Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents, 49, Cantonment, Agra.	Haijhat, Agra	Issued 5,000 / 4,958	100	100	4,96,000	15,092	...	15,092	12,452	...	...	3,440	471	
2. Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. D. Dane, Secretary	Cawnpore	Ordinary 20,000 / Pref. 10,000 7% / " 10,000 8%	20 / 100 / 100	20 / 100 / 100	30,00,000	40,000	12,000	78,000	12,000	267	416	10,747	2,443	
3. Elgin Mills Company	Messrs. W. G. Davis and W. M. Ta[illegible] Managing Partners (Private Owners), Office on Mill Premises, Cawnpore.	Do.	——	...	...	...	31,704	9,490	41,194	29,503	662	623	7,248	1,770	
4. John's Coronation Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners), 49, Cantonment, Agra.	Jatni-ka-Bag, Agra	......	...	...	...	10,762	...	10,762	10,082	...	...	3,170	438	
5. John's Princess of Wales Mill		Jatni-ka-Bag, do.	......	...	...	...	25,848	...	25,848	25,319	...	...	6,032	718	
6. John's Spinning Mill		Haijhat, do.	......	...	...	...	14,219	892	15,111	14,202	...	...	4,074	234	
7. Muir Mills Company, Limited	The Secretary, Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	Ord. 20,000 / Pref. 29,617	50	50	29,50,850	33,128	14,308	47,436	36,114	1,251	998	3,891	1,192	
8. Phoolchand Bagla Spinning Mills Co. (formerly Shri Baldeo Mills Co., Ld.)	Seth Chimnjee Lal Bagla and Mr. [illegible] Lal Chimnjee Lal (Owner), Hath[illegible]	Kachpuri Road	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	12,000	12,000	10,500	...	...	2,894	325	
9. Ramchand Gurshahimal Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Mr. S. H. Khanna, Managing Director (Private Owner), Talkatora, Lucknow.	Talkatora, Lucknow	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	—	6,200	6,200	...	—	—	...	...	Mill not working since 1910.
10. Ramchand Harlomes Cotton Spinning Mills No. 1	Lala Harcharandas (Private Owner), M. Cullen, Manager, Agra Road	Hathras City	......	...	...	...	14,068	8,296	22,364	13,283	...	...	1,844	321	
11. Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	Lala Harcharandas (Private Owner), M. Cullen, Manager, [illegible] Hathras City.	Do.	......	...	...	...	4,848	4,128	8,976	7,649	—	—	847	213	
12. Shri Gangajee Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Baboo Behari Lal, Managing [illegible] Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, U. P.	[illegible], Mirzapur, U. P.	4,740	100	100	4,74,000	6,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,393	...	...	1,172	231	
13. Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Atherton West, Manager and [illegible] Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	Ordinary 12,000 / Preference 6,000	100 / 100	100 / 100	18,00,000	84,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,690*	900	830	6,300	2,200	*Not actually estimated. Last year's figures taken.
					Total...	94,61,350	2,80,972	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,16,629	3,170	3,243	66,542	12,223	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.															
1. Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., [illegible] Treasurers, 7, Armenian Street	[illegible]mbiar, Madras	Preference 3,500 / Ordinary 700	100 / 1,000	100 / 1,000	10,50,000	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,120	902	892	8,122	4,561	
2. Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., [illegible] Armenian Street, Madras.	do.	2,000	500	400	10,00,000	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,976	993	983	7,414	4,108	
3. Coimbatore Mall Mills Co. (Ld.)	The Directors (Office M[illegible]	[illegible]ore Town	2,000	100	100	1,60,330	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	132	35	...	136	Mill commenced work

478		3. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., (Ld.) ...	Coimbatore.	o. do.	9,000	100	100	9,00,000*	...	47,160	47,160	42,444	...	...	7,776	1,800		Lately.
470		4. Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., A tories, Coimbatore.	ria	[issued 9,792	100	100	9,70,280	...	43,120	43,120	42,539	...	...	6,984	1,791		* Besides Debentures for Rs. 3,00,000 (600 each of Rs. 500).
		5. Kalecswarar Mills, Ld.	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Manag Mr. P. Somasundaram Ch Agent, Coimbatore.	rpalayam, Coim re.	6,500	100	100	6,30,000	1,280	16,332	17,612	15,166	...	...	1,413	636		
391	Mill commenced work from 18th August 1910.	6. Kamakshi Mills (formerly Kollpatti Spinning Company, Limited).....	B. M. M. & Y. Vyravan Chetti Ramanathan Chettiar, Owne Mill premises.	ilipatti, Tinnevelly District, S. India.	.....	...	.....	...	...	12,928	12,928*	...	50*	...	...	—		* Hand looms. Mill stopped work from 30th April 1910 for an indefinite period.
632		7. Madam Seshanna Cotton Manufactory.....	Messrs. K. V. S. Ramchender & Owners), Bellary.	lary	.....	...	...	...	1,860	17,112	18,972	...	...	...	...	...		Mill not working.
497		8. Madura Mills Company, Limited.....	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Manager	dura	30,000	100	{8,000@100 11,240@10	9,10,240	...	36,344	36,344	31,131	...	...	6,743	1,863		
1,121		9. Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karsondas Mulji Saitha & 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Fort, Bombay.	Choolay, Madras	Whole 450 Quarter 282	1,000 250	1,000 250	5,00,000	...	29,728	29,728	20,427	...	...	6,332	1,226		
2,975		10. Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld....	Mr. A. L. A. K. Somasundaram Agent, Kottooparamba, P. O Calicut, Malabar.	Kottooparamba, Calicut, Malabar.	3,000	200	200	6,00,000	17,160	1,264	18,424	18,300	...	...	2,672	336		
848		11. New Madras Spng. and Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Ramjee Lacksmidas & Co. nunu Street, Fort, Bombay.	Royapuram, Madras	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	...	17,840	17,840	14,496	...	...	3,886	636		
179		12. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, madras, Tinnevelly	Papanasam, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tinnevelly District.	3,200	250	250	8,00,000	...	41,472	41,472	37,662	...	...	3,502	1,329		
436		**TRAVANCORE.**					Total....	79,78,480	30,320	342,456	3,62,776	3,31,654	2,187	2,010	58,869	18,329		
314		1. † § Darragh Spinning Mill Company.....	Mr. L. Somanar Kantimati Natha Managing Director, South India Co., Ld., South Car Street, Tinnev	Quilon.....	.....	...	...	...	1,268	24,132	25,400	20,270	...	...	4,138	672		
432		**MYSORE.**																
120		1. §Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries, urses, and Agents, 1, Agraram Bangalore City.	No. 1, Agraram Road, Bangalore City.....	15,000	100	100	10,00,000	...	12,856	12,856	12,597	...	...	3,011	469		
1,392		2. §Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Agents, Hat Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay	Tumkur Road, Bangalore City.	{2,500 {1,000	250 50	250 50	4,23,370	2,976	12,616	15,592	14,820	223	194	2,544	731		
128							Total....	14,23,370	2,976	25,472	28,448	27,417	223	194	5,555	1,200		
...	Mill not working since 1st June 1909.	**PONDICHERRY.**																
195		1. §Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld. (Bodier Mill)	Messrs. Best & Co. Ld., Agents and M gers, Madras, and Messrs. Blythe Gre Jordain & Co., 41, Eastcheap, Lon gon, Agents at London.	Pondicherry	Preference 18,000 Ordinary 120,000	£ 10 £ 1	£ 10 £ 1	{£ 1,37,247 1/- 6d. Ex. Rs. 19,66,705}	...	47,344	47,344	42,544	380	380	9,519	2,908		
...	Mills in Liquidation Stopped work in January 1910.	**CEYLON.**																
		1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Private Owner), 20, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.	Wellawatte, Colombo, Ceylon.	.....	...	...	...	...	9,600	9,600	8,388	221	199	1,000	469		

‡ This does not include 37 Mill which have made no returns as to the Capital in each case

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY MIL[L]

MILL STAT[EMENT]

No.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal Value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Total approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year (in candies of 784 lbs.)
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.													
	(Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1.	Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Del[illegible]	2,000	500	500	8,85,000	...	20,112	20,452	19,822	284	286	3,5…
2.	Ahmedabad Aryodya Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Desai Girdharlal Amritlal & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Outsi[illegible]	565	1,000	1,000	5,65,000	...	13,650	13,650	13,670	...	...	2,8…
3.	Ahmedabad Cotton Manufg. Company, Limited	Messrs. Amratlal Damodardas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outsi[illegible] Ahm[illegible]	Issued 430 / 360	1,000	1,000	3,68,000	...	20,292	20,292	19,649	364	341	2,1…
4.	Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Anandshankar B. Dhruva, Official Liquidator, Ake Sheth Kuvadi Pole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	O[illegible] Ahm[illegible]	360	1,000	750	4,28,000	—	—	—	—	326	...	...
5.	Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Madhavlal Ranchorlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Railway Suburb, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Railway[illegible] Road	Whole 700 / Half 160	1,000 / 500	1,000 / 500	10,55,000	8,686	52,856	61,544	42,230	1,201	1,255	5,1…
6.	Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Lallubhai Mehta & Co., Ld., Agents, Gomtipur Road, Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur[illegible] Sarang[illegible]	438	1,000	1,000	4,38,000	...	19,610	19,540	17,000	—	—	2,8…
7.	Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas & Co., Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside [illegible] Ahmeda[illegible]	345	1,000	1,000	3,44,000	...	20,032	20,032	19,450	...	...	3,0…
8.	Ahmedabad Manufg. & Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand & Co., Agents, Calico Mill, near Saptarishi's Ara, outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside [illegible] Ahmeda[illegible]	4,000	125	125	5,00,000	1,174	27,840	29,058	21,237	1,091	1,062	4,9…
9.	Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai & Co., Agents, and Messrs. Sakarlal Nabhalal Desai and Narsinhshankar Narsinhprasad, Official Liquidators, Office on Mill premises.	Outside R[illegible] Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	222 at 1,000 / 18 at 125	2,34,750	...	17,009	17,000	...	202	...	...
10.	Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kankaria Road, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	15,656	15,656	15,198	338	280	2,2…
11.	Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Tricumlal & Co., Agents, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,60,000	...	12,880	12,880	10,208	200	199	1,6…
12.	Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Keshavlal Lallubhai, Managing Director, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Issued 400 / 336	1,000	1,000	3,36,000	—	22,144	22,144	15,000	244	244	1,0…
13.	Ahmedabad Saraspore Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Himatlal Motilal & Co., Agents, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	24,800	24,800	24,800	...	...	3,8…
14.	Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Manilal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Astodia Road on Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur, Ahmedabad	Issued 1,300 / 651	250	250	1,62,750	—	...	—	...	187	145	...
15.	Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Near Kalupur Masjid, Tajpur, Ahmedabad.	A 350 / B 360	250 / 300	250 / 300	1,89,825	...	...	...	...	133	106	...
16.	Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Ranchorlal Chotalal & Co., Agents, Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.	Shahapur, Ahmedabad	1,962	500	500	9,81,000	1,930	34,100	36,140	35,440*	892	603*	7,2…
17.	Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manilal Maganlal and Bros., Agents, outside Panch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	14,784	14,784	14,581	344	348	2,5…
18.	Ahmedabad Vyapar Udyojak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Lalshankar Umiashankar & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Premabhai Gate, near Asarva Village, Ahmedabad.	Issued 300 / 280	1,000	1,000	2,80,000	—	15,000	15,000	10,470	...	...	1,6…
19.	Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mangaldass & Balabhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	26,276	26,276	22,831	1,014	962	4,7…
20.	§Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Javerchand Laxmichand & Co., Agts., Office on Mill premises.	Paul Darwaja, near Agad, Baroda.	Issued 600 / 478	1,000	1,000	4,78,000	5,088	12,160	17,248	14,112*	365	332*	6…
21.	Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills	Sheth Durgaprasad and Laxmiprasad Sambhuprasad Laskari (Private Owners), Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Raikhad, Ahmedabad	......	—	...	...	8,000	8,000	16,000	—	300	—	...
22.	Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited (including Kevaldas Tribhovandas Weaving Mills).	Messrs. Purshotamdas Kevaldas Tribhovandas & Co., Agents, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	380	1,000	1,000	3,58,000	...	18,240	18,240	18,000	120	100	2,1…
23.	Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Premdarwaja Gate, on Camp Rd., Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	425	1,000	1,000	4,25,000	...	18,068	18,068	15,368	...	...	2,1…
24.	Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalji Malji & Co., Agents, Mahmedpura Station Road, Broach.	Mahmedpura Station Road, Broach.	7,000	100	100	6,73,613	...	16,300	16,300	11,000	...	...	...
25.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Tricumlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Dariapur Kajipur, outside Premdarwaja, Ahmedabad	Issued 825 / 434	1,000	1,000	4,21,000	...	19,504	19,504	19,304	251	251	2,1…
26.	Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. N. Padamji & Co. (Private Owners), Poona.	Gadag, Dharwar	......	...	...	...	1,336	16,675	18,211	13,504	14	6	2,5…
27. / 28.	Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Falls Mill) / Do. do. (Campbell Mill)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dist.	16,000 7% / 8,000 6% A / 2,000 5% B	410	410	[illegible] Rs. [illegible]	...	69,036	69,036	68,704	...	—	9,2…
29.	Goolam Baba Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dirajlal Bhulabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Opposite Ry. Station, Surat.	Original 1,600 / Increased 1,000	500 / 250	200 / 250	7,50,000	..	17,412	17,412	16,617	387	384	1,2…
30.	Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Coy., Ld.	Messrs. Gordhandas Ganpatray & Co., Agents, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	*384	1,000	1,000	3,84,000	...	8,168	8,168	2,000	200	172	1,1…
31.	Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parikh Natandas Gopaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Naroda Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Rd. outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,150	250	250	2,88,000	...	19,812	19,812	19,812	—	...	
32.	Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Balabhai Damodardas & Co., Agents, Mr. Gordhandas Bhaijibhai, Liquidator, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	899	*125	*125	1,12,373	...	14,268	14,268	...	...	...	......
33.	Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Jamnabhai Mansookhbhai, Agent, outside Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad.	924	1,000	1,000	9,24,000	2,613	72,868	75,486	42,000	1,654	1,400	6,0…
34.	Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Jamnabhai Mansookhbhai & Co., Agents, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	420	1,000	1,000	4,20,000	...	26,844	26,844	22,077	6[illegible]	416	2,6…
35.	Haripur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lallubhai Raychand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Prem Gate, near Asarva Village, Ahmedabad.	Issued 400 / 358	1,000	1,000	3,58,000	..	—	—	—	220	...	...
36.	Hathesing Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Umabhai & Co., Agents, near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	450	1,000	1,000	4,45,300	2,688	13,368	13,368	14,604	...	—	1,6…
37.	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad	197	1,000	1,000	1,97,000	...	—	—	—	333	330	...
38.	Hitechha Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Messrs. Girdharlal Harilal & Co., Agents, Out of Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Out of Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,008	500	500	5,03,000*	—	16,309	16,309	12,815	...	...	1,1…
39.	Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sorabjee Dinshaw & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, and Mr. Himatlal Dhirajram, Official Liquidator, Asarva, Ahmedabad.	Asarva, Ahmedabad	293	1,000	1,000	2,67,300	...	15,656	15,656	...	...	...	...
40.	Saffer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Stratton, Desai & Co., Agents, Mr. T. N. Engineer, Official Liquidator, Surat.	Surat	Original 800 / Increased 1,488	500 / 250	500 / 250	6,70,750	3,472	14,060	15,532	...	318	—	...
41.	Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalji Moorarji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur	278	1,000	1,000	2,77,400	—	19,952	19,952	19,608	...	—	3,8…
42.	Javeri Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manibhai Premabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	196	1,000	1,000	1,95,500	—	—	—	—	300	225	...
43.	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Rustomji Divecha & Co., Agents, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad	700	1,100	1,000	7,00,000	...	10,772	10,771	10,618	281	266	1,6…
44.	Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Jalgaon, East Khandeish.	Whole 666 / Quarter 250	1,000 / 250	1,000 / 250	7,43,750	1,344	20,320	21,664	17,327	422	389	3,9…
45.	Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 2 Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.	Sholapore	1,600	1,000	1,000	16,00,000	—	43,792	43,792	42,878	779	602	7,2…
46.	§Maharaja Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Hargovindass D. Kantawalla & Co., Agents, Padra Road, Baroda Railway Station, Baroda.	Baroda	Issued 600 / 436	1,000	*1,000	4,35,000	...	11,216	11,216	10,782	299	164	1,6…
47. / 48.	Maneckchok and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ld. No. 1 / Do. do. do. do. No. 2	Mr. Sheth Hiralal Tricumlal, Secretary, Treasr. and Agent, Office on Mill premises Outside Dariapur Gate, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, on Camp Rd., Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	30,314	30,314	29,617	504	355	3,7…
49.	Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Harilal Harivalabhdas & Co., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad	450	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	16,260	13,900	30,160	28,272	—	—	4,5…
50.	Manor Mill	Mr. Manordas Hurckchand Vasani (Private Owner), and Mr. Seth Naradbhai Manordas, Managing Trustees, Nadiad, Zilla Kaira.	Nadiad, Zilla Kaira	......	...	...	...	3,388	12,416	15,804	14,500	—	—	1,3…
51.	Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Dwarkadas Vijbhookandas & Co., Agents, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Broach (In G[illegible]	2,400	250	250	6,00,000	9,013	8,960	17,973	16,372	417	376	1,2…
52.	†§ Morvi Spinning and Weaving Mills	His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi (Private Owner).	Morvi, Kat[illegible]	......	...	...	—	...	1,664	1,664	...	36	...	...
53.	Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Out of Pre[illegible]abad.	1,598	500	500	8,90,000	...	32,318	32,318	28,988	556	490	3,0…
54.	Mundhwa Cotton Mills	Messrs. N. Padamji & Co., Agents, Poona.	Mundhwa[illegible]	......	...	...	...	...	2,816	2,816	...	...	...	...
55.	†Nadiad Swadeshi Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Ganpatidas Krishnarao & Co., Agents, Nadiad.	Nadiad	600	1,000	1,000	5,17,620	...	16,448	16,448	11,000	260	200	1,8…
56.	Narsingirji Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Gyangirji Narsingirji Mallapa Wazad & Co., Agents, Sholapur.	Near [illegible] Sholap[illegible]	1,008	1,000	1,000	10,08,000	...	46,920	46,920	43,778	488	747	5,9…
57.	National Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chimanlal & Govindlal & Co., Ld., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Gomtipur[illegible] Ahm[illegible]	410	1,000	1,000	4,40,000	...	14,812	14,812	11,415	—	—	1,8…
58.	Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Maganlal Harilal & Co., Agents, 1, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.	Cambay	1,480	200	162.5	6,00,058	...	12,024	12,024	11,900	...	...	2,8…
59.	New Maneckchok Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal Sheth, Agent, Kalupur, Ahmedabad, Office on Mill premises.	Outside[illegible] Camp[illegible]	525	1,000	1,000	5,25,000	—	19,008	19,008	19,008	416	416	6,0…
60.	Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Hindumal Balmukand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near [illegible]	2,088	500	500	5,22,250	...	17,940	17,940	17,648	653	508	3,2…
61.	Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chaturbhuj Ramnarayan & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Do.	1,000	250	250	1,65,200	...	—	...	...	296	298	—
62.	Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand & Co., Secretaries, [illegible]	Amal[illegible]	10,000	100	100	9,18,300	...	14,056	14,056	8,271	162	158	1,8…

		East Khandeish.												
63.	Purshotum Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Munsookbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	442 438 34	1,000 250 125	1,000 250 125	5,55,575	...	13,040	13,040	10,607	320	286	1,27
64.	Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Saraspur Gate, near Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	26,680	26,680	26,680	...	...	3,66
65.	Rajanagara Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. Runchorlal Hiralal, Agent, Camp Road, near Railway Level Cossing, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Near Railway Level-crossing, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	700	500	500	3,50,000	1,272	10,820	12,092	12,000	...	...	92
66.	Rajanagara Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	1,067	900=250 167=500	900=250 167=500	3,08,500	...	16,948	16,948	16,948	525	525	1,92
67.	Sarangpore Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sakarlal Balabhai & Co., Agents, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad	464	1,000	1,000	4,64,000	...	15,656	15,656	15,656	...	...	2,54
68.	Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs Lalbhoy Dalpatbhoy & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	33,824	33,824	33,824	512	512	3,57
69.	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Bombay Agts., 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	11,320	52,200	63,520	60,244	870	812	11,28
70.	Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	14,992	14,992	14,767	580	546	1,83
71.	Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacuring Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dayabhai and Kripashanker & Co., Agents, near Naroda Railway Zampa, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad.	117	1,000	1,000	1,17,000	...	...	...	...	191	174	...
72.	§Shri Sayaji Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Samel Becher & Co., Near Old Station, Baroda Camp, Baroda.	Near Old Station, Baroda Camp, Baroda.	525	1,000	1,000	5,23,000	1,590	13,184	14,684	12,672	...	...	1,86
73.	§Shri Shahu Chhatraputi, Spinning. Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Shrimant Pirajirao alias Bapusaheb Ghatge, C. S. I., C. I. E. (Chief of Kagal), Agent, Shahapuri, Kolhapur, S. M. C.	Near Koti-tirth Tank, Post Shahapuri, Kolhapur, S. M. C.	10,000 Issued 5,483	100	100	4,91,450	...	11,388	11,388	4,318	...	...	36
74.	§Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motee Jetha & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.	Wadhwan Camp in Kathiawar.	1,000 Issued 696	500	500	2,98,000	1,250	15,104	14,354	12,352	208	129	2,45
75.	Southern Mahratta Spng. & Wvg. Co., Ld. (Old Mill.)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Secretaries and Managers, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Hubli, Dharwar	Ordinary 4,800 Preference 1,200	250 250	250 250	11,77,750 1,12,000	... 2,592	18,832 20,848	18,832 23,440	330 23,381	... 500	... 281	6 4,81
76.	Do. do. (New do.)													
77.	Surat Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Rustomji Bomanji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 91/99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chedia Qui, near Railway Station, Surat.	558	250	250	1,33,675	...	...	.....	.....	152	130	...
78.	Tapti Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Chhot Kooka & Co., Agents, 137 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Shara Gate, Surat	1,000 Issued 750	500	500	3,75,000	10,416	1,184	11,600	...	...	...	...
79.	Vaso Mumbai Mill, Ld.	Messrs. Morarji Muljibhoy Amin & Co., Agents' Office on Mill premises	Dudheswar Road, Post Shahibaug Ahmedabad.	480	250	250	1,19,250	2,100	3,312	5,412	5,476	...	...	30
80.	Veeramgam New Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Parbhoolal Jeebhai & Co., Agents, outside Bharwadi Gate, Veeramgam, and Sheth Mansookhbhai Bhagoobhai, Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas and Shah Kalidas Nanchand, Liquidators, Office Address, 2013, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Bharwadi Gate, Veeramgaum.	1,000 Issued 677	500	500	3,38,500	...	15,448	15,448	...	300	...	...
81.	Veeramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Whittle & Co., Agents, outside Golwadi Gate, Veeramgam.	Near Railway Station, Veeramgaum	Old 800 New 792	500 250	500 250	5,98,000	2,934	21,200	24,134	20,100	494	467	1,03
82.	§Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Prabhashunker Venishunker & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 99, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bhownagger	900	500	500	4,50,000	2,336	17,364	19,700	19,267	336	247	3,57
83.	Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ld.	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur	Ord. 4,000 Issued 3,300 Pre. 2,000 Issued 1,500	500 500	500 500	24,00,000	...	32,460	32,460	28,900	770	470	4,71
84.	Whittle Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., No. 1	Messrs. Jeebhai Maganlal & Co., Agents, Veeramgam.	White Road, Broach	1,600	500	500	8,00,000	5,004 15,536 ...	13,008 6,208 ...	24,012 21,744 ...	19,072 18,127 ...	 622	 599	6,28
85.	Do. do. do. „ 2													
86.	Do. do. do. „ 3													
						Total...	4,40,43,465	1,22,334	15,08,048	16,30,382	13,57,307	25,625	20,239	1,88,43

† Statements not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

§ Native States and Foreign Territory.

COTTON SPINNING AND WE

On the 1st Jan

	NAMES OF MILLS.	Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Number of Spindles. Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Working Spindles. Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Twist.	Loom.	Working Time. Days per Month.	Hours per Day.	Average Count of Yarn. Ring.	Mule.
		Yen.	Yen.									Days.	H. M.		
1	Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Mill	950,000	950,000	75,168	.....	75,168	68,717	.....	68,717	31,400	681	25·0	24·00	20·0	.....
2	Ebime ,, ,, ,, ...	1,000,000	550,000	11,136	.....	11,136	11,227	.....	11,227	.....	.....	25·0	22·00	25·0	.....
3	Fuji Gasu ,, ,, ,, ...	16,000,000	10,000,000	164,764	27,640	192,404	136,425	21,723	158,148	50,792	681	28·0	22·00	32·9	61·7
4	Fukushima ,, ,, ,, ...	1,200,000	1,200,000	69,460	.....	69,460	66,215	.....	66,215	.....	.....	28·5	22·00	16·4	.....
5	Handa Menko ,, ,, ,, ...	80,000	80,000	4,992	.....	4,992	3,164	.....	3,164	.....	.....	29·0	23·53	16·0	.....
6	Harima Cotton Spinning Mill	700,000	437,500	11,520	.....	11,520	11,439	.....	11,439	.....	.....	28·5	23·30	20·0	.....
7	Kalzuka ,, ,, ,, ...	12,000	12,000	2,304	.....	2,304	1,750	.....	1,750	.....	.....	27·5	12·00	10·0	.....
8	Kanegafuchi ,, ,, ,, ...	14,006,800	9,995,100	301,396	.....	301,396	272,413	.....	272,413	27,940	1,934	26·0	22·00	18·2	.....
9	Kenshi ,, ,, ,, ...	6,875,000	5,762,500	73,484	.....	73,484	56,252	.....	56,252	.....	1,546	25·9	23·30	16·6	.....
10	Kishiwada ,, ,, ,, ...	1,200,000	839,958	65,352	.....	65,352	65,352	.....	65,352	.....	.....	28·0	22·00	20·0	.....
11	Kosho Cotton Spinning Mill	400,000	400,000	6,912	.....	6,912	6,080	.....	6,080	532	.....	26·0	22·00	20·0	.....
12	Kurashiki ,, ,, ,, ...	600,000	600,000	59,264	.....	59,264	47,181	.....	47,181	.....	.....	26·0	22·00	16·4	.....
13	Matsuyama ,, ,, ,, ...	250,000	250,000	10,368	.....	10,368	7,268	.....	7,268	.....	.....	28·0	24·00	18·9	.....
14	Meiji ,, ,, ,, ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	16,128	.....	16,128	12,672	.....	12,672	.....	.....	26·0	22·00	20·0	.....
15	Miyagi ,, ,, ,, ...	1,120,000	785,000	228	2,000	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Miye Cotton Spinning Mill	9,600,000	5,877,675	248,540	1,000	249,540	197,639	.....	197,639	13,760	4,273	26·8	23·00	18·2	.....
17	Naigai ,, ,, ,, ...	750,000	750,000	29,144	.....	29,144	23,677	.....	23,677	1,584	919	28·0	22·00	18·8	.....
18	Nihon ,, ,, ,, ...	2,750,000	2,750,000	106,612	13,800	120,412	75,412	.....	75,412	55,462	.....	26·0	22·00	62·1	.....
19	Nihon Seifu Weaving Mill	5,000,000	3,940,593	12,672	8,880	21,552	9,607	5,748	15,355	.....	506	28·0	24·00	20·0	8·0
20	Nishin Cotton Spinning Mill	10,000,000	3,500,000	59,424	.....	59,424	52,659	.....	52,659	27,836	.....	28·0	24·00	36·7	.....
21	Osaka Cotton Spinning Mill	5,000,000	4,062,500	154,976	.....	154,976	101,480	.....	101,480	7,752	4,610	26·0	23·00	15·2	.....
22	Osaka Godoh ,, ,, ,, ...	2,400,000	2,400,000	131,884	.....	131,884	109,981	.....	109,981	23,500	.....	25·5	22·00	20·0	.....
23	Odzu Hosoito ,, ,, ,, ...	435,000	435,000	20,496	.....	20,496	19,598	.....	19,598	8,308	.....	25·0	22·00	27·0	.....
24	Sakai ,, ,, ,, ...	600,000	450,000	23,808	.....	23,808	22,464	.....	22,464	1,200	200	28·3	23·15	16·0	.....
25	Sanuki ,, ,, ,, ...	300,000	300,000	10,728	.....	10,728	10,728	.....	10,728	.....	.....	29·5	22·30	18·6	.....
26	Settsu Cotton Spinning Mill	1,735,000	1,735,000	156,552	.....	156,552	130,542	.....	130,542	.....	.....	25·0	22·00	16·1	.....
27	Shikama ,, ,, ,, ...	70,000	70,000	8,312	.....	8,312	6,335	.....	6,335	.....	.....	28.0	11·54	19·1	.....
28	Shimada ,, ,, ,, ...	77,500	77,500	1,704	.....	1,704	1,704	.....	1,704	.....	.....	29·0	11·00	34·0	.....
29	Shimomura ,, ,, ,, ...	60,000	60,000	4,564	.....	4,564	3,260	.....	3,260	.....	.....	27·0	22·00	14·2	.....
30	Shimozuke Cotton Spinning Mill	1,500,000	1,500,000	28,460	1,440	29,900	27,314	.....	27,314	672	.....	26·0	18·00	18·2	.....
31	Takaoka ,, ,, ,, ...	100,000	100,000	10,920	.....	10,920	8,008	.....	8,008	.....	.....	26·0	22·00	14·9	.....
32	Tenma Weaving Mill	1,000,000	899,700	13,120	.....	13,120	12,973	.....	12,973	.....	756	26·0	22·00	14·7	.....
33	Tokio Cotton Spinning Mill	4,800,000	3,135,987	96,076	720	96,796	82,445	.....	82,445	27,848	250	28·0	21·21	43·9	.....
34	Tokio Calico Weaving Mill	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,728	.....	20,728	12,859	.....	12,859	.....	600	28·0	23·26	34·7	.....
35	Wakayama Cotton Spinning Mill... ...	900,000	900,000	31,248	.....	31,248	27,424	.....	27,424	.....	.....	26·0	22·00	19·8	.....
36	Wakayama Weaving Mill	700,000	700,000	19,120	.....	19,120	15,347	.....	15,347	3,600	752	27·0	22·00	14·8	.....
37	Watanabe Cotton Spinning Mill	100,000	100,000	2,720	.....	2,720	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	25·0	23·00	11·4	.....
	Grand Total ...	94,271,300	67,516,013	2,044,284	55,480	2,099,764	1,719,588	27,471	1,721,367	282,186	17,702	26·9 (Average)	21·37 (Average)	21·9 (Average)	34· (Avera

AVING MILLS IN JAPAN.

uary 1911.

Approximate Quantity per Month.										Number of Hands Employed Daily.		Average Wages per Day per Hand.		Remarks.
Yarn Produced per Month.														
Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Average per Day per Spindle. Ring.	Average per Day per Spindle. Mule.	Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Fly.	Waste Yarn.	Coal Consumed.	Actual Horse Power Used.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	H. P.			Sen.	Sen.	
886,583	.....	886,583	0·55	.....	976,883	95,366	14,375	5,217,880	2,334	340	2,441	47·00	35·00	
160,766	.....	160,766	0·62	.....	192,642	16,875	1,458	585,300	344	108	420	37·93	22·61	
2,207,050	117,900	2,324,950	0·57	0·20	2,660,600	317,730	38,625	4,059,050	1,403	1,193	6,995	49·36	27·30	Water power 3,400 H.P.
1,931,092	.....	1,931,092	1·02	.....	2,347,933	241,666	39,750	5,230,066	2,285	792	2,878	45·80	29·90	
83,500	.....	83,500	0·91	.....	99,325	15,342	225	498,429	175	34	119	32·00	28·00	
215,442	.....	215,442	0·66	.....	279,666	55,750	1,625	750,000	350	133	557	43·00	26·00	
27,375	.....	27,375	0·57	.....	30,783	1,416	416	.....	.....	17	59	40·60	14·80	Water power 57 H.P.
6,670,258	.....	6,670,258	0·94	.....	7,970,200	1,006,883	27,883	17,631,206	9,207	3,463	16,658	55·10	35·20	
1,535,375	.....	1,535,375	1·05	.....	1,769,975	211,366	11,416	4,577,943	1,718	496	2,067	45·03	27·87	
1,292,808	.....	1,292,808	0·71	.....	1,447,942	224,425	14,583	2,810,000	1,750	248	1,056	36·50	27·90	
96,425	.....	96,425	0·61	.....	116,642	6,750	1,000	641,737	200	52	193	36·00	26·00	
1,258,816	.....	1,258,816	1·01	.....	1,476,308	109,625	7,375	3,837,258	1,180	558	2,169	36·50	24·75	
167,516	.....	167,516	0·85	.....	191,508	15,333	1,416	460,000	141	68	292	40·40	26·20	Electric power 63 H.P.
307,492	.....	307,492	0·92	.....	372,342	48,933	1,832	808,785	408	128	533	49·20	25·28	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not working.
5,876,992	.....	5,876,992	1·11	.....	6,839,833	784,250	33,500	15,351,733	6,513	2,495	9,390	46·15	28·93	
614,958	.....	614,958	1·03	.....	774,633	109,974	3,466	1,742,367	831	166	789	79·60	63·60	
378,242	.....	378,242	0·20	.....	440,300	52,166	7,466	6,030,966	3,000	328	1,315	45·30	27·60	
213,392	194,200	407,592	0·79	1·30	538,758	22,750	3,666	976,000	450	139	544	51·20	32·50	
546,142	.....	546,142	0·37	.....	660,366	85,175	16,358	4,809,029	2,077	398	2,432	57·60	29·30	Electric power 404 H.P.
2,944,584	.....	2,944,584	1·11	.....	3,472,108	859,375	19,675	5,119,973	3,180	1,285	1,520	47·56	38·96	Water power 800 H.P.
2,553,333	.....	2,553,333	0·90	.....	2,908,333	308,333	45,000	6,844,000	4,205	1,228	3,928	44·74	31·61	
228,225	.....	228,225	0·46	.....	273,583	34,666	4,250	1,278,266	720	234	912	51·50	22·30	
548,675	.....	548,675	0·67	.....	636,508	70,500	6,308	1,670,312	640	267	804	45·60	31·02	
211,008	.....	211,008	0·66	.....	237,592	22,500	1,750	1,154,884	330	73	421	38·05	37·77	
4,010,233	.....	4,010,233	1·22	.....	4,736,042	540,333	32,166	8,966,900	4,871	2,053	6,755	47·25	28·38	
64,183	.....	64,183	0·36	.....	71,083	13,866	1,783	472,500	160	31	132	48·00	29·50	
9,300	.....	9,300	0·19	.....	10,358	833	100	.....	.....	12	31	47·00	22·00	Water power 40 H.P.
98,666	.....	98,666	1·12	.....	122,500	21,258	333	344,311	150	45	168	56·80	23·00	
627,950	.....	627,950	0·88	.....	711,175	85,875	5,858	1,298,000	950	263	965	46·50	27·90	Water power 180 H.P.
176,292	.....	176,292	0·88	.....	217,816	33,550	1,500	837,600	250	101	260	46·14	25·40	
396,033	.....	396,033	1·17	.....	450,633	37,100	383	925,450	175	130	385	44·30	32·00	
885,900	.....	885,900	0·40	.....	1,102,000	121,333	8,183	6,116,200	2,167	662	2,891	49·20	27·45	
116,550	.....	116,550	0·16	.....	143,075	13,858	316	2,059,000	622	68	397	45·50	25·70	
567,075	.....	567,075	0·79	.....	681,692	96,083	9,542	1,744,533	900	275	1,320	40·00	23·20	
493,842	.....	493,842	1·29	.....	578,416	80,750	2,383	1,864,820	600	156	803	42·55	29·70	
22,608	.....	22,608	0·90	.....	25,908	1,742	475	.....	.....	22	84	34·90	27·10	Water power 50 H.P.
38,434,681	312,100	38,746,781	0·79 (Average)	0·70 (Average)	45,562,081	5,334,092	386,700	116,290,539	54,386	18,377	75,834	44·07 (Average)	27·86 (Average)	

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on 01 February, 2020